12/8/60
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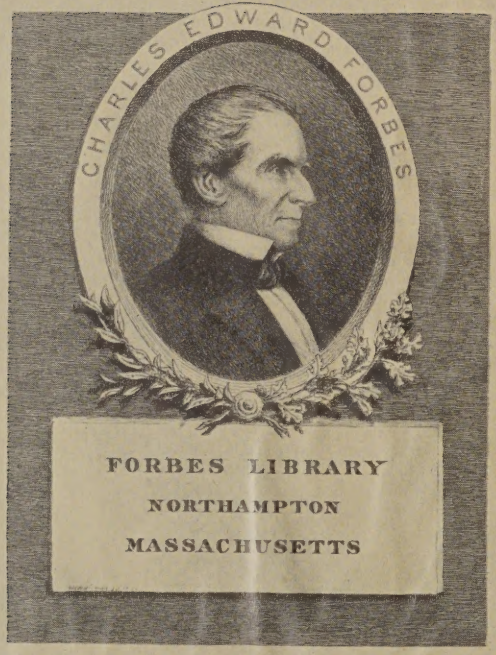

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E.W. Mitchell

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2

New Haven Catechism

See this complete in the pamphlet about first Church of New Haven

"A Catechism, containing the chief head of
M.12.
74 | Christian Religion, published at the desire and
for the use of the Church of Christ at New Haven."
"by John Davenport, Pastor
and
William Hooke, Teacher"
London, printed, 1659. 54 pp. 8vo., small

M.11
10 | "Singing of Psalms in the Church is an ordinance
to be performed not only by the ministers but also
by the whole assembly. The Psalms thus sung
must be such parts of scripture as the Holy Ghost
hath formed into verse, to be sung, exhorting and
admonishing themselves, mutually, with grace
in their hearts," &c.

M.12
10 | "The Word to be read in the Church are not Apocryphal books nor Homilies, but the Canonical Scriptures
penned by the Prophets & Apostles", &c. "To be read
by the teaching officers, & others competently gifted."

Only believers and their seed to be baptised:
The Lords Supper to be administered by a minister,
and only "to the faithful in church fellowship", to believers.

M.12
10 | The ministry to be supported by a free will
offering, every Lords day, as God hath prospered
every man, not of constraint but freely. The deacons
to receive it & distribute it to the ministry and
to poor saints.

Every particular church has power of excommunication &c

Ministers. He has 1. the Pastor, 2. the Teacher
3. Ruling Elder. 4. the Deacon, who has care of the church's
treasure; including the widow or deaconess, who
is to attend the sick & impotent.

Doctrines, Calvinistic.

Consociation of Churches & synods may be useful
by way of brotherly helpfulness, in difficult cases.
But not by way of authority & power, as having
ecclesiastical authority over particular churches;
not as having a power to bind the churches by their decrees.

See some account of Mr Davenport in Hist & Genea. Register April 1853
Wife Elizabeth died at Boston Sept 15. 1676. He died March 15. 1669-70. born 1597
He removed to Boston 1667. He had only one child John, born in London.

New Haven Records 1st Book (Copied by W. S. Porter.

Proceedings June 4, 1639. — 12 men chosen; they may reduce the number to 7. to begin the church. This was a meeting of "free planters".

63 names to "fundamental agreement" follow.
48 do. signed afterwards.

Freeman's Charge.

"Names of all the freemen of the Court of New Haven" follow — without date — among them is Abraham Bell 1640, Francis Bell 1641 Oct., Andrew Ward 1641 Oct., Richard Law 1642 Nov., Thurston Rayner, Capt. Underhill 1643 above, Richard Gildersleeve, Henry Lendall 1643, Wm Fowler 1644, John Cowper, Joseph Nash, &c. Some entered 1640, 1641. 42, 43. 44. Some belonged to Stamford

Oct 28. A Court. The members were the 7 men at the foundation of the church; and 9 more, viz. Wm Andrews, Mr Nathaniel Turner, Ralph Seaver, members of this church, and Mr Sam. Eaton, John Clarke, Lieut Seely, John Chapman, Thomas Jeffries and Richard Hull members of other approved churches. These 16. chose: —

Mr Theophilus Eaton for magistrate.
Four Deputies to assist the magistrate in Courts, viz
Mr Robert Newman, Mr Matthew Gilbert
Mr Nathaniel Turner, Thos. Fugill
Thos Fugill was chosen Public Notary (Clerk.
Robert Seely " " Marshall.

Offices to be chosen yearly, the last week in October.

Trial of Nepaupuck. Oct 28 & 29. 1639 for killing Abraham Finch of Wethersfield

Nov 3. 1639.

A committee to see if the Hartford nine men will give up their lots, upon what terms
Mr Hopkins shall have 2 hhds of lime for present use, has much more as will finish his house.

New Haven First Book

1639. Nov. 25. Orders about timber &c by Gen'l Court.
"Yorkshire men's timber" mentioned.

u.q.394. Meeting house to be built 30 feet square, &
a rate of 30/ in 100£ ordered; Former rate of
25/ on 100£ mentioned.

Misc. q. 249 All able to bear arms, to have a musket
sword, bandaliers, a rest, 1 lb powder, 20 bullets
fitted to the musket, or 4 lb pistol shot or swan
p. 5.10. p. 21.34 shot. Capt. Turner & Lt Seely had charge of
these matters.

1639. Dec 4. A Court (not general).

p. 5 John Cockerel was here.
Several servants punished.

1639. Jan 4. General Court. First Division of Upland
noticed. — Killing wolves 15/. Foxes 2/6 p. 36.
Quarters noticed; Mr Davenports, Mr Eatons
the Newmans, Mr Couch's, Mr Evance's
Mr Fowler's, Mr Gregsons, Mr Lambertons
and the Suburbs.
Neck, Cowpasture & Oxpasture mentioned.

Misc. q. 335 All cattle to have a Keeper after May 1.
Every Planter to have land according to his
estate given, & the number of heads in his
Misc. q. 337 family, viz. in first Division of Upland,
and meadow, 5 acres for 100£ & 5 acres
for 2 heads, of upland, but only 1/2 acre of meadow to a head; and in neck, one acre to a
100£ & half an acre to a head.

Feb 5. 1639. A Court (not General)
Wm Thorpe was "late deceased". Estate to be
settled at next Court.
next page. "True Inventory of Mrs Higgansons Goods" to be
taken. She made no will. Left 8 Children
Servants & others punished for stealing, Drunkenness, &c
"Disorderly Drinking" was here.

New Haven Court Book

1639 Feb 18. General Court.
Mr Higgeson & John Mellowe admitted members of the Court.

M. 7 / 275 | Feb 25. Division of Mr Higginson's estate. [Hist. Register Vol. 10 p. 22]
1 John is to have his fathers books only, considering the charges of his education.
2 Francis
3 Timothy } to have 20 £ ea. their education considered.
4 Theophilus, though well educated, to have 40 £; he had helped his mother & her estate.
5 Samuel 40 £. To be servant to Mr Eaton 2 years, Theophilus & Samuel to have the lands at 50 £
B. 43
6 Anne 40 £, & mothers clothes
7 Charles 40 £. To live with Thos Fugill 9 years to go to school equal to one year
p. 49
8 Nathaniel being with Mr Hoffe in the Bay to remain with him until 21. To have 40 £ of the estate.
The farmer Sawgus to be equally divided to the children. Mr Higginson died at Salem April 1629. Sail Felix Salem 1.511 Mary died at sea May 19. 1629., must have had one in N.E.

March 5. 1639. Nathaniel Axtell made a will
Jan. 27. 1639. before he went to England, which
p. 6 he left here with Richard Miles, as to his estate here.
He is now deceased. Inventory ordered.
Mr Johnson to have the Cellar that Thomas
M. 12. 136 Welch lived in to make a warehouse.

1640 April 3. Thomas Ashly & Thomas Johnson lately drowned. Mr Fowler. John Cockerill, & Lieut Seely to prize their goods
p. 1. 8. 41
p. 256. Thomas Moulenor. inventoried sometimes.
"Felling trees & selling Clapboard". One fined 40 s for this
Henry Akerly washing [To Stamford, 8. 302] [Mins. p. 331.
Trained band to be in the market place with arms,
p. 4 at 7 o clock in the morning.
M. 12. 104

New Haven Jud Book

1640 May 6. Mr Lambertons steward, Goodman Spencer, died at sea on the voyage hither. p. 15 Roger Allen succeeded him as Steward. Said Goodman Spencer left a child, in which Goodman Tapp & Mr Fowler are interested. [Prob. Geo. Spencer, p. 16]

June 3 Watches. To commence ½ an hour after sunset at the county guard. (drummer to give notice
p. 9. p. 27 Watch to be set an hour after sunset. The
Ht. 9. 373 night to be divided into 3 watches, sending forth 2 and 2 together to walk their turns within & without the town & suburbs — to bring in disorderly persons, English or Indians, or any strangers. To discharge their 2 guns, if any danger is perceived; and the drum is to be beat. If the danger be by fire they are to cry Fire! Fire! if by an enemy, they are to cry, arm! arm! One man always to stand sentinel at the watchhouse, on the outside. The watch had a Master, at the watch house. succeeded the next night by another.

p. 5. Nathaniel Axtell's will & Inventory presented. Profit on commodities regulated. 3 on 1. cost to be seen

June 11 Wages regulated. Carpenters, Joiners, Plasterers
p. 12. Bricklayers, Ship Carpenters, Coopers & the like,
Misc. 9. 332 master workmen, not over 2/6 a day in summer
When men may work 12 hours; less than 10 hours not to be accounted
a day; in winter not above 2/. a day. Those
not master workmen, 2/. in summer & 1/8 in win-
not above this price ter. Planters & laborers, 2/. in summer & 1/6 in
winter. Boys to have pay according to work they do. [4 winter & 8 summer months, labor 8 hours a day p. 9.]

Price of Boating fixed.

p. 12 Sawing, not over 4/6 a hundred for boards, 5/.
Misc. 9. 332 for planks, 5/6 for slit work. If by the day
the "top man" or he that guides the work
not over 2/6 a day in summer; and the "pit
man" the whose skill & charge is less, 2/.
Both in proportion in winter. If both are equal, 2/3 each.

Falling Timber. That which is 2 feet over not above 3d a foot. Timber 18 inches & under 2 feet, 2d a foot. Under 18 inches, as shall be agreed.

Cross cutting, as other labor, or as shall be agreed.

Hewing & squaring timber of several sorts 1/6 a ton girt measure; when the least is 15 inches square. (They were square for planks & boards) Hewing slightly hewn, alen price, or by days wages. Sills, beams, plates & such like square timber, only a penny a foot, running measure.

p. 13 Mowing — Salt marsh not over 3/ an acre, and fresh marsh 2/6. By the day not over 2/6 a day

p. 12 Thatcher, not over 2/6. (he shall to work diligently)

p. 13. Fencing with pales as houses now are — "for felling & cleaving posts & rails, cross cutting, hewing, mortising, digging holes, setting up & nailing on the pales", the work well done, not over 2/ a rod; hales & cartage not included. "Fencing with 5 rails, substantial posts, good rails; set up & rammed, that pigs, swine, goats & other cattle may be kept out," not over 2/. a rod. "Fencing with 3 rails, well done, not over 1/6 a rod.

Substantial posts sold in the woods not above 9/ or 10/. per hundred. Good rails 11 feet long some 7 & some 6, but the least not less than 5 inches broad in the smallest part; not over 7/ the hundred.

Sawing. Mass. 331

Pitch boards sold in the woods not above	5/9 (or 5/6.)	per 100
1/2 inch do " "	5/2	per 100
2 inch plank " "	7/.	per 100
Inch boards sold in town not above	6/2	" "
2 inch plank " "	11/.	" "

Sawn timber in the woods, 6 inches by 3 inches, 3 farthings a running foot
" " in the town " " 1d a foot
" " in the wood, 8 inches square 1 1/4 d a foot running
" " in the town " " 2d. a foot "

New Haven first Book.

Prices continued.

p 13. Clapboards in the woods, goodstuff } not over 4/. 100.
Misc. 9 331 } and 6 feet long — — — — — 3/6 per 100.
If 5 feet long — — — — — 3/. " "
m. 11. 18 If 4 feet long — — — — — 2/6 " "

p 13 "Hewing & nailing them on roofs & sides of houses, well done" } not above 5/. per 100
do not well done — — not above 2/6 " "

p. 14 Shingle, goodstuff, 3/4 of an inch & 6, 7, or 8 inches broad, sorted in the woods, being 3 feet } 2/6 " "
If 2 feet long — — — — 2/ " "
If 1 1/4 inches (") — — — — 1/. " "

Lime well burnt, unslacked, brought by water to
p 14 the Landing place by the bushel, heaped, not above 9 pence a bushel; by the hhd. & carted to kilns it is used from water side, not above 5/. a hhd. To be full after it is carted. Put in hhds at the landing.

1640 July 1
Goodman Low had been sent out of the Plantation. Now Andrew Low son of Andrew Low, was whipped for running from his master.

p 10 Arthur Halbidge was charged with false measure in lime.
Servants & apprentices were disorderly.

Aug 5 Thomas Gaines here. John Cockerell here (p. 5 misc.
If Mr Roe comes not next year his lot to be at town's disposal. (Lot means all his land.

Sept 11. Mr Lamberton & Thomas Nash received as members of the court.

Rate of 200 £ raised, half on estates & half on lands.

Masters & Servants that watch, to appear every
p. 27 23. 25. Lords day at the meeting completely armed;
misc. 9. 209. 12. 110 and all others to bring their swords. None exempted but Mr Eaton, the pastor, Mr James (p. 256) Mr Samuel Eaton & 2 deacons.
"Every man that is appointed to watch" is the expression, Mr Ed. about Totoket — Town named New Haven

1640 New Haven first book - copied

Mis. 190. Order about "ram-goats" - about selling lots to strangers.

Sept 2. Thos. Saule often appears [Should be Paule. 1.21.42

Jo. Chapman do [p. 55

p. 5 Thomas Welch seems to be here. [To Mr Ford

Oct 6. Many orders about watching - men fined for being remiss.

p. 6, Mis. 11. 373

p. 11 Wm Gibbons here.

East river & west river, common names.

2d Division. Meadow on East River called the Island Mill Meadow, named

Oct 23. Upland of 1st Division & all meadows to pay 4d an acre yearly; 2d Division 2d an acre - into the public Treasury.

In 2d Division, every planter to have for 100£ estate 20 acres. and for every head 2½ acres - upland

Mr Greens estate to be 300£. Mr Pettit to add 50£ to his

All the small lots about town to have 4 acres of planting ground, and an acre to a head, "beyond East river between our pastors farm and the Indian Wigwams. [See page 11. about small lots.

Two deacons to have farms.

p. 14. Venison not to be sold above 3 a lb for best, & 2d for lean.

Causeway to the neck ordered

Mis. 12. 176. Wampum to go 6 for a penny

Oct 29. (28th 8th). Bro Perry, Andrew Hull, Wm Peck, Goodman Sherman, Goodman Gibbs, G. Livermore adm. members of this court.

p. 10 p. 62 p. 11 194 p. 31

Officers chosen

Mr Eaton, Magistrate, Deputies { Mr Rob. Newman, Mr Gregson, Mr Gilbert, Capt Turner

Thos. Fugill Sec'y. Robert Seely, Marshall.

Jeremiah Dixon raised to 300£.

"Fresh meadow, towards Totoket"

Jno. Baldwins lot, to have land laid to it for 500£ & 6 head, and reserved for an elder.

4 Winter months, as to wages. The men to work & hours

Misc. 9. 332.

Andrew Ward & Robert Coe both of Wethersfield, came to Newtown Oct 30. to treat about Toquams, lately purchased. They to pay charges amounting to 33£: to reserve 1/5 of land for thes court to dispose of to settlers; and to join in all points with the form of government here settled.
Agreed to Nov. 4.

Nov. 4. George Badcock servant to Mr Eaton. L. p. 17.

p. 8 Arthur Halbidge had sold lime at the mill short measure. To pay 2 fold, & not to burn any more lime to sell.

Dec 2. Thos. Frankland - Disordaly &c. fined & whipped.
Andrew Low Jr - Whipped for stealing (Con. 11
John Davis was servant of Mr Wilkes (Con. 11

11.12.136. "All that live in cellers & have families shall have liberty for 3 months to provide for themselves".

11.12.136. "All single persons to betake themselves to some family forthwith."

Jan 6. 1640 (. (6th 11th. 40). Robert Cogswell here. p. 21. 3.140

p. 256 Mr Moulenet. doing unjustly at Totoket.

p. 203 Andrew Hull's Inventory delivered into Court.

10th 1. 1640 [41] Lenet, upland & meadow, to be lent out for an Inn.

p. 4 No man to shoot bullets or smaller shot within a quarter of a mile of the town.

Mun. 104 No men to cute tree "where the Spruce masts grow". Penalty 20s.

11. 1. 277 Wheelbarrows, hand-carts, fire hooks, boats and canoes mentioned.

17. 1. 1641. Meadow. Small lots on Mill River to begin at the Great Rock and come down towards the Sea: then begin at lower end of the Island in East river. First lot in Eastmeadows to begin at Neck, this side of river & go to upper end: then begin at our pastors farm & go up again

New Haven first Book

Thos Fugill to have his portion in an Island in Mill River, which others refused. He shows it.

28 to have their portions in the East meadow. These include Mr Lucas, Mr Constable, Mr Marshall Mr Browning, Mr Pococke (so on copy. prob. Hickocke) Mr Mayors, Mr Roe, Mr Dermer, Mrs Elebed, &c p.175.

17 Had their meadow on Mill River including Islands Robert Hill. p.43 Widow Williams. Ab. Bell, p.24 Wm. Greene, Wm. Thorpe &c p.203

32. Had land for the small lots on the Bank side and by the West Creek. Not said where.

Names of these 32, with small lots. [See order page 9.

p.25 Stephen Metcalf	Goodman Peck (Hor Wm?)	p.206 Wm Russell
p.51. Adam Nicholls	Another lot	p.205 Chr. Todd
p.213. Nathl Merriman	Goodman Haines?	p.206 Thos. Morrison
p.195. John Thomson	p.33 " Digiton	p.211 Benj. Wilmot
Bro. Kimberly's bro.	p.195.66 " Pegge	p.51 John Walker
p.208 John Nash	p33 Francis Brown	Benj. Pauling
Mrs Swinerton	p.49 Geo. Larrymore	A Brickmaker
p.194. Goodman Davis	Thos. Beamont?	Obadiah Barnes
p.213 Richard Newman	Thos. Leaver?	Elizabeth the washer
p.194 Thos Mitchell	p.194 John Vincent	p.9 Will. Gibbons
p.205 Thos. Morris	p.207 John Hall	p.104

1 ~~Oct~~. 1641. Date gone.

Deputies for half year. Mr Goodyear, Mr Gregson, Mr Newman, Mr Gilbert

Treasurer. Mr Gregson.

Measurer of grain. Goodman Peck. to have 6d per 20 bushels.

All hogs to be driven 5 miles from the plantation — and to be "hunted forth abroad".

Mr 11. 68.

Claypits to be laid out

Ladders. Every house in town shall have a ladder in length to suit the height of the chimney within 5 weeks. To stand ready by their houses. Penalty 5/

Mr. 12. 94

"Old Father Sherman's inventory & will" presented. [Goodman Sherman, 9th page]

p.6. "Misc. 1144" "Rates of Wages & work", to be in force in this plantation.

Days work for a team 7 hours, Hire of a steer per day 4d.: a grown ox or bull 1/. horse or mare 1/4 for cart furniture & man [8. in copy. wrong.

Master Carpenters, Joiners, Plasterers, Bricklayers, Sawyers, Coopers, Thatchers, Rivers of Clapboards, Pales, Shingles, & the like callings that require skill & strength, not above 2/. in summer & 1/8 in winter

Others of the same trades, not master workmen, 1/8 and 1/4.

Plasterers? haymakers, fellers of timber, those that crosscut timber, and all sorts of Laborers, not above 1/8 in summer and 1/2 in winter.

Unskillful laborers & boys, according to what they do.

Boats employed a whole tide, 1/4 a man, by the tide.

A lighter of 16 tuns with sailboat or canoe, not down 2/

do of 12 " 1/8. Shallop of 4 tuns 8d.

(These were employed in removing goods, &c.

Work by the Great.

p.6. Sawing, full & true measure, boards not above 3/8 planks 4/. slitwork 4/6

Sawing by the day - the top man or he who guides the work & perhaps finds tools, 2/. in summer, 1/8 in winter as master workman. The pitman, less skilful and experienced, as above, not masters, 1/8 and 1/4

If they are equal, 1/10 each in summer; 1/6 in winter

Felling Timber, averaging 2 feet over - not above 2½d.

do do - 18 to 24 inches over. not above 1½d. (each

Trees of lesser size, what is reasonable, or by days work.

Hewing & squaring timber of several sizes, but the least 15 inches square, well done so that a kerfe or plank of 2 inches thick being taken off on 2 sides, the rest may remain square for boards or other use, by the tun, girt measure 1/3. Timber hewed more slightly, price in proportion. Sills, beams, plates and such like, hewed square to build with, 3 farthings a foot, running measure.

p.7. Mowing. Salt Marsh by acre not above 3/6
fresh — by do " 3/

p.7. Fencing with pales as houselots are fenced — felling & cleaving posts & rails, cross cutting, hewing, morlesing digging holes, setting up, well ramming the posts, and nailing on the pales, by the rod, all well done, 1/6: but if defective, abatement to be made.
Misc. g. 278]

Fencing with 3 rails, & strong posts & rails of sizes expressed below, the posts set 2½ feet in the ground well set up & rammed so that pigs, goats and other cattle may be kept out. not over 1/6 rod.
Fencing with 3 rails 1/2 rod.

Substantial, strong posts, 7½ feet long, 12 inches broad, and four thick, at least, for felling & cleaving, 7/. per 100. Substantial rails 11 feet long, some 9 inches broad, some 7, some 5, and all thick enough to be strong, & not under 5 inches broad — these sizes by the 100, not above 5/6 — 3 widths together.

Inch boards sold in the woods, 4/8 per 100. not above
½ inch do " " 4/2 " " "
2 inch Plank " " 5/6 " " "
Inch boards sold in the Town 6/ " "
½ inch do " " 5/ " "
Plank — " " — 8/6 " "
Misc. g. 332]

Sawen Timber, 6 inches by 3, in the town, 3 farthings a foot
do — do 8 inches square in do 9 foot running measure

p.8. Clapboards, sold in woods, good, 6 feet long, 3/4
m. 11. 18
Pales 6 feet long 3/. 5 feet 2/8 5 " " 2/10
Misc. g. 331] 4 " " 2/4.

Hewing & nailing Clapboards on roofs & sides of buildings well done, not over 4/. per 100: les more than clone not above 2/. or 2/6.
p.8.
m. 11. 18.

N. Haven first Book

p. 8 Shingle, good stuff $\frac{4}{3}$ (or $\frac{3}{4}$) inches thick, some 6
misc. 9. 336 some 7, some 8 inches broad, sorted in the woods,
being 3 feet long, 2/. 100: 2 feet long 1/6 per 100.
14. 15 & 16 inches long 9d per 100.

Hewing and shooting shingle, well done, 3 feet
not above . . . . . 2 feet not above 9d per 100
14. 15 or 16 inches long. not over 7d per 100.

Cutting & laying shingle, square work with sawen
laths, 3 feet, 2 feet, 14, 15 & 16 inches long, 10d per 100
If hewed shingle, 11d. If gutters to be laid, then together
1/1 per 100.

Lime well burnt, unslacked, at the landing place,
p. 9. brought in water; not over 7d for a heaped bushel;
Misc. 9. 147 by the hhd. containing 8 bushels, 4/. per hhd. lime
to be put into hhd at landing, & to be full when carried
to place where it shall be used.

(Plastering. Drawing & carrying water, scaffolding,
misc. 9. 34. lathing, laying & finishing the plastering, providing
and paying the laborer — having the lime, clay, sand, hair,
hay, with materials for scaffolding, laid near
the place — by the yard for ceeling 4 . . d. for
sidewalls being whole or in great panes 4d;
betwixt the studs, the studs not measured, 5d;
ceiling betwixt the studs 2d

Diet for a laboring man, with lodging & washing, 4/6 week,
[misc. 9. 147.
p. 9. Venison, fat, sold by English, not above 2d pound; lean 2d?
(misc. 9. 112)
Fowle. Proportionable abatement from last year. (last year not found)
(misc. 9. 90

All commodities, sold here, & worke & labor, to be
paid in corn as the price goeth, or in worke at rates
settled by the court, or in cattle as they shall be
prized in beaver

(All these laws about wages & work were made 00 yd
Feb. 1641-42.

N. Haven first Book

Oct 27. 1641. General Court of Elections
Mr Crane of this Church and Andrew Ward
and Francis Bell of Rippowams adm. members
of this Court.
Magistrates. Mr Eaton; Mr Goodyear
Deputies: Mr Gregson, Mr R. Newman, Mr Gilbert, Mr Wakeman
Secretary. Thomas Fugill
Marshall. Robert Seely
Thurston Rayner, Constable for Rippowams

Nov 3 John Johnson, Planter, lated this town, dec.: p. 140.
Robert Johnson, his brother, claimed his house &c.
p. 17. 29 Mr Trowbridge - seems to have gone & left debts.
Attachment to issue.
Jan 5 Inventory of Goodman Lucking's? delivered.

Aug 4. John Sacket or Secket was servant to Mr Stolyr. [p. 35]
p. 36. George Warde engaged his house to satisfy a debt to Mr Hait, & a debt to Thomas Lane a [Lord]

Aug 30. About Delaware Bay.
Mr Crane resigned Mr Hickock's lot to the town.
Nov 29. Richard Miles & Roger Allen adm. members. 9. 6. 42
Wequash to have a suit of clothes made
Indian corn for rates, 2/4.
Penalty for selling ammunition to Indians 5£
Thos. Fugills 2d Division at the foot of West Rock.
Goodman Hall to dispose of the children
p. 46 he brought: till the court have more light
Goodman Hitchcock to have one

1641 Jan 5 Thomas Badger "whipped at the carts arse"
p. 268 for unclean practices. A Servant.

25th 12th 1641. Mr Malbon & Goodman Ives admitted freemen
Con. 11. Abraham Smyth named. John Wilford seems of N.H. 8. 11. 44
Thomas Beardsley here. 11. 19
Neckbridge bridge repaired. Cart Bridge ordered
over Mill River & West River - one over East
River in certain conditions.

25th 12. 1641.
(Feb 25. 1641.2) Void lots in the town, to be disposed of by the town, if those for whom they were intended do not come in the first ships

p.38 p.149. Free School shall be set up. Com. to consider.
Oyster Field - some persons in need to have use of it
9 Quarters, referred to
People to "haunt" their hogs where 2d division lies
m.18.68
March 2. 1641(2. General Court.
p.11,33. Francis Browne admitted freeman
p.6 George Spencer, late servt of Henry Browning tried & convicted, executed April 8, at justice and of the Oyster Field
April 2. 1642.
Brothers Davis & John Nash, adm. freemen.
4 Deputies for half year - Gregson, Malbon, Gibbert, Wakeman
Pappowans named Stamford 2. Had Deputies here.
John Tuttle, Constable of Yennycok
1.12.91. Each planter to pay the drummer 6/ a last year.
General Court - to be held at N H first wednesday in April, last Wednesday (of a whole week) in October "for the Plantations in combination with this town".
p.34 p.63. "Woods & Meadows to be burned the 10th of
Misc.9.312. March every year." Every man to secure any thing he has, in danger, in woods or meadows.
M.12.136 No Young men to live by themselves in cellars.
4th 3. 1642. Twoy bro. Wakemans men" at Pawgasett"
m9.373. 37 watches settled, 7 men to each
Mill. A question whether the town should own it.
5th 6th mo.
p.27 One man to stay at home training days at each farm
"Goodman Barker" here m.12.104 house
Edward Chipperfield, Lad servant p.39 34
8/6. Samuel Hoskings. & wife Eliz. Cleverly. allowed to marry
6. 6. 42. Brother Abbot & bro Whitehead adm. freemen p.202 8.40
Robert Seely chosen Lieut. & Francis Newman ensient. 4 Sergeants chosen - Munson, Andrews, Clarke, Jeffries p.21.42.

6. 6. 1642. Training once a month, by the Whole
p. 27. 36. Company. Separate Squadrons also trained.
m. 12. 104 — one every week.

Sept 7. 1642 Thomas Dickenson, whipped, &c. 8. 23

26. 8. 1642
General County Elections
Magistrates Mr Eaton & Mr Goodyear
4 Deputies — Malbone, Gregson, Gibbs, W. Newman
Treasurer. Mr Gregson. Secretary Thos. Fugill
Marshall. Robt Seely.
Stamford. Indians insolent. A Ward Constable

Nov 2 Causeway west side, beyond the bridge.
m. 12. 100
10 " Thomas French here. George Babcock do p. 10
By a letter from Mr Marshall to Mr Hill of Windsor,
it appears that some of the cattle under Good-
p. 15. 29 — man Mansfield belong to Thos. Trowbridge

p. 35. Mrs. Stolyon.
Nov 7 Brother Brocket adm. member of the Court
Brother Kimberly chosen marshall
Fine for not appearing at G. Court in season
— for a member of the Court 1/6: other plaintiffs 1/

Dec 7. John Owen second here. John Bud. Wm Preston
p. 65 p. 45
A servant bound to serve 9 years noticed.
see below] Wm Harding — disorderly house.

Jan 16. 1642/3
p. 40. Brother Lawson admitted member of the Court
Pounding cattle.
Those who have meadows the West side are
to herd their cows that side; all others to keep
their cows this side & not beyond West River
No dry cattle to go with cows
All alienations to be recorded.
m. 12. 104 Everyone committed to prison shall pay the
marshal 1/. for turning the key, besides other charges
Martha Malbon went in the night to a venison
m. 12. 105 feast at the Farms with Wm Harding — stole things from
her parents, & had dalliance with W. H. — whipped.

N.H. fust book.

April 2. 1643. John Underhill } deputies of Stamford
R. Goldsbrow } to G.C.

Thurston Rayner elected Magistrate.

Deputies to aid him — J. Underhill. Mr Mitchell
A Ward. Robert Coe

Newtown 4 deputies for 1/2 year — Mr Allborne Gregson.
Gilbert, Watkinson

Treasurer. Mr Mallone

The Lieut. the Ancient & the 4 Sergeants exempted from watching, but must see the watch sworn

Pieces of 8 to pay at 5/. as in Mass Jacksonitt.

Some freed from training, for bodily infirmities.

Some freed from watching on same account

m.12.117 Sister Preston to have 1/. a week to sweep & dress the meeting house

April 6. Comm. to form a combination. Mr Eaton and Mr Gregson sent to Boston.

May 3. Nicholas Jennings fined for forni: married to many Bedford Margaret A

(8.44) Robert Campion, here now, & in 41. & 42

July 5 — Wm Fancie's wife — whipped for stealing

Andrew Low Jr still in mischief. Whipped. Lock on his leg

Names of Planters comes here. with estates, persons, Land in 1st Div. In the neck, meadow, 2d division, & yearly rates for land

1st Boarder ending with Capt Turner. 7 Acres
2 " " Ann Elder 11 "
3 " " Mr Hempstead 14 "
4 " " Henry Stone 10 "
5 " " Th Osborne 9 "
6 " " John Lewerence 17 "
7 " " Mat Mouldish 14 "
8 " " Thos Powell 14 "
9 " " Dearmer 13 "
10 " " James Boyskin 10 "
11 " " Mons Wheeler 4 "
123.

Mr Hurst Book

Dermis ~~Lot~~ ½ to Thos Lord p.66. ½ to R. Tabnadge p.204.

Mr Lucas. homelot { to Joseph Peck p.55, Wm Johnson p.95, Thomas Beamond p.15

Mr Lucas outlots ½ to Wm Thorpe, Jos. Peck sup.55, Henry Peck p.206, Thos Beamond p.15, Wm Johnson p.95, Jer. Whitnell p.71, others some G. Lawrence p.49 one

Mrs Eldreds outlots — to Thos. Wheeler sr. p.195 & Junior p.195 to Henry Glover. Wm Holt. Jos Alsop. Eph. Pennington, Philip Leeke, John Vincon Joseph Nash, Andrew Low, Ber. Todd Henry Morrell. — N. Merriman Mathias Hitchcock, Isaac Whitehead

Mr Roes outlots — to Wm Gibbons, John Hall. Jeremiah How, Robert Martin, Wm Russell Wm Paine, Jonathan Mason, John Walker Francis Browne. Ab. Doolittle. Thos Munson Philip Leeke. Jos. Nash. J. Brockett, Th. Benny p.213

Lot reserved for an Elder — to Mr Auger, Mr Ay all homelot & 1/4 thereof — Th. Morris Wm Andrews, Andrew Low, John Vincon & others named before.

Mr Roe's Mr Lucas's. & Mrs Eldreds land in neck given to Governor. Mr Roes homelot to Mr Davenport. Mr Gilbert & Mr Browne. Mrs Eldreds homelot to Mat. Corfield p.39

Tenents of Oystershell Field [Prob after 43.

Francis Brown 3a + 2a for the ferry rent free (sup. 33.
Thomas Morris 4a
Wm Paine 2.
p.19 Widd Knowles 2
John Cooper 4
Mr Hallbone 7
Henry Morrel 2
Mr Gilbert 4
John Walker 2
John Hall 2
Robert Pig 2
Thos Munson 2
p.43. Robert Martin 2
Wm Holt 2
Wm Leeke 1
Mr Ova shooting place ....
43

Agreement with Indians. Nov 24. 1638.
Thomas Stanton Interpretor.
Indians. Momaugin, Sachem of Quinnipiocke, and Sugeogisit, Quesaquanch, Caroghood, Weebannick, Shaumpishuh & Squaw Sachem
Sold to Theoph. Eaton, John Davenport & others "the present English Plantes there".
Sold "to the utmost of their bounds". N. S. E & W.
reserving a piece of land on E. side of Harbor sufficient for them, being few, to plant in.
reserving right to hunt & fish any where in bounds of Quinnipiocke, on conditions.
The number of men or youth grown to stature fit for service was 47. Many regulations in the deed, to prevent future difficulty, about traps, strange Indians, intercourse with English, English cattle.
English gave 12 coats, 12 spoons, 12 hatchets 12 hoes, 24 knives, 12 porringers, 4 cases of French knives & scissors.
Thos Stanton, only witness.

Agreement with Manowese, son of the Indian Sachem living in Mallabeseck and nephew to Seguin Dec 11. 1638
with allowance of Sawsenuk who came with him. Sold to same persons. "to land on both sides of Quinnypiock river from the N. bounds of land bought of Quinnypiock Indians, our from the pond in Great meadow, about 2 miles above Great hill to the head of the river at Great plain towards English Plantations on river of Quinticut. Southerly, about 10 miles from N. to S. the bounds running 8 miles easterly of Quinnypiock river towards the river of Quinticutt and 5 miles westerly towards Hudson's river". They gave them 11 coats, 1 one for himself in the English fashion
John Clarke, interpreter. Hunting & fishing to be free

At the end of the last deed, Robert Cogswell p.10 Roger Knapp p.41 & Jno. Love con.11 renounced all right to the land pretended of Manitowese.

1643 July 6 "General Court at New Haven for the Plantations". First Court of this at Milford and Mr Disborough & Manunkatuck received as freemen. Also Brother Preston.

The Confederation approved.
Juryman's from 16 to 60 to be numbered
Mr Eaton & Mr Gregson chosen Commissioners.
Manunkatuck named Guilford.

Arms. Every male from 16 to 60 to have a gun or musket, 1 lb powder, 4 fathom of match for a matchlock, & 5 or 6 flints for a firelock, 4 or 5 pistol bullets or 24 bullets fitted to their guns.
p.4.38 Misc.9.24.

Stamford to pay 5 £. Guilford 5 £ & Henry Cott 2 £ towards the charges about the combination [Milford 16 later]

Articles of Confederation.

Court Aug. 2. 43.
Robert Eccly p.42 & Daniel p.9.42.13 Paul - a difference.
Wm Fowler p.33 & Stephen Metcalf p.11.25 do.

Margaret Poore, alias Sedford, now wife of Nicholas Jennings, was a servant of Capt. Turner for 4 years, but she ran away with Nicholas before her time was out. Nicholas to make satisfaction
p.18.23 M.1.2.118

Oct 4
Robert Lea p.23 fined for want of Arms 5/
Mihill Palmer p.41 & Rice Edwards p.14, the same
13 £ stolen from Mr Newman's closet, on the Sabbath by Nathan Birchall

Oct 14. 6 men to be sent to join the 8 from Connecticut to help Uncas against the Narragansetts.

Gen. Court. Oct 23. 1643.

Milford had taken in as free burgesses 6 planters, not members of the church. Arrangement as to these. Stamford, Guilford & Yennicock had entered into combination with New Haven, on the foundation that none but members of approved churches should be accounted free burgesses, or have a vote in any election, or power or trust in ordering civil affairs.

Oct 26. 1643. Gen. Court of Elections.

Deputies for the Combination. Capt Turner, Mr Lambert
Governor (first named) Mr Eaton
Dep. Governor (" ") Mr Goodyear
Magistrate for New Haven - Mr Gregson
do for Milford - Mr Fowler. Goodman Tapp
do for Stamford. Mr Rayner
Deputies for Guilford, Mr Leete, Mr Dishrough
Secretary of the Combination, Thomas Fugill
Marshall. for do — Thomas Kimberly p. 23

Oct 27. Gen. Court for the Jurisdiction.

Magistrates - as above: viz. Eaton, Gregson, Goodyear, Fowler, Tapp.
Deputies (see the book.

Magistrates may be voted for by proxy: and the other officers - their votes to be sealed up & sent to G. Court — Towns had magistrates for themselves, besides those for the Jurisdiction. The latter to meet & hold a court of Magistrates twice a year at N. Haven on the Munday preceding the G. Court. Appeals may be brought to this court from the plantation courts; and from this Court to the General Court.

General Court of Gov. Dep. Gov. Magistrates and 2 deputies from each plantation — to assemble at N. Haven first Wednesday in April & last Wednesday in October. Powers of Gen. Court.

Indians troublesome at Stamford.
do in arms against the Dutch

N. Haven Records. first Vol.

General Court for New Haven only. Oct 30. 1643
Deputies - Mr Malbon. Lambton, Evance, Wakeman
Treasurer. Mr Malbon.
Scouting. Thos. Fugill
Marshall. Thos Kimberly. p. 22

One squadron shall come to meeting every
b. 27. Sabbath armed for service; at least 6 charges of
M. powder & shot. — to be at meeting house half an
hour after the first beating of the drum — to be
a command of officers. The sentinel & those
that walk the round shall have their matches
Misq 2/49 | lighted during the time of meeting, if they
have match locks.

Court at N. H. Nov 1. 43.
8.45 Robert Lee, a trainer p. 21
Gen. Court for N. H. only Nov. 13.
Indian corn for rates 2/4 - also wampum & cattle.
Every family to have coat of cotton wool,
page 1 | well made. Taylor to see it done.
m. 12. 14
Great Guns to be fitted for service.
Every Chimney in the town, in which fire is
11.12.94. constantly kept, shall be swept once a month
from Sept. to March, & every 2 months in summer
Goodman Cooper has undertaken it, at
4d for a chimney 2 stories high & upward;
2d for all under 2 stories. Men may sweep
their own chimneys.

8 men fined for want of ladders, 5/. ec.
p. 30 Thos. Moulenor - about here. His proceedings at
Totoket; not done with.

Court Jan 4. 43-4.
11.12.104 19 men fined 1/ each for coming late to Training.
Among them. Richard Webb, Jona. Mash, John Lawrence son
8.45 8.45 p. 31 8.44 p. 18. 21
Robert Emery. Thos Robinson. Nicholas Gennings.
11 fined for defective guns; & 4 for defective cocks.
8.45
Robert Hay. Thos. Blakely. John Medcalf among them
Others fined for want of shot, defective sword, want of flints, Jonathan
Prevent of arms & corner, & fusion rest, &c. m. 11. 105

Feb 8. 1643(4. Court

Francis Smythe & Francis French mentioned. Thomas French. Andrew Hull, deceased

Mar 7. 1643(4 Court.

Mr Stiles of Connecticut vs. Geo. Larrymore.

M. 12.136 Henry Gibbons lodged a whole winter in R. Mansfield's cellar: or R. M. & H. G's. cellar — allowed 20/.

Several fined for foul guns — James Hayward, David Evance, Samuel Wilson, Samuel Hoskins, &c — some for late coming, &c: as James Stewart, Wm Ball, Roger Knap, Theoph. Higginson, &c.

p. 27.40. M. 6.100

p. 23 Some fined for late coming to meeting with their guns: Matthew Crowder, Thos. Laffinch, Thomas Iles, Lawrence Ward, John Hall, &c

Mar 25. 1644.

Deputies & Gen Court of Jurisdiction — Mr. Malbon & Capt. Turner

Deputies for 1/2 year — Malbon, Evance, Lambertson, Wakeman

About Fences.

Soldiers to come on Lords day at the time of the second drum.

Stephen [Medcraft] the Drummer, to have 5 £ a year.

p. 44.11 33.31

Court of Magistrates — April 1. 1644.

8.310 Thomas Stevenson & George Clawson of Stamford were appointed "to watch the Dutchman who murdered Capt. Patrick, he being kept prisoner in the house of Capt Underhill," from whence he escaped through their negligence. Capt Underhill then resided at Stamford. His wife mentioned. Richard Crooks of Stamford fined 5 £ for evil speaking

Owen Rowe of London, merchant, named. Had cattle at N. Haven, attached.

New Haven first Book.

General Court for all. April 3. 1644.

Eaton, Gov. Goodyear Dep. Gov. Gregson, Fowler, Tapp, Rayner } Magistrates.

Two markets or fairs at New Haven to be every year, for cattle & other goods, viz. Third wednesday in May. 3d Wednesday in Sept.

Judicial Laws of God, given by Moses, being neither typical nor ceremonial, nor having reference to Canaan, to be accounted moral equity, & to be a rule to all courts, till they be branched out into particulars hereafter.

Trainings in each plantation, every year. 1/4 of each trained-band to come to the place of public worship with arms complete, at the beating of the 2d drum — their guns charged and match for match-locks & flints for fire-locks, 5 or 6 charges of shot & powder. The sentinel & those who walk the rounds shall have their matches lighted. This for all the plantations.

Watches. Drum to beat at going down of the sun — watchmen to be then an hour after sunset, with arms & ammunition. Watch to be set an hour after sunset, & continue till half an hour after daylight. None to sleep in this time.

A Drunken disorderly meeting at the prison on a Lords day night. John Dellingham, Jonathan Rudd, Edmund Tooly, John Massaini, John Hundell, Mr Dugcr, Lancelot Fuller, William Wooden, David Evance, were fined from 3/4 to 20/ each. Drank 3 bottles of sack & 2 quarts strong water.

Ware. Sergeant Beckly may make one in East River.

New Haven first Volume

1644 April 5

p. 15. 17 Thomas Trowbridge, absented himself and did not pay his debts. His estate sequestered to pay debts. His family to be dissolved. Serg. Jeffrey is willing to take the children at allowed; 20 bushels corn, a bed & bus. p. &c. He to take them for the present;

Many fined in respect to watches, trainings.

May 25. An Englishman murdered. Letter from Mr Ludlow. It was between Stamford and Greenwich

June 3. A woman wounded at Stamford.

June 5. Will & Inventory of John Owens

Con. 11. Delivered into Court. John Hall, Executor.

George Pardy, an apprentice to Francis Browne, for 5 years, to learn Tailor's trade, from this date.

June 23 Wm. Thompson & Henry Lendall, adm. freemen

M. 12. 110 { All the trained band to bring arms on the Sabbath.
2 men armed to go with each herd, till the danger be over.

July 1. Oath of Fidelity.

Artillery company — liberty given for one

1. 11. 39, 40 Abraham Bell here.

Measures to be according to a standard sent from the Bay.

John Wollen, called brother of John Halls wife

Creek to be digged to let vessels have a channel to come to end of Street beside William Prestons house at any time of the tide.

Meeting House — built by Wm. Andrews & others.

M. 8. 394 "The roof of the tower & turret" were to be built so as to keep out wet. Complaint.

New Haven first Book.

Court Aug 19. 1644.

p.27. The Watch that ~~walk~~ walk the last round, shall
m.g. 373 call up the drummer an hour before day every morning, to beat the drum.

The marshal is to cry all things brought to
M.12.181 him on Lecture days & Fair days, & have 1d for each cry, of those who claim the things cried.

p.35 Mrs Stolyon still about here.

Oct 21. 1644. Gen. Court for N. Haven.
Thomas Lupton, Wm Russell & Henry Glover
8.13 adm. freemen.

Deputies to Gen Court. Mr Malbon. Capt. Turner.
Deputies for Conn. Malbon. Lamberton, Evance, Wakeman
Treasurer. Mr Malbon
Secretary. Thos Fugill
Marshall Thos. Kimberly

Surveyors of Highways - chosen.

m.11.68 About "haunting hogs" at Oyster Point.

Gen Court of all. Nov 11. 1644.
Planters of Totoket complain that the
Mohegan Indians have set traps in
M.12.171 their cattle walk, & done much damage.
Marshall & Thomas Whitway to go to Uncas & his brother, & warn them to come & speak to Governor.

Court Jan. 2. 1644/5

Mr Pike of Uncaway. Thos Robinson of N.H.
p.23
Thomas North of N. Haven. John Livermore of N.H.
p.69 p.242 p.34

M.10.246 Brick kilns - on the plains - noticed.
Edward Chipperfield, Stephen Medcalfe
p.16.43 p.21.25
Con 11. John Medcalfe, concerned in a kiln of bricks
Feb 5. Thomas Moulenor sr. & Thos Moulenor, Junior.
p.256.

32 Newtown

Newtown Records first book

Gen Court for N.H. Feb 14. 1644/5

Jeremiah Whitnell, Thomas James (p. 256), Robert Martin (p. 43.) John Pigeon (p. 46) & John Meggs (p. 41.), adm. members

much complaint of hogs destroying corn.

8. 41. 95 Mr Pearce (Mark) gave notice that he would instruct children in writing & arithmetic.

Goodman Goldam – fined for training owing to weedinge see No 8. p 395

March 31. 1645. G. Court for N.H.

William Fowler (p. 21, 36), Thos. Mitchell (p. 11. 40) & Philip Leake (p. 64) adm. members of the Court.

4 Deputies for Gno: Malbon, Evance, Gibbard, Mr F. Newman

Treasurer Mr Malbon.

Deputies for Jurisdiction – Capt Turner, Mr Malbon

Fires not to be kindled in the town or about it, in gardens or houselots, to burn leaves, straw cornstalks or any rubbish.

11. 12. 95

3. 25 Drummers { Stephen Medcalf (p. 25) / Robert Basset } 8£ a year between them.

Artillery Company. Mr. Malbon, Captain; Lieut Seely. Lieut: Francis Newman, Standard bearer; Wm Andrews, Thos. Mounson, Th. Jeffrey, John Nash, Sergeants

Regulations for the company

Prices of Shoes & Leather cause complaints

Mr Leach was here

p. 257 Goodman Tainter mentioned – his apprentice Obadiah Southwood, ran away. Tainters residence not given.

Ralph Dighton (p. 11) here – had a son (Ralph & Samuel) 8

Richard Webb (8. 45) & Thos. Caffinch (8. 97) here

June 16. 1645

p. 11. 71. Francis Browne, Tailor, offers to keep a ferry over East River, if he may have a little house at water side to work in, & competent allowance – from sunrise to sunset. Court allowed from 1d to 3d each for going over, according to number at a time. Sabbath not included.

New Haven Records. first book.

June 16 45
p. 42 Bark for dying & tanning. Much timber
m. 12. 60. 88 destroyed for these purposes.

p. 42 Wm Andrews licensed to retail wine.
He kept the Ordinary; and had
liberty to fence a pasture to put strangers
horses in, at hither end of Plains

m. 17. 17. Sheep were kept by a Shepherd.

p. 31. 42 x. 96 John Livermore may set up another Ordinary
if sees fit.

Bricks. John Benham p. 65. 77 made bricks on
Mr Eaton's farm. Some difficulty.

June 20. G. Court. About sending some Soldiers
to aid Uncas.

Robert Abbot and his goats.

Aug. 18. 1645. G. Court the whole
"Rumors & tumults by Indians"
All that go into woods & meadows desired to carry arms

Oct 6
Joseph Brewster confessed that he & Joseph Cox
had drinked sack in his father's cellar, out
He named p. 42. of the bung with a tobacco pipe — went to ordinary
and drinked a quart of beer. Both drunk. To
be punished in their families.

Oct 22. 1645. Gen Court of VH
John Cooper p. 62. 73. 10 & Joseph Nash. admitted members

Deputies for G. Court for all. Capt. Malbon; Capt Turner
do for town — Malbon. Evarum. Gibbard. F. Newman
Treasurer, Mr Atwater.
Secretary. Thos Fugill
Marshall. Thos. Kimberly

Burning the Plains, to be done with convenient speed.
by Goodman Deighton, taking the fittest season

Oct 30. Mr Lamberton Deputy, in room of Mr Malbon for juries
Mr Crane, deputy for the town.

Newtown fust Book.

Nov 4. 1645.

Bamfield Bell, whipped.

Thomas Clark in N H

Thomas Robinson had meadows.

3.41. 31. 17. Mrs Stolion, seemed to be in trade — one said she took "excessive gains". She sold cloth that cost 12/. a yard for 20/. and received wheat at 5/6, and sold it to the baker at 5/.

Primers. Mrs Stolion "sold PRIMERS at 9 pence a piece, which cost but 4 d here in N. England." Mass 9. 209 12. 357

She would not take wampum at 6 for a penny but 7. yet passed them at 6 a penny. Would not give 8/. lb for beaver, but only 7/. She sold cloth at 23/4 a yard that cost her about 12/. She sold thread at rate of 12/. d. which costs in England 2/2 d. She sold needles at one for a penny that cost from 1/ to 1/6 a hundred in England. The Court referred the case to the Court of Magistrates.

[What Primers were? Primers were imported from England 1655. M. 12. 357.

John Linley & Francis Linley here.

3.41. Goodwife Haney here.

Mr John Evance hired John Basset and his wife to be servants to Mr Goodyear, on condition that if Mr G. did not accept of them he was to pay Mr E. the money he had paid for the transportation & expenses of Basset & wife. Mr G. did not accept of them. Court decided that Basset should pay Mr Evance £11.7.0 for his expenses on Basset & wife, & B. agreed to it. 8. 90. 8. 46. 8. 80. 43. 57. [Misc 9. 204.

[Perhaps they was not John Basset in 8. p. 40.

Ord complaint of damage by hogs, and of deficient fences.

Dec 3. 1645

Hannah Marsh complained that Mr Brewster called her "Billingsgate slut," &c. It seems that she came from the Bay, & in the vessel was very froward & noisy. Mr. Brewster had to take back his words, & said he was sorry he had spoken so rashly. The Court admonished Hannah for her froward disposition, her want of meekness. She was sorry.

[perhaps wife of Samuel Marsh. p 208.

Dec 8. 1645.

p.33 Brother Fowler & Thomas p. 40. 48. 49 Knowles were of N.H.

Rate Ordered — payable in wheat at 4/. rye & peas 3/4, Ind corn 2/8 — or money & wampum.

p. 63. Bill 1649 Wolf Bounty — reduced from 15/ to 2 lbs powder & 4 lbs shot.
Acts 4 15 Fox Bounty " " 4/6 to 1/. for old one; 6 for young

M.R. 135 The Miller to grind in course as it comes in.

Hogs ear marked & ringed, in corn fields & meadows, to be put in pound, &c. [Misc. 9. 335.

Goats not to be in any street or lot about the town without a keeper. To be impounded. [Misc. 9. 335

p. 46 Capt Turner was the Captain of the Town militia. He was gone, & not known when he would return. Mr Allallbon was chosen until Capt T. returns.

p. 17. 27 Training days for the whole in N.H. once a month
p. 104 in 8 months — all but Dec. Jan. Feb. & July.
Training days for squadrons between each 2 general trainings.

p. 47. 43 113 Richard Beach married Andrew Hull's widow. He sold one house, but engaged another as security for portions of Hull's children

Wm Burret & Henry Whelpley of Copeage.

p. 15. 45. George Warde of N.H. slandered the Dawnport

p. 16 Joseph Peet in 1645 asked for a small lot right east. Henry White.

New Haven first book. 37

Mrs. Eaton has sold all her land & property in this town to Mr Perry.

G. Court Feb 23. 1645 (6.

8.45 Wm Blayden, a landholder | p. 47. 64

p. 29 Thomas Trowbridge's estate under attachment. Mr Evence had liberty to build a warehouse

M. 12. 136. on the cellar belonging to Mr Trowbridge's house 20 feet square. (Query about this cellar.

Elder Newman & 2 Deacons to place men in the meeting house

Recapitulation of former laws & orders, on some important points.

First Plantes had land according to estates & number of persons in the family, including only the man, wife & children.

1 & Division of upland within 2 miles of the town,

M. 12. 103. (not including the neck) — Each to have 5 acres for 100 £. 2½ acres for a person — Each to have in the neck 1 acre for 100 £ & ½ acre for a person. — In the Meadows 5 acres for 100 £ and ½ acre for a person. — In 2d Division of upland beyond 2 miles from the town 20 acres for 100 £ and . . . . . (worn off.

(Here the record says, should be inserted the names of plantes, persons, estates, proportions of land in each division with the rates they are to pay. The 123 names belong here.)

More about lands in past years, and how they were laid out.

Timothy Baldwins lot, reserved for an elder

F. p. 160 Mr James "sometime an elder in the Bay" to have Francis Parrotts lot. p. 256

Farmer p. 249

Something about Stamford, Guilford, Milford, Totoket the Confederation, &c

Recapitulation of laws & proceedings—continued.
(Some things here are not found elsewhere)

About Arms.

3.11.21. Each man to have a gun, sword, bandelers a rest, 1 lb powder, 40 bullets, 4 fathom of match for every matchlock; 40 or 5 flints for a firelock.

2 Sta. below

Then were 4 Sergeants, 4 Corporals and four Squadrons in the plantation.

Old orders about fencing, &c. some not seen before; about Cattle, swine, goats, bridges.

p.16 Free School was set up they say; and
p.149. 20£ a year paid by the town to Ezekiel Cheevers for 2 or 3 years at first. It was
p.m. Mass. 9.342. in Aug. 1644 enlarged to 30£ a year.

No allusion to any paid by scholars. The record says "a free school was ordered". The 20£ was increased to 30£, because the 20£ "not giving a competent maintenance".

p. 39. 4/ 5/. A proposition about contributing a peck of wheat—or its value, by every person that was willing, for the College at Cambridge, was favorably received & Mr Atwater & Goodman Davis entreated to receive the collection.

1 Black wampum was only 3 a penny

Pikes to be provided [page 42.
[not mentioned before

This recapitulation occupies 31 pages

General Court, March 16 1645/6

Thomas Fugill's 2d Division was 7 pr ans
but he fenced in 52 acres on the Rock.
He was summoned to the meeting of Court
for his conduct. Who accused of falsifying
orders, that is recorded them wrong, in regard
to his grant of land — (all the details on
the record). He made some apology and attempted
at justification. But he was not regarded.
He was put out of Office at once

Old Deputies to continue through the year.
Free gift of corn to the college to be continued
this year, as it was last year.
The Attwater sent 40 bushels of Wheat
p. 38 for the college for last year's gift of 10 Nuttawon
he had not received so much
Brothers Abraham 11.29 8.41 Bell & Nat. Caufield 8.41 11.29
to collect the college corn this year
Men might pay in wampum - 6s. instead
of a peck of corn

Ed. Chapfield may make bricks in the plains
p. 42. 16. under West Rock.
Indians' Dogs killed swine. The dogs killed by
the Indians - but not all.
A bridge to be built over East River on the
way to Connecticut

11.4.39 All seats in meeting house to be finished
and house to be seated.
All in the town to maintain the highway before
their homelots
Calves not to go on the Cows with the Oxen pasture

New Haven first Book.

1646. Date wanting

Deputies to the Jurisdiction - bro Wakeman
bro. Chewers

Fewers & fences - first chosen - for the Quarter, viz. Mr Eaton & Mr Davenport 2 pr
Mr Newman & Mr Browning 2 pr.
Mr Lowrence, 2. Mr Peters 2 pr.
Mr Lambertons 2. Oyster Shell Field.
Suburbs quarter, Farms.

Brother Thomas James here p 256 : Thos. Toby here p. 11
Samuel Marsh here p 42. 149 : Robert Usher here p. 45 See below.
Wm Francye — " : Joseph Higginson here p. 46, 49
see below. Corporal Livermore "

Richard Perry, secretary, in room of Thos. Fugill p. 140
Brother John Perryman, made freeman p 53
Goodman Lanson fined 5d because his rest was too short. p. 206 p. 17

Fines for defective arms, &c. very many.
Among them Robert Entley, Robert Bishop, 8 45 p. 57 8 115
Joshua Cooper (and no rest) Benjamin Hill 8. 46
Samuel Wilson no worm & scouer nor rest. 5/ 8. 46 p. 257
Thomas James, scabbard too short 6d p. 256
Nathaniel Seely. Brother Mitchell had no gunstock p. 33
Samuel Daighton lately come to town, passed by.
Thomas Knowles, no rest, 6d. Samuel Marsh, examined
Goodman Platt alienated most of his land.

April 1646.

Wm Francy & wife had lived in Ld Seely's Cellar. p. 41
Porpoises mentioned, in a field, [Misc. g. 101.
Hens mentioned - killed as food. [Misc. g. 90

New Haven - 1st Volume

1646 April

p.35. Thomas Robinson, his attempt on Wm Fancy's wife. p.35. p.20

Mark Meggs, brother of John Meggs, bad conduct towards Fancy's wife. John Meggs lived here - had a shop p.46. p.14 p.46 p.32.49

Pay cattle to have a Keeper. Misc 9.335

Philip Leeke requested to keep an ordinary or Inn.

p.35.44 Mrs. Stolion supposed to be near her end; sick.

p.159 Tobacco: Whosoever takes it in an uncovered place, as in the streets of the town or in men's yards shall pay 6d each time. Not to be taken on training days in the company - nor in the meeting house at any time.

misc 9. 211 301

Misc 9. 301 Fire not to be carried, except in a covered vessel

June 2. 1646

Mrs. Brewster - long examination of her for speeches about proceedings & men in church and state. — About Mrs. Moore & her dau. Mrs. Leach. Referred to Court of magistrates. Mrs B. accused of selling wine without license.

p.43

Philip Galpin & Elizabeth Smith for form. - Both to be whipped - she when delivered - if they lived & they were married

p.2

Samuel Swaine, a citizen at Branford

June 4 Thomas Fugill not to leave the plantation till he answer for his miscarriages.

Has been excommunicated. July 7. and 10th Court of Magistrates

July 7. Men fined in respect to arms, &c

Matthew Row, p.195 Mr. Pierce, 8.41. Roger Knapp, 8.44 Edw. Parker, p.21 p.64.65 widow Robert Preston, 49 John Kimber, 8.45 Geo. Banks, Benj. Wilmot, p.51 Michill Palmer, 10.167 James Steward, &

p.21 John Potter & 8 sons, men. Their mother wife of Edward Parker & dau Hannah

8.110

N Haven 1st Volume

Aug. 4. 1646

Wm Ball here. Jer.h + Thos. Osborne here (p.57.44)
Richd Perry " . Joseph Brewster " do | pag 34 (p.40)

Aug 16. Nehemiah Smith here — was to take care
p.55. m.12.151 of Sheep & have meadow & upland.

Sept 1. Wm Fowler (p.24) calls John Cuffinch brother (p.53.66) (45)
Richard Marden here (8.46). Jeremiah Watts here Com.11
p.40,49. Samuel Marsh " Samuel Cabel " Com.11.
p.17 Edmond Booly " . Vincent Meggs " Com.11
p.40. Samuel Daughton " (these found in use and to arms, training, watching, &c

Oct 7 Wm Andrews wished to lay down the Ordinary (p.34) (in Custom)
Pews not finished. A Chest for Pikes. p.38
A ship building. Goodman Paule (p.21.43) sums shipwright.
Wm Meaker to "be" leader to mill" next
12 mo. To carry & bring corn to & from mill. Men
might carry their own.

p.26. Edward Hitchcock here.
Oct 26
Deputies for New Haven Monthly Courts — Mr F. Newman
Mr Gibbard, Mr Crayne, & Goodman Gebbs.
Deputies for Jurisdiction. Mr J. Wackman. Mr Ezek.l Cheevers. (38.44)
Treasurer Mr Joshua Atwater
Secretary Richard Perry [p.57.40
Marshall Thos. Kimberly
Surveyors of Highways bro Cooper & bro. Fowler
bro. Davis. bro. Mansfield

Two men ~~Viewers~~ to prevent spoil of wood on Commons, and to look
p.34 m.12.148 to farmers & see that they do not commit waste in
getting bark. One is Abraham Pell

2 Viewers of Measures, as bushels, &c
2 to look to liquid measures, weights, yards & ells.

p.22.44 Lt Seely may go for England. Nov. 3. Hassold house & house lot
.11 Caleb Seeman here. Edw Chipperfield (8.41) p.29
p.33. Wm Fowler here. John Lewis more here [p.31
" 2 Deacons and Ruling Elder. Luke Atkinson here (p.194
Richard Osborn here p.44
John Steede here

Oct 27. Court of Election

Th. Eaton, "worshipful". Gov.: Mr Goodyear, Dep. Gov

Magistrates. Mr Malbon, Mr Gregson, for N.H.
Mr Howkes & Capt Astwood. Milford
Mr Jamie Destrow - Guilford
Mr Andrew Ward - Stamford

Comrs. Th. Eaton & Mr Goodyear
Treasurer Mr Atwater
Secretary Mr Leete of Guilford
Marshall. Thomas Kimberly.

Gen. Court Jan 4. 1646/7

p.11 Robert Hill, freeman
2 Deacons & Ruling Elders to place people in seats.
Contribution for the college renewed. 2 collectors
Jan 5
p.8. Edward Tench's will presented - a child mentioned. See p.141. See 8. 24.

p.141. Mrs Lucy Brewster, mentioned. p.8.67. Mr Mullyner. p.150
p 53. 117. 46 Booth & Samuel Caffinch. do.
Mr Evance Lad on shallop, p.35. p.214 John Charles, master.
p.44. Robert Martin, a mariner, on same shallop. p.33 p.53 17
Daniel Paul, George Frost, Mr Tobias Demoke, and Daniel How, - were about here - seem mariners.

Feb 1.
p.27 32 persons to bring arms, & sit in soldiers seats
110
Mr Stephen Goodyear to brew beer for this town.
Others not to brew without liberty [refus to beer for sale.

Feb 2. George King, whipped for blasphemy, or swearing by God
Mrs. Turner used, not Mr. Turner, and
James Till here. Hay called 10/. a load. 1 Mass. 9. 243.
Richard Beech calls Wm Iles cousin p.36 p.14
p.161 John England - engaged to "underpin" a house, make back to a chimney, & some a well.

p.64 Thos. Hogg, suspected of 6. whipped: a servant
Mrs Lambarton used, not Mr. L.

first book. N. H. records

1646-7. Feb. 2
"Cheese in a leattery"
"Dumplings in a pot"

Con. 11 Thomas Lawrence here } may be mariners
Con. 11. Timothy Alsop "

p. 120 John Sackett here. Wm Tracy here p. 40. 41. 18.

p. 47. p. 42 Wm. Illes Inventory presented. A brother referred to see another place.

Samuel Hodkys – accused of theft; to pay double, &c

Seating of the Meeting House. Page 280
March 10. 1646 (7)

9 middle seats; 5 cross seats: Little [illegible]
Seats on the side for men: 4 one side & 6 other side of door. 10 of these
Women's seats
9 middle seats; 5 Cross seats; little Cross seat.
Seats on sides – 4. & 4 other side of door – 8 of these.
Danger of "Girts flying out". Posts to be viewed.

p. 40 Lieut Seely here. Richard Perry going a voyage.

Every Cowkeeper to burn his own walk.
Inv. Eq. 335 Owner of cows to pay.

April 1. 1647.

p. 55 James Heywood, for drunkenness
p. 41. Mrs. Stallion owed some debts.

January 4. Stephen Meadcalf gone – had a house, &c. p. 11. 21. 75 8. 41.
Richard Smoolt, servant of Mr Turner – rebellious
Mr. Cheevers sometimes preached. 38. 140
Thomas Osborn, a cowkeeper. Richard Osborn here p. 42. p. 42. 57.

p. 194 John Bishop, servant of Mr Allerton* fined for want of arms

Con. 11. John Lawrence son, Mr Caffinch, Roger Knapp, here p. 21. 41.

Robert Basset to beat 1st & 2d drum "upon the meeting house" "the sound may be heard by those who live far off" Ill. 12. 91.

* Mr. Allerton was sentenced in 1646 7 & never released again. Had lived at N. Amsterdam. Was now resident at N. H.

N H first Book

May 17. 1647

Brother Wm. Fowler chosen sergeant.

John Livermore expects to go for England, & was
p. 31. 34. 42. fined for being corporal. Jos. Nash chosen in his place
p. 94.

Goodman Wilmot to have Thos. Fugill's 1¼ acres
of land, & pay his fine of 20 £.

Fence viewers for 10 quarters, &c

June 4. Goodman Daighton (p. 53) land holder 45

John Jackson, a servant to Mr Worthman

July 6 John Hall mar. a servant of Mr Wilkes's.
p. 57. Bridget Wilkes calls Mr Wilkes "uncle".

"Mr Sellick's goods" mentioned.

p. 40. Mr Henry Browning sold house & lands to
p. 203. Wm. Judson, including a malt mill

Aug 3. Elder Whitman of Milford, alienated
his house & lands to Mr John (p. 45) Bracey
Bracey sold part: sold house & some land to Mr Ritchfield.

Sept 7 Sister Preston presented her husband's will
p. 85. and inventory.

m. 12. 126. Wm Pert: punished for stealing watermelons

Con. 11 Thomas Caffinch's will presented: he made
his bro. Mr John Caffinch (p. 42. 46), Executor, he declined.

Oct 5. Mr Evance was selling land.

Mrs Turners estate to be valued (Sept 7)

p. 260. Joseph Guernsie (mod. Mr) here — was or had been a servant

p. 44 Ambrose Sutton here
Con 11. Richard Lowell here

Nov. 2. 1647.

p. 44. Thomas (35) Clarke's inventory ordered. ~~[illegible]~~

Pilot ship called the "Great Ship"

Geo & Laurence (p. 36. p. 66) Ward made blocks for the ship
(brothers)

46 New Haven first Book

Nov 2. 1647

Some disputes about debts due for the great Ship. Seems to have been but chiefly by Gov. Th. Eaton, Mr Goodyear, Mr Malbon, Mr Gregson.

p. 53 Wm. Westerhouse - about here

p. 57 Samuel Goodenhouse. do.

Mr Perry was selling out

Wm. Andrews, Jr - drinking

Dec 7 8. 86 Nathaniel Draper's will presented | first in Probate Bk 1

p. 36 Abr. Nathaniel Turner's Inventory do | p. 36

Rebecka Turner, dau, testifies.

p. 39 Abraham Bell sold out [Returned 47 prob seated 46-7

p. 112. 165 Theophilus Higgenson ds.

p. 45 Mr Eaffinch & his brother p. 43 Samuel had some differences

8. 86 Inventory of Mr Thos. Gregson

8. 96 Mr Bell, in Court, sometimes the married widow of Mr Francis Brewster.

p. 41 John Meggs vs Henry Gregory of Stratford 8. 210.

p. 97. Jonathan Sergeant, & Thos. Whitway testified p. 57

p. 96. Samuel Nettleton of Tolokel,

p. Mark Meggs; Judah Gregory for Henry, &c Con. 11

Con. 8. 174 Wife of Wm Crooker of S. testified

Con. 11. William Hooke Jr. testified; John Gregory. p. 33

No date After Dec 7 - in above matters.

Dec. 18. Deputies for Jurisdiction - Mr Wakeman, Fr. Newman.

4 Deps. Mr. Crane, J. Gibbs, F. Newman, Mr Gilbard

Th Kimberly Marshall :. F. Newman Secretary

(This placed after December.

Next comes Jan. 4: Jan. 31. &c

New Haven first book

Jan. 31. 1847/8

p. 38. 39. College Collectors chosen again

m. 12. 244 Sabbath. Rest from labor blue from sunset to sunset

b. 87 Mr Edmund Leach. mentioned – perhaps not a resident.

8. 87 Mr Lambertons. Inventory presented

8. 87 Mrs Welles' will delivered. Inventory dated 7

8. 87 John Hills Inventory; Pres. by his bro. Robert. 8. 87

8. 87 Mr Brewsters Inventory; delivered by Mr Bell

Mr Bell declined having his wife's fine.

Altercation between him & the court.

p. 44 William Ives had land &c. £13. 17. 0. Richard Beech 3. 6. 1642 had charge of it. John Beech surety for Richard. son. 11.

Thomas Allcott or "Allcote" in the Bay, mentioned.

sp. 15. he was uncle of John & Thomas Whitehead, youths whom Francis Hall brought from England long since. [Mr Allcott was of Boston and deceased.] Francis Hall expected their uncle would pay their passage, but when they came their uncle was dead. Thomas was put out to David Atwater; John was to be set free – was with F. Hall. John settled in Branford.

Feb 14 Complaints about deficient fences, always.

m. 9. 285. Mr Westerhouse offered 4d a bushel for ashes at houses, or 5 pence at the water side.

Jeremiah Howe licensed to sell strong water by pints & quarts

p. 66. Henry Morall }
p. 37 Wm Blayden } may burn over a little meadow
p. 40. 36 Thomas Knowles, } in their homelots; to do it at a fit time.
Lewis dow 49

D Seely here.

John Clarke chosen Clerk of the Trained band

Mem. 7.

p. 16. 27 " 8. Watch to be reduced to 4 each night – 2 to keep

m. 9. 275. sentinel & 2 to walk the rounds.

Deacons & Deputies freed – & some others.

48 Newtheaven

New Haven first Book
May 2. 1648

p. 205 Mr Robert Newman here. Jonathan March 8.45
p. 2 Richard Sperry here. Samuel March p. 40, 42
p. 113 "Old Goodman Welmot". John Fisher (or Fisher
p. 205 Robert Newman, Executor of Mr Wilkes, sold the house & homelot to Robert Basset.

p. 42 William Ball's Inventory — See No 8. p. 88
Mr - Dickerman was a servant of Henry .... and ran away. Was sent back.
Mr Theophilus Higgenson - here or about here | 40. 46. 65

Gen Court, May 22, 1648.

p. 41 53. Wm Jeanes admitted freeman
2 Deputies of Jurisdiction. Mr Newman. Mr Crane
4 Deps. for town - Gibbard, Crane, F. Newman R. Miles
Treasurer. Mr Gibbard Secretary F. Newman
Marshall. Thos. Kimbuly.

John Meggs, Clerk of the Train band p. 41. 35. 46
Artillery Officers. Robert Seely Captain. Wm Andrews Lt.
Henry Lendall, Ens. Richard Miles, Clerk
Mr Whittlesey, of G. John Nash, Wm Forster, R. Beckly, Sarg.

Widows who want relief -
p. 48. 19 Widow Knowles } to be cared [Widow Knowles mar Knell. 8. 96. Mock (clas
Con. 11 Widow Halbick }
p. 27 Lancelot Fuller here [8. 90. widow p. 66

p. 4. 36. 63 Wolves. 15s. & foxes 2/6 again. Young one, half.
p. 114 George Larremore was miller - freed from watch [Newman. 1650. 8. 94. [Rule 1644. 8. 44
p. 41. 57 Robert Preston, dec'd was Sealer of Leather
p. 11. 15. Thos. Beamont chosen in his place

Fines for arms, for not watching, not training, &c

8. 45 Henry Bishop was "late farmer of Mr Davenport"
p. 5. Charles Higginson, mariner
(Mariners sometimes had drinking frolics.

50

p. 19.

Aug 1. 1648. { Henry Peck
Joseph Peck } were complained of for coming too late with their arms on Lord's day in the morning. They said they went to it before & had no rest. They were fined.

p. 19 65. Nov 7. 1648 Joseph Peck came too late to Training. Not fined.

May 19. 1651. Joseph Peck. His lands [illegible] out of the absent lots (see p. 19) to be disposed of
This is the last of this Joseph Peck in New Haven. He went away in 1651 or before
(from Henry White.

A. Haven first Vol.

Aug 1. 1648.

Mr. John Plume of Totoket. Inventory presented
p. 168. by Mris Plume & Samuel Plume, son.

p. 45 The wife of John Hall was to serve Mr Wilkes
8. 4. 5 years & he 3£ a year, and he Mr W. paid
misc. 9. 390. her passage. Mr. W. gave her 10£ a kind of legacy

Sept 5.
John Vincon, here. Peter Browne. p. 207. 8. 304
8. 46 John Downe, p. 145 was servant of Mr. Caffinch.
Martin Tichenor p. 75 here. Adams p. 11 Nicholls here.
Thomas Meekes. p. 55 here. Job Hall p. 27 here. 8. 46.
John Knight, a servant. Mr Ling. W & H. Gibbens

Oct 9.
p. 205 Gervis Boykin admitted freeman.
Oct 18. Ephraim Pennington p. 208 & John Walker p. 11 admitted.

Oct 30. Gen. Court.
About swine & fences
p 35 Mr Evance wished to make a wharf
Lieut Seely " " "

Mr Goodyear absent - expected home

Will of William Jones, presented - made
p. 205 April 3. 1648. Inventory also. See No 8. p. 88

8. 3. 115 William Basset was about to marry the widow.
He to secure the portions of W. Jones' children

b. 11. 41 Benjamin Wilmot named with "Old".
This belongs to B. W. Jr.
Men often fined for absence from G. Court.
p. 35. Mr Evance & Mr Malbone here
Jan 3. 1648 (9 -

p 53 Meeting house - 3 pillars rotten. Some ground
M. 4. 394. sills rotten. It needs the clapboards - the rain
331
seat in at the sides. Something about "Tower & turret".
Estimated expense of repairs 80£
"Good trees for clapboards" inquired about [misc. 9. 331
[pillars or posts, I think.

At Haven first Volume

Jan 3. 1648/9

p. 40. 79. John Harriman to keep the ordinary

Meeting House. Old pillars to stand and new
p. 54. half pillars to be put up, with cross beam
11. 4. 39 and braces, to support the roof.

John Livermore here. Mr Goodenhouse 1. 57. 65
Samuel Wilson p. 25. 40. } Mr Westerhouse 2. 46
sold to Thos Powell p. 206 }

Feb 6 Arthur p. 49. Holbeck's Inv. £ 43. 14. 10 — 5 m 8. 84

1. Peter Malleny & wife for forn. fined 5 for both

1 m. 11. Robert Parsons had a house here — he dead

1 m. 11 Lawrence Watts Inventory

8. 40. Mr Samuel Eatons house & lands sold by
his brother Theophilus E. to Fr. Newman
mar 4/6 w/ Hunter, will & Inv.
8. 88

Mr Goodyear here. Mr Leach

49. Wm Jeanes sold house & homelot

Blackbirds. Those killing them to
1 m. 11. 48 have 19 a thousand.

Leveller & Chimnys — Order about them.
11. 10. 94 John Cooper had swept chimnies.

Land to shoot at a mark, in Oshell Field
m. 12. 10 Misc. 9. 265

April 3. 1649

Mr. Goodyear, proposes to secure the portions
of his wife's children (Mr Lambertons)

John Vincen here — Jos. Alsop here
p. 41
8. 45 Ralph Dayton here. Mr Leach here { Edmund p. 55
p. 56
Mr Evance here. { Mr J. Caffinch p. 42 Caffinch } Landholders
Samuel Caffinch 43. 55

N.H. First Volume

May 14 1649 see page 36. 50 19; Oath 1644 (To Alliance?

Samuel Caffinch & Joseph Peck, freemen. p.53.

Defs. for Jurisdiction – McCrane. F. Newman

4 Defs. for town Courts – Gibbard, Crane, Miles, F. Newman

Treasurer Mr Gibbard

Secretary, F. Newman

Marshall. Thos. Kimberly

"To drive the neck" or strip land, was a common expression

p.224 John Chapman sold his house & land to Mr Leach. Dec. 1647 p.53.

June 14 p.43. Robert Martin here. John Thomas here p.214

p.42. Nehemiah Smith, still here, & called "the Shepherd"
M.H. 12.151

June 25. 1649. Gen Court.

Southold was purchased by New Haven. The right of N.H. to be passed over to that Plantation.

Complaint of the smallness of the Bakers loaves

July 3 p.57.57.
Thomas Meekes & Rebekah Turner for form. He whipped. She fined. She was dau. of Capt. N. Turner. Had had a child

Aug. 7
p.6. Sarah Ollard, maid of Henry Peck. [m. Wm. Wooden 1650.

Sept 4
p.89. Edward Banister's Will & Inventory
Ellen B. widow.

p.89 James Hayward dec. p.44. adm. to Wm Davis
Inventory

N. Haven first Book

Sept 4. 1649.

8.94. Mr Goodenhouse (p. 46. 115. 53) was called upon to secure the portions of Mr Turner's (p. 107) children.
Mr Yale had had 35£ for his wife; and Thomas Meekes (p. 55) is to have house, &c for portion of his wife Rebecka. Rest postponed
[Portions of 4 more secured. March 4. 49-50.]

p. 41. Robert Prestons Inv. mentioned. [No 8. 89

Sept 10
Sept 14. } Rumors of Indian hostility.
Case of 200£ on the Colony, of which N Haven pays 93. 16. 0 — Wheat 4/6. peas & rye 3/6
8.55 Indecorn 2/6. beef & pork. wampum, beaver.

Watch & arms to be attended to.

M. 12. 110. Sentinel to stand on the meeting house in Sabbaths, &c.

Oct 2. 1649

8.46. 94. Thomas Marshall washer
8. 19. Edward Grannis " "
Con. 11 James Clements " "
p. 195 Joseph Watts " "
p. 42. 69 Thomas Osborne senr. "
p. 42 Richard Perry sold out. [To Fran. Hall.
Nicholas Cooper here

8. 40. Robert Emery } had taken Mr Eaton's farm
& Richard Webb (8. 45.) } and owed him

Oct 8.
10. 228. Thomas Whitway (p. 46) was of Totoket.

Nov 6.
p. 38. 47. Nov 12. Collectors for the College.
Nov. 29. Last Court in this Volume.

1650 & 1651. 1652. { See Continuation, 4 pages in No 8. p 94–97.

59

Edward Fenches Books

All his Books £12, 1, 1.

2 books of Martyrs 60/
Calvin on Job 6/
Concordance 15/
County Justice 3/
Dodd on Commandments 3/
Greenhams work 10/
Geneva bible with notes 10/
1 bible roman letter 15/
3 small bibles 18/
Perkins on Galatians 3/
Symons, Desired Soul 2/6
Perkins Principles 5/
Ball on faith 4/
Burroughs book 1/6
The Expert Midwife 1/6
Markhams Husbandry 3/
Byfields marrow of the Gracies 2/
Perkins, how to live well 2/6
Dodd, as above, old 1/
Plainmans pathway to heaven 1/6
Government of Cattle 2/
Withers Remembrance 1/
Saints' Cordials 6/6
Sibbs Canticles 4/6
Ore . . . 4/6
Light from Heaven 4/8
5 books of Dr Sibbs 3/6
Excellency of Gospel 2/
Promises — 1/6
Comforts — 1/3
Christs Exaltation 1/
Hidden Secrets 4/
Prestons new Covenant 6/6
Second Volume 6/6
Third — Do — 6/6
Souls conflict — 3/
The Culverwells treatise of faith — 2/-
Attributes — 3/6
Goodwins work 5/
Dyke on Sacraments 3/
Saynts Legacyes 4/.
Merks Salutations 1/

Sibbs Phillipians 4/
Delights with Closets 1/
The Copts book 1/2
Orgitable Physicians 1/
Small Bible 5/-

Inventory of Edward Tench. Feb. 19. 1631 (40

Amount £409. 3. 6 [and had some estate in England.
[See Con No. 8. 84

Goods

m. Worsted Stockings at 4/ & 5/
m. Woolen do — @ 1/9 to 3/4
m. Childrens do — @ 1/
[knit] m. mixte hose — @ 3/4 & 4/6
m. Socks wrought — @ 6d
Con. 9 3 prs furred gloves @ 1/6
p. 59. 9 " Cordovant @ 1/
9 " Sheeps @ 1/
3 " White @ 6d

Horsehaffed knives @ 1/1
other haffed do @ 6
Canasst do @ 1/
Con. Pins 1/2 m. & 10d
Bindings
m. 3 Threadlaces @ 1d
Con. Ferret at 3d, 5d & to 7d
Con. do cotton @ 2d
2 Grose hooks & eyes 11 6/
Con. Blue tape at ½d. yard
m. 1 dozen points 1/
13 yds Dornoty @ 1/2
15 " Fustian @ 1/
1 prs. Fustian 10/
16 yds beggan lace 38/
m. Case of bottles 27/
m. Firkin of butter 38/
a Clock 70/
Con. Black thread 6/
m. 1 doz. oxted skins 10/
Con. Thread 3/4
Con. 1 pair shears 1/8
m. 2 Gro. Tobacco pipes 6/6
148 lbs Rice @ 3d
m. 1 firkin suet 67 lbs @ 7d

Con. 25 lbs powder @ 2/6
m. 100 lbs Smyrna Raisins @ 3½d
m. 13½ " Smyrna soap @ 6d
m. 14 " Soap @ 5d
m. 2 lb 12 oz Pepper @ 1/8
Con. 11 lbs Starch @ 5d
1 New Beaver 70/ out
1 Beaver 30/
m. 1 Straw hat & band 10/
m. 1 old beaver 10/
p. 58 " Hat box 4/
Old hats 5/ & 3/
1 Demi Castor 5/
m. 1 qr lbs Candles 28d
3 Gold rings 13/4 m. 10 14/6.
1 bracelett & jet ring 7/4
Plate 6 oz 4 dwt at 8/ 8/10
m. Spice 11 oz 4 dwt 6d
m. 4 prs Spectacles frames @ 1/
8 " coarse sheets @ 6/8
11 " flaxen do @ 13/4 } in old chest 11.12
6 " old do @ 7/
14 " fine do @ 15/
Towelling 3/4

16 Diaper Napkins 16/
18 laydwork do 18/
12 blue stuped do 8/
2 C. Napkins @ 8d 1/4
18 coarse stuped 7/6
2 Diaper table cloths 16/
2 flaxen @ 8/ — 16/
2 do @ 8/ & 14/
6 new Shirts @ 6/
4 "woo" Shifts @ 5/
14 old coarse Napkins 3/6

+ women

Edward Tench's Inventory, continued

8 coarse Towels @ 6
3 Towels, 2 table cloths, all 8/
13 r 3 Needlework cushions, all 30/
2 fine do
16 pillow beers @ 2/6.
4 laced wo[illegible] "wo:" shifts @ 5/
3 white aprons @ 4/
2 fine white do @ 8/
3 table cloths 14/
Towel & blue tape 1/8
6 huckabock linen 50/
2 pillowbeers 4/
15 yd Tarra Cloth @ 1/6
Cambrick 3/
m. 10 Pewters @ 6
1 blue worst waistcoat 30/
Fine child bed linen in a box 5£
1 Shift, 1 woman's shift 10/
Pillowbeers & towel 6/
Down table cloth 2/6
1 white child's coat 3/
1 Truss & roller 4/
Small wearing linen 5.10.0
1 black Scarf & 8/
2 new cloth for a ruff 6/
M.12.279. 8 pr coarse sheets 12/
M.12.374 1 Striped carpet 1/
1 Blanket ("Baring" blanket) 10/
M.12.249 1 suit for a bed 60/
Crimson petticoat of "cheyney" 30/
2 Mohair do 13/
1 Bays red do 16/
1 breadth of silk hair 4/

1 grogram old gown 35/
1 blk stiff new gown 60/
1 cold serge gown 30/
1 greensay apron 7/
1 Cloth gown 21/
3 old red petticoats 12/
1 " stuff gown 12/
1 " cloth gown 10/
2 " petticoats 12/
Calminco 6/
con. Dornex Coverlid 18/
1 Muff 1 blk 1 Hfs 20/
1 " old
Old stock & oldsey 4/
con. 5 Blankets 12/
con. 1 blue rug 8/
con. 1 Coverlid, red & green 10/
m 6 Turkey Cushions 18/
m 1 old do 6/
m 2 feather beds & 2 bolsters 5.10.0
m Old damix curtains 8/
m. Linsey-woolsey suit frabed 16/
m Say Curtains & cubard cloth 5/
m. 5 greensay curtains 6/
1 Cradle blanket 1/6
5 children blankets 4/
Hood & safeguard 6/
1 baring Mantle 4/
1 child's petticoat 4/
1 cloth suit & coat 70/
1 blk paragon cloak 40/
con. 3 dor. blk Masks 20/
18½ yds Lock ram @ 2/
3 red waistcoats & 2 yellow 8/
Lining of a gown 3/
con. 1 m b Baddyes without sleeves 1/6
1 wrought waistcoat 6/

Edward Teach's Inventory

1 fustian waistcoat & blue Jacqueys 7/6
2 mens ruffs & 2 womens 6/8
3 shirts & 3 shifts 15/
1 Calico Apron 1/6
2 aprons, pillowbers & fustian waistcoat
Old suit & coat 6/8
1 Squeem cloth basket 1/
Long 6 foot Gun 40/
2 muskets & pr bandoleers 40/
1 Carabine 20/
1 small piece 20/
1 little piece for Nathaniel T. 30/
"2 stowes" 8£ (perhaps Scows
2 cases & 6 glasses strong water 66/8
2 hides white leather 13/
20 ds Match @ 4
1 pulling flask 10/. 2 swords 20/
200 ds hops 9£. 1 cod net 8/
6½ bushels Rye @ 7/. 1 bass net 8/
56 ds Smyrna Soap @ 6. 28 ds Shot 4/8.
3½ bushels peas @ 8/. Chain 5/
5½ " Oatmeal @ 8/ 2 bushels 1/6
1 side saddle, pillow & furniture 1/4
4 prs mens shoes 12/4
3 " womens do 7/6
18 bushels Malt @ 8/
34 brass copper kettles @ 1/3 lb. 42/6
Skillet & skimmer 3/6 - 4 shirts 3/
Warming pan 5/. Chafing dish, brass 3/ Con.
Brass candle sticke 1/6. Tools 58/ c.
pr Girt webb 2/. 107 ds pewter @ 1/4 Con.
Brass pot & pan 18/8. old bed pan 1/ Con.
2 Chamber pots 4/. Old tin things 6/ Con.
1 Cask meal 80/. Iron ware £ 6.19.0
19 Cheshire Cheeses 195 ds 7
20 Essex Cheeses 143 ds 5
m.g. 236.23.

32 8 ds Nails @ 5 m.g. 258.
2 prs russet boots 16/. m.12.341
c. Wedges. Crow & iron m.
24 Caps. 30/. children caps
m. Buffcoat 30/. Cloak 30/
c 5 illattooths 12/
m. 1 Steel Mill 30/
m. 200 feet Glass @ 7 a foot m.9.48
1 mans gown 16/
5 feather pillows & 1 bolster 16/
m 12 279 1 Down bed £ 5.0.0
3 flaghbeds 3 blankets bolster & 3 coverlids 66/
m. Horn buttons 6/. 2 sacks m.
3 Sheets 10/. 2 Iron pots 16/
m. m. m. fireshovel tongs hooks & pot hooks m. Card 13/4
Iron dripping pan 4/ Com
frying pan 4/. Con.
Smoothing iron 1/
m. Cerate & mortar 3/6
Jack bottle 3/6 m.
12 Stone bottles & 1 pan 6/ m
m. Bowls, Dishes & other wooden ware 6/6
m Cask with Vinegar 20/
c Gunlet. 3 sieves m. & sieves
1 flask 1/6
Small trunk with trifles 10/ m
2 " Desks with do 20/ m
pr bodices & pr stockings 4/6
c. 1 bushel, a peck &c 4/
m. Trunks, boxes & chests 30/ m
m. Beercask & hhds 20/
m 3 ds Honey 9/
Ointment, Contents & gallipots 15/ m. m.11.191
Wheelbarrow 5/
24 Sows 3. 5 m 9£ 10. Heifer
3 lambs 3£. 1 Cow 9£
39 goats C. 10.0. 2 Turkeys 4/
1 Cock & hen 3/6
Glasse 60/.
1 Watch 70/
1 Scow 5£
Crosscut Saw 5/ Con
House & lot 35£
Money 17.1.3.
Inpence & ½ pence 18/
Scales & weights.

New Haven Second Volume — 1654. to 1662

Begins 1649–50 — has "General Courts" for the town, that is, town meetings; Courts of Magistrates, &c. for the town. Also Gen. Courts for the colony, & particular courts for do.

1650 to 1662 is other New Haven Book No 8. — pages 94. 95. 96. 97

Officers for New Haven Town 1650. to 1662 — & deputies; chosen annually

Deputies to G. Court & the Jurisdiction

May 1650	1651	1652	1653	54.
Mr Crane	Richard Miles.	Mr W. Gibbard	William Gibbard	[illegible]
Francis Newman	F. Newman	Fr Newman	Henry Lindon	same

1655	1656	1657.	1658.	1659	1660
Mr Wm Gibbard	same	same	same	Lt John Nash	Lt John Nash
Mr Wakeman	same	same	same	Ens. H. Lindon	[illegible]

1661	1662
Lt John Nash.	John Cooper p. 34
John Cooper.	James Bishop

4 deputies each year to the Particular Court, to set with the Magistrates — 1650 to 1662. for the Town

Treasurer.
Mr Gibbard 1650: Joshua Atwater 1651. 1653. Fr. Newman 1652
Lt John Nash 1654: John Wakeman 1655. 1656. Wm Peck. 1657. 58
Wm Russel 1659. 1660: Roger Allen 1661. 1662.

Secretary
Francis Newman 1650. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57.
Mr Wm Gibbard 1658. 59. 60. 61. — Secretary 62 not down

Marshall.
Thomas Kimberly 1650. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61.
Abraham Dowlittle 1662.

Mr Wm Jones adm. freeman May 23. 1662

p. 96 Townsmen first chosen in N. Haven 1651. been continued after that.

New Haven 2d Volume.

1653

Pork. "Wooded pork, and porkfed with peas," were noticed. They tasted differently. The latter the most valuable

Misc. 9. 227

1654 May

Hayseed. Mr Tuttle informed "that some hayseed may be procured at Connecticote, 100 bushels if the Town please to have it, of Goodman Stebbins at 2/. a bushel." Mr Atwater said he would undertake for the hay.

m. 2. 278. m. 6. 203 Misc. 6. 276. Misc. 3. 43. Con. 8. 404. Con. 3. 66 Misc. 3. 227 " 9. 243 " 11. 176 Con. 4. 197.

1654-5. Dogs complained of. Some killed sheep. [They seem to have been plenty, & were considered of importance in their wilderness state.

Misc. 6. 419. 9. 340

1655 Indians gave trouble. Often drunk

1655. 6. Sweeping Chimneys. Orders about it. Misc. 9. 4

1655, 6 Burning Woods to be first of March, had been on 10th of March. Every man to see what he hath in the woods that is in danger.

p. 46. Misc. 9. 312

1656. 7. "Carrying dung into homelots" noticed.

1657 April Wolves did damage, even killed horses. "A great black wolf" noticed.

p. 4. 5th. mo. 1657 see below.

1658. Cows were in four herds of about 60 each (240.) – Four Herdsmen apparently.

Misc. 9. 335

Wolves & Foxes.

1659 June. Edward Wooster had killed 7 wolves at Pangasset & much had been paid for killing foxes. Bounty reduced to 1/6.

p. 78.

1654. May. Casks to pack flesh in to hold 28 gallons.

1661. Contentions about horses & cattle that run in the woods.

Misc. 9. 335

Mass. Coll. 3d series 8

Dauntsey's letter to John Winthrop. March 10. 1654 5. A sickly, long sharp winter. 4 of the church & some of the town died, besides children (these seem not recorded – or not many) Edmund ... was Mr. D's servant. Capt. Astwood & Lieut. Ha[illegible] died in Mrs. Disborough & Goodman Jones of Guilford died of S[illegible] all of a fever in Eng. or Scot. Mrs. Bressey, a member of Mr. Haven's church, has lost 3 children of small pox in a month in England. Mr. Vance wrote to Mr. D.

Mr D's letter to J. W. 14. 2. (April 2. 1655). Mr Samuel Eaton & wife had been from Hartford – pr[illegible] to keep house at N.H. Air not good. Another letter 26. 2. 55. [illegible] and more – Mr Alsop had a vessel. A Pump in Mr Winthrop's house [illegible]

Con. 4. 42. 44. 46

New Haven & Volume of Town Records

Persons in & about N.H

1653 William Wilmot was aged 21 in 1653

8.46. 10.122 Richard Hubbell was in N Haven 1653 [here 1647

p.41.65 Edward Parker's barn burnt May 1653

.12 Ellin Mew lived with John Jones at Atkings' farm: 1653.

.66 James Clark of New Haven & daughter. 1653.

Robert Basset alienated a house & homelot given by his father. Dec. 1653. [see next page. 65

1653 & 4 Jan. John Edwards aged about 60 (prob of Wethersfield

Philip Goff " " 28 " "

p.74 John Russel " " 21 (prob of N.H.

8.6. Lancelot Baker alienated house & lot

8.95 Mrs Evans noted

8.97. Feb. Goodwife Burnell sick. 2 children to be put out.

Mch. Thomas Hogg lived at N.H. Testified. Here 1657. inform.

p.43

1654 May "Old Goodman Wilmot" seemed the living.

8.47 Henry Boulle was here or in vicinity.

p.36.47 p.142. Richard Beech married Andrew Hull's widow

She had 2 children Hannah & Sarah. He about to remove: it to secure the portions of the children, 15 each.

Wm Gibbons here.

John Gregory gone [to Norwalk.

.3 184 Thomas Clark of Guilford dead married the widow of John Jordan, dec. of G.

July. Mr Atwater here in N.H [p.42.62

Samuel Mash here "

10.122 8.41 Richard Hubbel " " also '55 [see above

8.170. Oct. Goodman Higbee of Stratford

Richard Mills of Stamford. 8.787.

8.301

1651-2 Joshua Atwater bought 2 shops or warehouses

Con. 11 p.42.62 of Theophilus Higginson. Alienated house & land 1655

1652 Roger Allen bought house & lot of James Hayward.

p.6.15

p.40.42.57 Richard Perry sold all to various persons - had much land. He bought Mrs Eaton's lands for 1 person & 150£.

p.65. Theophilus Higginson bought John Livermore's house & lands.

New Haven 2d Volume
Persons.

1653
Oct. Thomas Baxter was accused of plundering &c
8. 184. &c Was seized at Fairfield and brought to N. Haven
March 1653-4. & thence sent to Connecticut-

8. 179 p. 64 Robert Basset (of Fairfield, seems) had made
disturbance: John Chapman & others
of Stamford had been disorderly - about voting
and other things. [Is this the same as on 64?]

1654-5. Feb.
p. 41. 64 Edward Parker seems to have married the mother
See 8. 119 of John Potter. John P. was now of age and E.
See below Parker per was about to give up the house to him.
Parker's wife mother of Samuel Potter also.

p. 40. 49. 64 Theophilus Higginson alienated his house & lot
to Thomas Willet, for a debt. It had been John
Livermore's - next Joseph Alsop's.

1655. Robert Johnson was uncle to Thomas Johnson
See 8. 69 Thomas Johnson was brother of Jeremiah Johnson 1660

See above. John Potter above, was son of John Potter, dec'd.
" " " had a brother Samuel Potter

8. 97. James Rogers of Milford

May. Con. 11 Samuel Ford son of Timo. F. aged about 16 yrs

p. 256 Thomas Mullener, here had a "farm" in 1658 sold out 1655.

Con 11. Edward Perkins here.
John Jones here - he bought Mr. King's farm
at Stony river.
Nicholas Bayey here. [Suspected of Witchcraft. p. 153
G. Lawrance - gone
p. 53. Mr Westerhouse gone - left house &c

8. 97. John Budd sold lands about 2 years before.
p. 57, 53. Mr Goodenhouse here.

1655-6. Jan.
8. 98 Widow Bradley here -- a midwife
Feb. p. 256 Thomas Jones alienated house & lot
p. 106. Richard Mansfield's widow named Jellian.
p. 34. 77. John Benham sr. had son Joseph B.
8. 202 Mr Demmon of Fairfield had lost 200£ by fire
in a vessel

N.H. Town Records 2d Volume.

Persons - continued.

1655-6. Owen Morgan bought of Wedord Knowles
see p. 35 17. house & home lot. Now sold to Henry Morrell.

1656. Mr John Raffinch admitted freeman [p. 42-53.
May 8.4.94

Aug. Robert Clark, servant to Mr Ball or Allen Ball

8.9. Edward Church bought in N Haven

p. 47 Henry Morrell & wife had disorderly children

8.92 Goodman Peakin had a house

Com. 11. Mr John Roberts had estate in N.H. - Dec. r. gone - owned in N.H.

p. 65 Lawrence Ward was of Branford

Goodman Rise of Stratford - his son
about to marry Mary Spinage of N.H.
(did not) (see 8.91)

p. 64 James Clark bought in N.H.

Dec. Goodman Pigg was cookeper [p. 195. 11

p. 207 John Gregory sells house & barn (was of Norwalk

1656-7 Feb. Humphry Spening bought a house & lot. [8.91.
p. 19

F-6 Thomas Lord sold a house & lot & meadow
Mr Tench's house & lot passed over.

p 37.47 Wm Blaydon here

1656 Dec. Widow Fuller married John Finch
p. 49
8.90 was of Westchester. She came to N Haven with
8.302 a lame child to get help of Mr Winthrop, &
was big with child. Town was disposed to order
her away for fear she would be an expense to the
town, but 2 men came forward & became surety
for her charges. [Is this John Finch the one who died at Stamford
1657? 8.302

165- July. John Winthrop gave 100£ to N Haven
for the house & lands that had been Mr Mallone's.
sold back to town 1660 or 61.

Com. 11 John Bracy or Brary was an apprentice
to Thomas Wheeler when he died in 1656.
[Fr. summit page

Tailors - Thomas Kimberly
p. 22. 23.
Francis Browne } were Tailors.
James Russell

1657 Persons — continued

Nov Josias Stanbrough married Alse Wheeler, widow of Thomas Wheeler Jr. who died 1656. He sold his w's house lot to Alexander Field.

p.19 Thomas Wheeler, senior, lived in N.H. & was a citizen

p.19. Thomas Wheeler, junior, had bought house & lot that were Mr Constable's — seems the one now sold to A. Field.

Nov. Alexander Field about to marry widow Mansfield — some reference to her kinsman Daniel, & to Zulah [Lampson] whom she hath kept from a child

1658. March. John Peaken was dead (see opposite) — left
8.92. a widow Peaken.

" " John Chidsey admitted freeman

Samuel "Hodgkins" here p.44. 8.103.

May Wm Gibbard's writing as Secretary begins

Sept 14 Mrs. Goodyear has heard of the death of Mr. Goodyear.

Wm Alexander here

Thomas Beaman here.

p.106. Ceremiah Osborne often complained of about his leather.

1659 John Clark. Overseers of his estate & children appointed March 5. 1649 (or 59.) 4 children. see page 88. other book. This is out of place. John 21. Samuel & Abigail over 14. Hester under 14

1659 Samuel Caffinch in England, brother of John C. of N.H.
8.43 p.43.53. p.101 Daniel Hopper hired lands of Samuel Caffinch, of his brother John.

p.76. George Rause here

p.82 Edward Keely here

8.48 ... William Tyler here

Mr Auger proposes to lay down the practice of physic because he is not paid.

May Widow Hallidge here — seems poor

Aug. Mr Lamberton gave his answer. Who?

John Parmely here

p.72 Theophilus Eaton was of Dublin. He & his sister Hannah Eaton, late of N. Haven, sold land in N. Haven

John Wan (negro) had a house in N.H.

3.181. ... John Lambert servant of Mr Pickell. 1661. 61.

Widow Wilmot passed over land to husband James Heaton Jan. 61

N.H. Town & Colony Records 2d Vol. — Persons — cm

1656. William Potter was of Stamford (Con. II

1654 John Fish lived at Stratford — had house &c

1655 Mr Auger about here.

1655 May. "Old Mr Swaine" & Samuel Swaine were
Con. III of Branford.

1656. Anthony Elcote here 1661. he here — [Ed. 8. p. 10

1658. Benjamin Wright of Guilford [p. 96.

1658 Sigismond Richalls of Branford. (Con. II.

1660 John Herdman of Branford. Con. II

" John Archer vs Francis Brown, both of Stamford
Con. II. Con. II.

Oct. 1660 Goodman Wm Newman of Stamford, aged about 50. [8. 239

May 1661 Samuel Plum of Branford. Con. II.

Oct. 1661 John Fletcher of Milford aged about 59. [8. 365 He
deposed that he knew Henry Bacon
and Wm Bacon, brothers, of Strelton
in Rutland county. Henry had a son Thomas
that died at Barbadoes, as he had been told.
William had a son Nathaniel Bacon,
his eldest son, who now lives in New England.
Others gave similar testimony.

John Ward of Branford aged about 36 testified
10. 10 Nathaniel Bacon was present when
these depositions were taken. [He settled at Milford Ct. town

1661 May Philip Leeke, aged about 50. p. 33.

1660 Dec. Richard Beckly sold out (p. 208

" " Mr Ritchell | or Ritchell | here (Con. II.

1658 May. Richard Crabb of Greenwich had been
Con. II. rebellious — reproached the ministry, government, &c

1650. Oct. Mr Giles Sylvester of Shelter Island. Con. II

1660 May Nathaniel Sylvester of Shelter Island was
Con. II a quaker — had sent an abusive letter to N. Haven

p. 257 1661. Dec. Jacob Malone here sometimes Merline

" " James Eaton here. (Heaton.

8. 11 ..... Thomas Wheadon here 1661.

N.H. Town & Colony Records Vol II

1662 April Capt. Seely had returned from England.
p. 42. They desired him to settle at N. Haven

p. 42. 57 / 1661. Feb. Thomas Osborne, Sr. of Easthampton,
noticed. gave to son Jeremiah Osborn of New Haven,
He of N.H. 1639 Tanner, his house, tanyard &c. at N.H.
Not seated in N.H. 1656 — here 1647 Gr. Wm. Deed May 17. 1660

1662 June. Inventory of estate of Mr Wm Osborne, in
3. 102. this colony, mentioned. [He was in N. Haven Sept 30. 1661.
Not seated 1656. He 46 or Thos.

1660 John Little was servant of Mr Allerton.
His time of service was sold for 3£

1657 May 27. Thomas Buckingham was living —
made a declaration before the Court
[made his will Sept 27

1661. Feb. Jeremiah Johnson calls Ellen, wife of Thomas Johnson,
Su 3. 65 "sister", and he mentions aunt Adlin Johnson.

In N.H. 1644 John Griffin — his inventory was taken Jan. 14. 1648 small
now, 1661, more estate found.

Nov
1658. Guy Palmer of Milford, Merchant, calls Edward
Con. 9. 331. Palmer ~~of New London~~ brother. Edward Palmer
was then of Milford, merchant, & G.P. made
E.P. his attorney.

1663 George Adams of Branford. [Con. 11

Divorce

1661. Oct. Mary Andrews wife of Wm. A. Jr desired
8. 4 a divorce — her husband, she said, was married
to another woman in Kinsale, Ireland — had
absented himself 8 or 9 years. Divorce granted.

Mary Dunk

1670 Nov. 4. Margaret Goodyear, widow, aged about 56
testified that Mary Dunk, wife of Thomas Dunk of Saybrook
came from England with Mrs. Brewster — was Mary Price, dau of
Walter Price of Newington Butts — was only 16 or 17 but was a
widow Peterfield — lived with Mrs Goodyear 2 years at N. Haven
She after mar. Thomas North of N.H. & had 3 children by him — Thomas
John, Bathsheba North; husband died & she married Thomas Dunke
her now husband. The 3 children are living. [* P. , Mrs. Brewster.

1656. Drum was beat for public meetings
Mew. 12.91] on Lords days and other days. — on the top of the meeting house, or elsewhere.

Dec. Ordinary was kept by John Harriman. He took wampum for pay but it would not buy grain & beer & he wished to give it up. Town agreed to furnish him with 40 bushels of wheat & some rye, or individuals in town agreed to do this. Town say wampum is a drug, and he may refuse it.

Wines & liquors were not to be sold without license. Some fined for violations.

1659. Cider not to be retailed without license
There was an excise on Wines.
Some fined for selling liquors to Indians.
Some fined for drunkenness. This not common.

1660 Salary of Governor £50. of Lieut. Gov. £20

1657 May 27
An Anchor of liquors was 10 gallons.
But those who sold liquors said an anchor did not afford much over 8 gallons, as drawn, which cost sometimes 5£; and they could not afford to sell at 3/6 per quart as prescribed by law. They asked for 4/— Court decided that the anchor is and must be 10 gallons, but gave retailers liberty to take 4/ a quart, when sales were made by quart & pint.

Card playing — some instances occur. v.g. 264.

1662. Men think the "upper tenet" of the meeting house must be taken down

p. 164 "Mr Deliverance Lambert was here — as a mariner 21.

p. 257 Jacob Meloine & wife freed

p. 257 Mr Meloine & his wife [illegible] or their son Jacob.

1662. Proceedings about Connecticut patent.

Oct

Dec. Colony School laid down. Voted 5 £ a year for a school to teach English, writing & arithmetic.

p. 150.

Mill burnt. There was a horse mill at E. Hampton.

mill p. 73. Some talk of one here. Samuel Allan to gather up the nails & irons. Wm Bradley would build a water mill for 40 £ encouragement.

p. 150 Mr. Osborne applied to teach school; he would not accept the terms. He was teaching in 1663.

1662-3 Jan. Wm Whitnell, about to marry widow Mitchell.

Wm Trowbridge, a minor about his father's estate left in New Haven. Presented 2 letters from his father, dated Mar. 6. 1655 & Mar. 4. 1658 (or 3.). Could find no account of his estate.

"Ans as nable might meeting" — complained of at John Brown's. Some reviled.

p. 153 Thomas Johnson had Mrs. Goodman's estate, until someone could lay a better claim. He calls Mr. Nick of Shalford his father in law.

p. 80 John Rose married widow Lillington [illegible]

1663 June. Town engaged George Pardee to teach

p. 150 English & writing; the town to pay 20 £ and the parents & scholars the rest, for one year. Mr Osborne gone

S. 11. 33. 97 Francis Brown desired the Ferry to be removed to the Red Rock

p. 25 Isaac Melyan here. bro of Jacob

7a Town Record.

1663 4 Jany.
Town Meeting, still called Courts.
men fined for coming late, & for absence
About Mr Hopkins legacy.

96.97 Joseph Preston here — disorderly.

1664 June Schoolmaster — Mr Pardee still kept but
p.150. Mr Chauncey was expected

Com. 11. Sept. John Cinton & Elinor Cinton his wife.
both dead. — Inventory presented
Eldest dau. Elinor aged 16. Eldest son John
aged 14. Others. They had lived at Lynn & Ipswich
& were to be sent there, some there already

8.101 Leonard Chester was Kinsman of Dea. Beck.
not of age 1664 Oct.

2.46. Joel Hall had sold out. [p.51

Pos. 95 Theophilus Eaton of Dublin. Hannah Eaton
8.92. his sister sold her right to her fathers estate in
p.141 Eyt Budworth in Chester Co England, to her
brother Theophilus E. & he quitclaimed to her
all his right to his fathers real & personal
estate in New England. He also gave her
a bond for 100 £. He had of her a gilt basin
and ewer. — Her deed & his both dated
Oct 28. 1659. He calls himself of Dublin.

p.145 July 4. 1659. Hannah Eaton calls herself of
of the parish of St Andrew Holborn London.
"Spinster", — was about to marry Wm Jones
of the parish of St Martins in the Field
in county of Middlesex, Gent. She quitclaimed to
him all right to real & personal estate in England
or New England, received by will of her father, or
from her brother Th. — Why she did this does
not appear. [See p.145.

2.71 Nicholas Pinion. Goody Pinion. } alleg N.H. 1665
8.109 Hannah Pinion aged 15 } N.P. at Iron works
Ruth Moore calls Hannah sister
Mary Pinion. sister of do. — a Robert Pinion also

John Brown, a disorderly man. — some others
Always acting in an evil manner, as was
judged.

Feb 8. 1664-5. Story about motions of Indians,
from Albany. Some preparations for defence
Newton — after much debate, chose
deputies to meet others at Hartford. This was
April 19. chose John Cooper & James Bishop
p. 34. 62. 189.

Disorderly Persons at Iron Works.

Mis. 4.284. At Scituate — one stolen from Mr John Davenport Jr

p 144 John Hall. Sr. above 60, was fined from training.

Misc. 9 340. Dogs. Owners to pay 5/, if any one comes to the meeting house in time of public worship.

Actions of slander — not uncommon

1665 5 Jan. Mill not built. Wm Bradshaw and
Mis. p. 71 Christopher Todd agreed to build it where the
old one was, on Mill River. Town aided, and
granted land. They were to grind corn into meal,
and to take not over 2 quarts from a bushel

1666 Cider was bought & sold — 11 barrels noticed at once
Jeremiah How was a "Skipper" — went to Virginia, &c
8.27 Samuel Munn, was a man under Skipper How
2 Ships stolen. Jona. Armstrong to pay 40/ fine & treble damages
62.64. Joshua Atwater sold his ware house to Henry Glover
Isaac Whitehead calls Nathaniel Bunnell, son in law
Woods were burned

Misc. 205 Running horses in the town. Complaints of this
Case — with arms sat in soldiers seat.

1666 April 30
Dry Cattle to be herded in two herds for a month
Boys disordaly at meeting.
June Townsmen to consider about Gallery
"Pounders". So those who impounded cattle were called.
"Mending highways & bridges" to be paid out of the Town treasury as formerly.
Many votes about Shoes.
Iron Works made trouble. People there were to "attend the ordinances" on Lord's day.
Night Meetings. Some fined for attending them. Some were at Benjamin Burnell's house. He & his wife examined. Zubah Lamson fined.
8.134 p.106 Jonathan Lampson, calls "Mr John Morris" his father in law. He had married his brother in law.
"Customs of wine & strong liquors" regulated
Warwick France. Nolucken July 9 1666
Vessels & Seamen & strangers were not uncommon.
Thomas Pinion, drunk. Had wife [illegible] + child. He fined 20/
p.130
William Collins, in bad practices. Whipped.
p.140
Ralph Russell allowed drunkenness in his house. fined 10/
Con. 11
These all belonged to Iron works.
also John Russel for excessive drinking 3/4
Con. 11
misc. 9. 265. "Gathering nuts" mentioned, in Indian Harvest.
see next page. "Huskings" mentioned several times. Young men and maids sometimes husked together.
John Tharpe & Rebekah Potter for form. He whipped and she fined 30/
p.75 John Gold here in trouble at times [illegible]
"Gutters & Ceiling" of the meetinghouse to be mended
"Great Guns" noticed several times.
All inhabitants to be warned to attend town meetings under same penalty as freemen and planters.

Sept 11. Huskings.

p.74 "Much sin is committed at times of huskings
misc. 2/266. Indian corn": Single persons not to resort
together under pretence of husking Indian corn,
out of the family, after 9 o'clock at night
unless the master or parent be with them, or
some person entrusted by parent or master. Those who
transgress to be dealt with as night walkers.

p.13 Thomas Alger, servant of Capt Hutchell, disorderly
Edward Bunce — with his drinking &c
"Single R. F." ordered.

At husking at Jonathan Tuttles. Samuel Cook
was greatly abused &c. Several persons who
were at the husking fined, Oct. 1 1666, viz. Jonathan
David & Simon Tuttle, Eleazar Stint, John
Gold, John Thomas, Jr. Daniel Thomas.
Hackaliah Preston was there. The Tuttles fined
as "inviters & entertainers".

Samuel Browne & John Browne & Joseph Preston
fined for drunkenness or being drunk, 10/. or 5/

p.132.137 Mr John Hodson was complained of for selling
two bbls of bad pork (had maggots in it) was sent
to N York and returned. The jury declared the
pork forfeited & condemned. He was not fined.

p.15 Samuel Thorpe sues Benton for fern. She
fined 60/ and he 80/. They had engaged to marry

p.57. Martin Pichenor alienated house, lot, & meadow
Oct 2. 1666

1666-7 Jan 15 } Horses in the woods to be got up that they may
not perish.
"Oyster River Field" often mentioned.

Wm Shepherd, dec'd. John Hathaway of
p.104 Taunton, New Plymouth, was adm'r on estate of W.S.

Wawat, an Indian drunk, & quarrelsome
men fined for letting him have liquor, & he fined also

"Disorderly meetings" were made so by liquor, fines
Jos Preston, Daniel Thomas, Eleazar Stint, Zachariah Kember
and others fined for excessive drinking 5/. or 6/.

1666 Feb

Mr John Malbbie admitted a planter

8.98 Joshua Bradley, to sweep Chimnies

"Beaver Pond Meadows" often mentioned

Patrick Morran, about Iron works. Disorderly.

John Butler " do.

Francis Tyler seems do — do

John Russel was of do — do.

p.213, p.10 2.6 George Ross purchased house lean & homelot

8.94 John Harriman still kept the ordinary

9.79 10,53 wished to give up, Mont 11. 1667

Deputies, Townsmen, Surveyors of highways, Sealers of weights &c; Treasurer, &c chosen yearly and recorded. Recorder, Listers

Several fined for selling liquor contrary to w. Fines were 5/ for each quart sold. Some for lett Indians have cider.

1667

Several Herds in the Town. Complaint of encroachment on each other, in one instance.

Townsmen ordered to set the bounds of the Herdwalks.

Thos. Harrison guardian of his Daughter in law Sarah Thomson. She has sister Rebekah T. mentioned.

8.104 Juliana Lamson to receive her portion of Mr John Morris

p.65 Elizabeth Anthony Esq. — It had been master of a Vessel

Mary Thompson sister of Sarah & Rebekah above married John Cooper Jr. The mother deceased.

Thos. Harrison called father in law.

Nov 11. 1667. Some proposed to pay the two Elders, 200£, for both per annum — to be paid in winter wheat at 5/, summer wheat 4/6, peas 3/6, Indian 2/10 Pork 3¼d. beef 2¼d.

Mill grinding at the mill - complaint of

Nathaniel Richards of Norwalk & sold lands in New Haven and wife Rosamond (Henry Lindons.)

1667+8 Jan
Thomas Harrison sold his buildings & land to Th. Thompson farmer
Nicholas Pinion was called to know why he kept Ruth Briggs: he promised "to clear the place of her" before the last of March.
Thomas Harrison, father in law of Mat. Moulthrop Jr
p. 146. Wingle Johnson here. asked for land (Moulthrop, m. a Hannah Thompson)
Meet. House Sealed.

Feb. 1667+8
Two more galleries, to cost 200£ talked about.
Also talk of building a new House

p. 150 Cn. 11. Mr John Davenport Jr. taught school in N.H.
John Benham of Mil. house & lot to Dan Sherman
46. 57. Mr Samuel Goodenhouse was selling (Aug. 1667)
March land, that had been Capt. Nat. Turner & Mr Brewsters
67-8 Dry Herds. One or two to be kept.
apl Samuel Nettleton & others fined for night walking.
1668
Sec. 99. B. Sarah Dowlettle was a lewd girl.. whipped.
Joseph Preston, Hannah Preston, John Thomas Jr
were in many Night Scrapes. — J.P. + J.T. whipped.
Cn. 11. Eleazar Stent, one of the same sort.
Deputy, Townsmen, Treasurer, Recorder, Marshall, Surveyors, Viewers of fences, chosen on April 29th.
p. 173 Mr. Davenport, about Mr. Hopkins donation and School. — 3 pages. April 2. 1668
8. 100 John Watson, a youth not 21. Church seemed to have some care of him.
Estate of John & Grace Watson, mentioned, and Eleazer Browne seemed to live in their house: & Widow Browne, called mother of John W.
2 Indians whipped for breaking into Mr Rosewells house & taking away some liquors, & fined 10. each.
Another Indian fined 10/ for being drunk

1668 Sept 7

There had been some sickness at Guilford
Mr Jones proposed to send them some help to
to aid in getting their hay, many being much
behind. Many were forward & willing to send
help, & others to pay those who would go.

Committee have agreed with Nathan Andrews
to build a new Meeting house for 300£
& he to have the old meeting house.

Rate of 2 pence per lb ordered.

English Cattle often damaged the Indian
Corn. The damage was always appraised
and paid.

p.103. Mr Wm Rosewell & Mr Thos. Trowbridge } had liberty to cut timber on the
commons to build a vessel.

8.15 Mr Samuel Hopkins had liberty to cut small
timber on 20 acres, this side of Chestnut Hill.

Robert Foote had 4 Acres & buildings at
the great Plains & lived there.

1668 Dec 4 He sold the buildings & land to Edmund
Dorman. Calls himself then "late of New Haven"

George Pardee was Ferryman (Ferry was East.
G. Assembly had recommended that the ferry
be removed to the Reed Rocks.

Mr Samuel Hopkins complained that he had
8.15 lost in his absence, rum, wine, ribbands,
hdkfs, neckcloths, razor, sugars, &c
Thos. Wilson, Edward Bunce & others took the things
or some of them — the liquors. Wilson was servant
of Hopkins. He settled with Hopkins & damage. Court fined him 4£
Thomas Drewer later had partaken of the stolen
spirits with Wilson & was fined 10/.

1669 Sept. 13. Nathan Andrews may press men for carying on the meeting house — or rather, men may be pressed for him.
Rate of 2 pence on £ ordered.

Bounds of Branford & New Haven. Oct 1669
To go from a river called Tappamshasha (except some meadows) to the great pond at the head of the furnace; from the head of the pond to extend to a Hassuckie meadows, out of which Hercules brook runs into Muddy river; thence a north line "with the just variation according to the country" to the end of Branford bounds, 10 miles from the sea. 5 men signed from each town. From Branford, Thos Wilford, Thos. Blatchlye, Mich Tainor, Thos. Harrison Samuel Ward

1668-70. Mark
Meeting houses on slowly — rate of 1d per £ voted

p. 97. Ebenezer Brown & Hannah his wife quarrelled.
1670 Oct 3.
Committee to seat the new meeting House had prepared something.
Rate of 2d ordered on the pound.
The front gallery to be for men only.
The Committee to provide a place for boys to sit, & somebody to look over them.

p. 115 Edward Vickers was at the Iron Works.
Very many evil deeds were done by those about the Iron works.

p. 100. Samuel Fornes dressed skins.

p. 76. 53 John Harriman gave up the ordinary 1670
& Abraham Dickerman ap. to keep it, June 1671

1671 New Haven town Records
Sept.

The Ferry. Until May next, each horse and man to pay 6 pence, if the horse is carried in the boat; or 3 pence if the horse swims. Each person without horse, 2 pence. After May 1, 4 pence for horse & man, or two pence if the horse swim; each person one penny if more than one; if only one 1½ penny.

11.11.175

16 71 Dec. John Rose sr. — chosen constable.
p. 71

Proposition for removing Todd's mill.

Mr Robert Malbie sr
Robert Malbie jr } both have — perhaps with a veil.

Feb 1671/72

24 Herds of cows noticed — There were only 4 Persons appointed to burn the Dry herds walks.

Bounds of Milford & New Haven, May 1, 1672

Begun at mouth of Oyster River, & follow the river to the head of that meadow; from the upper end of Oyster River meadow, a straight line to the top of halfway hill, where is a white oak marked: thence straight to new Millswamp stone; from said stone to a white oak tree upon Homes fields, 12 rods, 12 rods East of Milford mill River; from said tree at the Race to a small run of water that cometh off Homes fort to a great stone or rock, about 2 or 3 rods from where the ~~[illegible]~~ of water falls into a brook from ward the Round Hill and runneth towards Naugatuck.

Mrs Susanna Hatsell
Henry Hatsell
John Evance } made over to Mr Thomas Lake all the housing & lands formerly Mr John Evance in N.H.
p. 173

Mr Thomas Lake assigned the same to Deac Wm Peck on behalf of the trustees of the Grammar School.

1672 Sept
Widow Elcock asks for land to build a house on Lebanon, so called, said to be in N.H. bounds in N.H. part.

Fires. Danger arose from want of ladders & neglect of sweeping chimneys.
All to sweep chimneys & have ladders when required.

1672/3 Mend
Present Schoolmaster about to leave.

Orders about Sheep.

John Tod has ye ground to build a warehouse, & may build a wharf. 24 by 16.

1673. 4 March 11

Rec. 9 312 | 2 men went to burn the woods on West side "from the sea to Milford path". 2 more to burn from Milford path to Pangasett path; 2 more from Pangasett path to Round Hill; one to burn the West Rocks; 2 to burn from West rocks to Mill River; 2 from Mill rocks to Jos. Bradlys; 2 from Jos. Bradly's to the blue Hills; One about Dragon point to the Fresh meadows; one from Allen's Falls farm up to Hercules Plain; and Mercy Moss & another, from Hercules plain to Wallingford line.

Rec. 9. 385 Cows. 220 & a few more brought in. They are reduced from 4 to 3 heads for this year.

Each Herd had its walk — One herd walk to be from Mill River to Beaver Ponds; One herd from Beaver Ponds westward to Chesnut Hill; the other herd walk from the sea on west side to Chesnut hill path.

Young cattle & farmers cattle (working oxen) not to go on these herd walks.

N. H. Town Record

1673-4 Mar. Oyster Shell Field was let out by the Town
Swine seemed to go about, yoked. [m.q. 335
Master to be obtained.

Ap. George Pardee was keeping school.
1674 Town to pay him 18s. Parents of scholars the rest. He to have the use of the house barn & homelot, formerly Mr Evance's.

Fore gallery to be wholly for men. Women to be disposed of elsewhere.
Seats for boys to be provided. Wm. Payne p. 77
to look after the boys before the list seat and the deacon's seat.

"Weed called Nightshade" complained of.
It did spread much about the town.
p. 115. Townsmen to enform Edw. Keely to destroy
m.q. 361 that weed. Richard Johnson, who used to cut it down, cannot now by reason of his age.

1674 Sept.
Daniel Hall wanted a place to set a warehouse, 18 by 20, at S. end of Mrs Leets warehouse

1674 Oct. There were branders of horses, & a brand book
Lebanon Swamp was sold by Nahantond to Alexander Bryan, Sept. 6. 1664. Received 30/.
This swamp is said to be in the bounds of Nacatunke
Nahontond calls himself a Nacatunck Indian.
A. Bryan rowed this over to N. Haven Nov 19. 1674.
Nicholas Seversmith, a witness

1674-5 Feb 22. The Mill was again burnt
Goodman Tow proposes to rebuild on condition
Trustees of Grammar School

Mar. Laying out a third Division of commons, agreed
Propose that the first proprietors should have portions according to estates as they were first, only the greater lots to be abated one third, but not to come below 500 ft.
under 500 ft as they are; ~~or they~~ The rest may put in on the present list, or old one

N.H. Town Record

1674-5 March

Land Division. It was proposed that "all orderly allowed & approved planters" should have a share, 100£ estate to draw 20 acres, others in proportion, and for persons, four acres to the [illegible]. These propositions were accepted by the town by a vote of three to one, "the hands on both sides being numbered."

1675

Town meetings were held.

Freemen's meeting for choice of Deputies &c

Hogs were ringed [Misc. 9. 335

Military Officers asked for drums, colors, & pikes.

Sabbath Guard had not room enough in the meeting house. The [illegible] of the men's seats granted to them.

July 2. A Town meet[illegible] called on account of the rising of the Indians in Plymouth County, at Seacunck & Swansey. Letters had been sent from the [illegible] against County to the Governor. Copies were read. It to have arms ready; those at the farms to keep a [illegible] at night. Mr Jones said that "Philip the Indian was a bloody man and hath been ready formerly to break out against the English but had been restrained hitherto, but now Sarwas broke forth out is likely [illegible] be prosecuted and our danger may be great by the [illegible] tering of those Indians". The New Haven Indians denied all knowledge of Philips motions & promised to stay at home, &c

A military watch to be kept, as formerly

Sept 6. Another meeting about the Indians. Mr Jo[illegible] informed that they had done mischief about Pocomptuck, & that the rest of the [illegible] were sent for.

Sept 11. Some fortification ordered "at least at the meeting house". Committee chosen. All to bring their arms & ammunition to meeting house on Sabbaths and other public days.

Oct 12. Meeting. Springfield burnt. Committee chosen to fortify; some fortifications ordered at the ends of the streets & at the four ends of the town; to be places of shelter against the shot of enemy. All brush and small wood within half a mile of the square, in the quarters, to be cut down & cleared away that they might not be a shelter for the Indians.

Palisades m. 2. 295 } Some proposed to make a line of palisades about the square of the town; this not voted.

Oct 18. Meeting again. Mr Jones informed that Major Andros had written that there was a confederacy of the Indians in these parts against the English & that our pretended friends are in the plot, and that they intended to attack Hartford, & some other places as far as Greenwich. Other information. Voted to fortify some houses; & to make a line of fortification about the town according to rates.

Oct 30 Meeting. Line of fortification was begun — went on slowly. Ordered that each man should do his portion at the rate of 4 rods to 100£ or 10/. rate. Those at Stony River & South end to be advised, &c. Courts of Guard & watches to be kept at some places on the outside of the town. — Goodman Harriman said the sentinels going daily upon his house, upon the platform did damage by breaking or removing shingles, they being decayed. He wished to be paid for the damage.

1 penny rate granted

Dec. Order about Brush again. Had not been cut much

1675-6 Feb 7. Winter had hindered the fortification. Now ordered to be finished, the winter "now wearing off".

March 6. Fortification went on slowly — attempts to stir up Story & 1100 Indians upon the country, who intended to fall on the towns on the river & on the [illegible].

1675.6 March 6

Fortification. One hundred loads of wood wanted for one side; another side also wanted 100 loads to finish the line. Orders about those things. — Indians not to come into the town. Gates to be made for fortification.

March 11. All to set about work to finish the fortification. Committee to agree [illegible] Catching & breast work".

2 chorns for Suburbs Quarter
2 " for South side the great Quarter
2 " for north side of " "
2 " for Goodman Lopers Quarter
2 " for little arter bushy lot
2 " for the Governors quarter.

These are reward fences

1676

April 25. Fortification [illegible] finished as soon as seed is got into the ground. All [illegible] wood was not yet brought.

March 1676-7. Dry Cattle not to go on the Cow Walks. Talk about herding dry cattle. Townsmen to get a herdsman for Swine. Swine at the town & farms to be ringed & yoked. Townsmen appointed men to burn the woods.

Some motions of [illegible] ions between Albany and Norwottocke were reported by Dep. Gov. all to have arms & ammunition in readiness.

Deacon Peck proposed 2½ rates for the preacher to be paid in wheat at 5/. peas 3/6, rye 3/8, Indian 2/8 pork 3½d, mutton 4, veal 3. Voted by the town. Some beef to go in at 2d.

MA-9. 335

N. H. Town Records

1677 July 31.

School. Only an English School, about 3 years past.

p. 173 174 The Hopkins fund had increased to 550£ which is an increase of 150£, the accounts says. There was a Latin School ... til Mr Street removed, but it seems he was not aided by this fund.

Proposition to take 20£ from the Hopkins school committee, and 20£ from the town, for a year & the master to teach English & Latin. The town seem to have accepted the proposition. The master was "not only to teach the Grammar and the languages, but also to perfect the youth in reading English, they being entire in the Grammar, & to teach to write a legible hand" But few Latin Scholars, they say.

Ladders. Inhabitants to have ladders for their houses in readiness: to be viewed b/ Oct 31

Jan 1677/8

Seating the meeting house. Difficulties. A want of room for 40 young women, men could be seated. Something said about enlarging or making more seats.

April 1678 Town ... appoint men to burn the

m.q. 312 woods. — men to see that swine go not without

m.q. 335 yokes & rings: & men to rescue the cattle that come into the cowherds.

Mrs Goodyear wants land before her homelot, for son

p. 105 John to set a house upon. Granted

Debate about the 3d division of Land.

John Potter wished to have the soldiers in the late war considered

Haywards chosen yearly

June 24 Ministers Rate. Mr Jones said that 3 rates or 3d on £ would pay the 2 ministers about 80£ each. Only one actually settled.

Sept. 3 out £ voted for two ministers

1678 Sept

Thos. Trowbridge wanted land on the bank side to remove his slaughter house upon.

P. 157 M. 12. 117 Great Complaint of boys in the M. house on Sabbaths. 2 men appointed to take care of them; each to have a stick or wand wherewith to smite such as are unruly" One was to look to the boys in the Alleys near the pulpit; and the other, to the boys about & upon the stairs and also in the galleries.

Mar 1679 Dry Cattle continued to get upon the Cow walks. Much Complaint. [Misc. 9. 335

Four Cow Herds ordered, each with a cow keeper. [Misc. 9. 335

Meetings of Freemen chose deputies — did little or nothing else

Sept 18. 1679. Report from Major Gold that the Indians have combined to destroy the English: over the Indians from Barnegat Eastward by the sea, with the Lower Indians, and Mohaiots, Pequods & Mohegans — All the Indians have denied that they knew any thing about it.

All persons to bring their arms to meeting on the Sabbath. Military watch ordered.

Ministers rate of two pence ordered. Mr. Harriman was free: hired here; Mr Taylor mentioned not known what he would do — had been preaching.

James Denson lived East side. A village

P. 91 M. 91 & 2 East side proposed.

Nov 1679 Dec. About the 3d Division; & the manner of making it. Soldiers who have been in the war to have 200 acres.

Village the East side granted. Votes on the subject. They may settle a minister, &c

Feb. 9. 1679/80
Sawmill. A motion "whether the town would
M.9.329 grant liberty to some to set up a sawmill
and grant liberty to take timber". No more
was said or done.

[Sawmill not noticed by me before.

1680. April 27. 2 men desired liberty to set up a
sawmill about 3 miles from the town
M.9.329 upon a stream that runs between Pine
neck & West Rock. A committee to view it.

p.89 Brush to be cut on the commons by every
M.9.
335
361 male over 14 years, in Sept. next, for one day.
The brush are a great hindrance to the
growth of food for cattle.

Dec. 1680. 3d Division again. Regulations.

Jan. 31. 1680-81. The fortification seems to have
been set up in the line of the quarter fences.
Town voted to sell the wood of the fortification
at 6 pence a rod; & every person way to make
his fence in said line. The wood was to be sold to the
"owners of fence in the place" if they would buy it.
Towns now named persons to burn the wood.

1681
March 28. Again rumors (as Jones said) that the Indians intended
to fall on the English. Major Treat was informed
"of a great body of Indians gathered together
up Hudson's river" "and indeed" (said Mr Jones,)
the appearing of the blazing star in the winter
with reports of guns & drums heard by some
and the earthquake taken notice of in a neigh-
bor town may be forerunners or bewarnings
of some great change or judgment near".
Watches appointed. Something said about fortif.
houses. (Suspended at next meeting.

Feb. 28 Goodwife Greenis had long been infirm & lame; had
been to Stonington with a woman of skill, & had
C.M.11 some benefit — wished to go again. They were poor.
Town voted 3£ to aid her.

1681 April 26.
Thomas Leech of Boston had a wife in captivity
M.9.307 in Algiers. He asked for aid to redeem her.
Persons were appointed to gather the
contribution "Persons spoke as willing to be
helpful."

No School Master — none to be procured yet.
A bell brought in a vessel. Something said
M.12.91. See below. about purchasing it for the town.

Aug 15. Townsmen reported that the Terret of the
meeting house might be fitted to hang a
bell in. The bell was still here, might
be procured for 17£ in money. Town ordered
it to be purchased. Townsmen to get it hanged, &c

Joseph Alsup had a [illegible]

Dec. 1681. Rate of 1½d for Town debts.
Rate of 1d. to pay Mr Harriman for
preaching.

p.137 Philip Alcock & John Tod Constables.

1682 Village, East side, noticed
M.9.25 Difficulty with the Indians about their lands
on east side.

p.102 Thomas Kimberly to ring the bell for the present
S.C.3. "to call to the meetings on the Sabbath or at
other times as Townsmen desire" (See above)

Nov 27. Rate of 2d pert. granted.
Joseph Pardee son of George will ring the
M.12.91 bell on the Sabbaths & for other meetings
for town occasions "as it was wont to be by
the drum" — also to ring the bell at
nine o'clock every night; also to sweep
the meeting house every week before the
Sabbath & to open the doors & windows, and
also to shut & fasten them. He to have 5£.

M.9.361 Persons to cut brush when warned.
John Basset & Samuel Basset wood of Haven

Dec 25 1682

Mr Wilson here to preach: seems to have come from the Bay. Under no engagement to preach any certain time: a penny rate ordered

Thomas Beamont has long been afflicted — has been sometimes aided by town. His wife is now lame. He had still some estate. Town aided some

1683. April 24. Meeting of freemen to choose deputies, & for the proxies.

Town meeting for other purposes.

7 Townsmen, Treasurer, Recorder, listers, Sealers of Leather, surveyors, fence-viewers & Haywards chosen.

A watch still kept in town; 2 in former part of the night & 2 in latter part.

If any cattle go with Cows, they shall pay as Cows do. Cows to be in 4 herds

Mines 3:5.

No regulation of highways; no highway [illegible] any year.

1683 Sept. Rate of 12 d on a £ for town debts

Rate of 12 for Mr Wilson if he stay out the year, or until a new one — in winter wheat at 5/ summer wheat 4/6, Rye 3/8. Corn 2/8 flesh at former prices.

Constables usually chosen in December

1683 4 Mard 17

Mr Wilson says he shall remove when his year is out. [illegible] to write to Mr. Moody — he is said to be a prisoner. The town or recorder say that in times past the ministry was maintained by free-will offering in this congregation, "but that way is ceased". Finally voted to send a messenger to Mr Moody.

Men to view the woods appointed by Townsmen

'Sign Post' noticed for notification [illegible] Misc. 4:342

This was the last meeting on this book

When th' book began in 1662. the town meeting was called a General Court. A meeting of men as a Court, was called a Court. that is a town Court. There were Gen. Courts and particular courts in this town, & probably in others, Also meetings of freemen to choose deputies (perhaps same as a General Court) only one noticed 1666.

Town Courts ceased in 1670

General Courts called Town meetings in 1667 and not before

Some things changed after the union with Connecticut

Town Courts had much business to do at times. No County Court, till after the union. Then town courts were unnecessary.

1681. John King of Northampton was attorney for
p. 140 Mr William Jones, & sold land for him in N. Haven

1684. James Denison } owned lands together. Both here 1689
p. 142 John Osbell }

1687. Oct 27. Aaron Cook of Northampton sold land of his wife,
Sept 4 Elizabeth (Nash) in N. Haven

1699. Stephen Goodyear calls himself of Barbadoes
Samuel Hopkins had much to do at Barbadoes

John Jones son of [illegible] born Oct 4. 1667 – H.C. [illegible]
preached but not settled. Drowned Jan. 8. 1718
He married Hannah Stebbins of [illegible] in 1705
Left children. [illegible] Jones

92 New Haven Baptisms. From Rec. Files
[See pages 203. & on.

1639.
17th 9. mo. Hannah, dau. of Nathaniel Turner
17th 9th Samuel Cheevers, son of Ezekiel C.
× 17th 9th Nathan Andrews son of William
× 17. 9th Eleazer Kimberly, son of Thomas
× 5. 11. John Mosse. son of John
5. 11. Hannah Browning. dau. of Mercy H.
× 26. 11. Mary Gregson. dau. of Thomas
1640
× 24. 3. John Hull. son of Richard H.
15 baptisms 1640. Entries to 19. 9. 1666.
None for 19 years, from 1666 to 1685.

Rev James Pierpont of New Haven, son of John
Con. 11. He died Nov 22. 1714 aged 55
first wife Abig. Davenport died Feb 3. 1691-2 aged 20
2 " Sarah Haynes " Oct 7. 1696. aged 23
3 " Mary Hooker " Nov 1. 1740. " 68

Children ~~born as recorded~~
~~Samuel Daveniport~~
1 Abigail born Sept 9. 1696. mar. Rev Jos. Noyes of New Haven. died Oct 10. 1768 at Wethersfield
2 James. May 11. 1699. Ed at Saybrook College Merchant in Boston — came back to N. H. had 5 sons
3 Samuel, Dec 30. 1700. Y. C. 1718, Settled at Lyme Crowned March 15. 1722-3. at Saybrook
4 Mary Nov 28. 1703. mar Rev Wm. Russell of Milford.
5 Joseph. Oct 21. 1704. Settled in North Haven 6 sons
Benjamin July 18. 1706. Died Dec 17. 1706
7 Benjamin Oct 17. 1707. Y. C. 1725. Died in West Indies no issue
8 Sarah Jan 9. 1709. Married Rev. Jona. Edwards
9 Hezekiah May 26. 1712. 2 sons, Jacob, John

John Pierpont of Roxbury, born in London 1619. died in R. Dec 7. 1682 — mar Thankful Stow, of John S. — had 5 sons John 52, James 57, Ebenezer 60, Joseph 66, Benjamin 68 + 1 Daughter 68 Elizabeth
(6 sons, 3 dau. + another)

Robert of Roxbury, born in [illegible] married Lyndle. Had 13 children 8 sons, 5 dau. — died young. Hadsons Jona. & James

James the settler came over afterwards & died at Ipswich.

Freshman Laws at Yale C. 17..

No Freshman shall wear a gown, or walk with a cane, or appear out of his room without being completely dressed & with his hat; & whenever a freshman either speaks to a superior or is spoken to by one, he shall keep his hat off, until he is bidden to put it on. He shall not play with any member of an upper class without being asked. In case persons insult a junior may call up a freshman & reprehend him. Seniors are empowered to order the whole freshman class or any particular man to get to appear in order to be instructed or reproved. All undergraduates are to be called by their surnames. Bachelors of Arts are called Sir, and Masters of Arts Mr. Freshmen are to perform all reasonable errands for any superior. When near a gateway door belonging to college or college yard, he shall look around & see whether any of his superiors are coming to the same; and if any are coming within 3 rods, he shall not enter without a signal to proceed. In passing up & down stairs or through an entry, if a freshman sees a superior he shall stop & give way, leaving the banister side on the stairs. They shall always rise when a superior enters or leaves the room. &c &c.

Sarah Baldwin otherwise Astwood Executrix
B. 155. of the will of John Astwood, dec. She, now a widow,
8. 99. says she was formerly wife of Silvester Baldwin, sometime of Aston-Clinton, Bucks county, England: that Francis Cheyne Esq. lord of Chesham Boys in Bucks, sold to Richard Baldwin of St Leonards in the parish of Aston Clinton, for 20 £, a cottage or tenement with the appurtenances, in said parish and a little close of land in said parish, 1 acre & 25 poles, adjoining said cottage & adjoining land of said R. Baldwin called Branfield, for 1000 years, for the rent of one peppercorn yearly. Said Richard B. made his will Feb 18. 1631 (appointed said Sylvester B. his Executor & said Sylvester became interested in said cottage & close; & by his will made June 21. 1638, made said Sarah & son Richard B. executors; whereby Sarah & Richard came to be, became possessed & interested in said cottage & close: Now the said Sarah Baldwin otherwise Astwood for . . . . lawful money, conveyed to Edward Baldwin of Guilford in the county, Surry, her kinsman, the said cottage & land for the term of 1000 years. Oct 1. 1666.

Isaac Allerton sold again to his mother Johanna
p. 164. 142 Allerton ("mother in law", he calls her) the house & lot
8. 99. & household stuff, that he bought of the creditors of his father, and which had been his father's. Oct 4. 1660

Theophilus Eaton's farm at Stoney River, called
p. 72 300 acres with buildings & upland & 60 acres of
8. 42 meadow, was given by Mr Eaton to his daughter
p. 41. Mary, wife of Valentine Hill, of Dover, N. Hampshire, Merchant: Nov. 2. 1660. Hill & wife sold it to Nathaniel Micklethwaite of London; and Feb 20. 1665 (. . N. M. sold the farm to Thomas Clark, merchant of Boston, for 100 £ sterling.
[Mr Hill & his wife took this farm as their portion, or part of their portion, of their father Eaton's estate.

County Court at New Haven
Records begin June 13 1666
4 Assistants. Lieut. Jones, Fenn & Crane
2 Commrs. Mr A. Bryan & James Bishop
Jury of 12.

Con. 11. Simon Pudden of Milford, by his will, gave legacies to 2 small children of Roger Pritchet of Milford. R.P. is called aged, & poor. May use the estate given till the children are of age. There was another child by same mother, but another father, who also had a legacy. [Dau Elizabeth mar 1st Wm Stow and 2d Roger Pritchett, dau of Springfield 1653 — Anna Green w of Samuel, and daughter of James Pr
Con. 11. Peter Fabyan of Hanford. Nov 1666
Women complained of for selling powder to Indians
Con. 11 John Thomas of Pangasett. 1666 Nov
Con. 11 Benjamin Lewis vs. Mr Daniel Burr of Hanford, for good &
8. 398. George Alsop of Milford 1667
Con. 11 Samuel Nettleton [son of Sam'l] of New Haven 1668. 8.166 } suspecting a house & land at B. formerly belonging
vs. Thomas Huntington of Branford. Con. 11 p. 46
to Samuel Nettleton dec.
p. 98 Henry Dowd, one of Jury. John Ward seems of Branford p. 98
p. 96 Wm Edwards of Hartford vs. Jos. Preston, for abusing
Con. 11 his sons wife (Richard E's wife). June 1668
p. 68 Benj. Wright of Guilford. Thos Meacock of do. 1668 p. 125
8. 17 Zacheus Rambee about here
Nathaniel Jones of Branford. Inv presented June 1668
Con. No 10 p 198 His father seems to have been of Guilford & to have returned to England & made his will there & given some estate to children here. His inv. (or the) as 52 6. 10. His fathers name Thomas Jones. Samuel Jones of Saybrook was his (uncle) brother. He & his sister Sarah Jones to have the Estate.

p. 105. Mrs Margaret Goodyear petitioned.
p. 78 Con. 11. Mr Samuel Hopkins at Stratford, or about here

County Court 1666–1698

p.79. Ebenezer Brown. His wifes mother named
Con.11. record Rebekah Kincill

Con.11 Joseph Preston (on preceding page). Wm Edwards accused
72 & 6.144 him of com. form. with his dau. in law before he was
married to his son Richard. W.E. withdrew his action.
Jos. Preston gave security for his appearance, viz. by
The Kimberly J. Jehiel Preston & Eliasaph Preston
(all contributors and.

Con.11 John Hobson of Guilford. 1669

10.170 Thomas Sargeant of Branford

p.105 Mrs. Goodyear. & the Goodyears creditors. will
~~inventoried~~. 1669

p.40 Jonathan Sargeants late of Branford decd.
No 10.170. His inventory ordered to be recorded – is not.
He died some years before [1651.)

p.102 Edward Hopkins vs Richard Post. Nov 1669 [Iron works.

p.98 & Anthony Howde of Branford

Con.11 Thomas Pearson of Newark – seems to have been of Branford
Mr. Wm. Pitkin acting as Attorney here. 1669
Actions of Slander; & about land debts &c
Petitions to be freed from training

p.227. Henry Gates of Guilford 1669 – sold cider to Ind
Complaints of selling cider to the Indians
p.119.

Con.11 Samuel Ward of Branford 1669.

Samuel Potter was husband of Anna P. (als. Russel. dau of
8.110 Wm Russel. She sister of Noadiah. 1671

1639 Edward Pattison 7.19.71 Inv. Jres. June 1671. Thomas Smith called
page 206 son in law; he admr. r. Pattison lived with him. His wife
Elizabeth, only child of Pattison
Edward Watson. Frances Brown of N.H. decd. admr. r of Watson
p.71
4.100 sold his house & land. Approved by Court. The Court at Hartford
confirmed. 1671

Samuel Hemmway sold 6 qts of liquor to Indians: The
fine 60£ – reduced to 40£. 1671
Mrs Sarah Leete had sold 3 pints. Fine by law 12£ reduced to 8£

8.3 p.71 Hannah Teirie d. of Roger to pay 5£ or be whipped for form 1671
Con.11 James Kingsnoth had come from England – to possess the lands
of her Uncle Henry Kingsnoth. July 1671.

1671 Nov.
296 John Ward, adm. on estate of Lawrence Ward, of Newark, N.J. — had an action of debt. Both of Newark.

1672 Thomas Clark of Milford. has given them by Mr
1 Sec 8.103 Edmund Tapp as a part of his wifes portion,
p.145 9 parcels of land housing in M. which Mr Tapp. bought of Thos. Tapping
the man Hannah Gibbard. 9 grandchildren of Tapp. 3d Gibbard's will.
Sec 16 344

Robert Treat had of his father in law, Mr Edmund Tapp,
buildings, orchard & meadow in M. bought by Mr Tapp
of Thomas Tapping: Mr Treat says these should be
recorded to his kinsman Thomas Clark also: or the others

Indian Fort at Milford pulled down by some Milford men
11 men confessed it.

Mrs Susannah Fan relict of Mr Benj Fan — Agreement
8.391. between her & Benjamin Fan, son of B.F. 8s (he not
her child, called son in law). Samuel seems his son. in
to have estate in England. &c. Nov 24 1673

Dec 1671
C Nath[illegible] Baldwin of Milford, sold cider to Andrews.
& did other wrong acts. Fined 30£. John B. his father.

June 7
p.97 Anthony Howde of Branford vs. Wm Hoadley of B.
Con. 11. Several freed from Training — some poor watching — owing
to age, infirmity, &c

John Hall to have of his fathers estate 1/3, and 16£ more,
8.103. he being eldest. Seem two more: perhaps one is widow.
Fathers name not given. — Guemaster, it was Robert.

8.107 Widow Jane Mouldthorpe. will & Inv. presented
June 12. 1672

Mr. Brayan Rossiter: will & inv. presented Nov 13. 1672
8.391

p.00 Widow Dowd of Guilford — had a distracted daughter
10.186 now dead. Elizabeth. She to have use of the daughters portion.
Nov. 1672

Con. 11. Thomas Robinson of Guilford — in the law. — June 1673 [p. 00 101

Con. 11. Henry Gates of of Guilford 1673.

Con. 11 Mr Edmund Barker of Branford

Mr James Steele, attorney for Stephen Bishop Sr of G

3.135. John Ives of Wallingford 1673

John Charles of Branford. Division Nov. 1673 to
Son Charles Jonathan Rose husband of Sarah wife dec.
Children of Wm Bacheus (their mother dec. was a daughter Sarah)
John Peat, mar. a dau. now dec: Martin Tuttemore's children
1 son 4 dau. — Jona Rose had son John & dau Lydia

1673-(4 Feb. 82

Samuel Baldwin of Milford taken away by an (Edward)
Sup. 112. intimely death; ~~also~~ his widow Rebekah ~~left widow~~
, old appeared for the widow. She adm.

Thomas Con.11 Harrison Jr. Wm Sadler Con.11, Charles Con.11 Tyler were
of Branford – George Tyler with them Con.11
Lascivious carriages inquired.

Con.11. John Hancock was at Branford

Capt Daniel Clarke & Wm Pitkin acted as
attorneys here at N.H.

Abiah Vincitt or Vincell, widow, of NH

1674 "Anthony Elcocke", late of N Haven, dec., his estate
8.10 is attached, June 1674. p. 68, 70, 81

James Con.11 Clark & John Con.11 Rose are about 60 years of age
and pled from Training

Con 11. Vincent Allegs. of Branford or Guilford. Fined 40/

p. 127 William Esenatha of Wallingford & Sarah his wife
3. 149. form. before marriage – to pay 5£ or 50 each
(Sha S. D. Collette sup. 77.

Selling cider to Indians – still done & still punished by fine
& much difficulty with Indians at times

Thomas Wright of Milford & Sarah his now wife
fined 5£ Nov 1674.

8. 20 Robert Alger of NH & Ellen wife fined 5£.

10. 59. Mrs Eliz. Barker wife of Mr Edward B. sold a gallon
of cider to an Indian for venison – She was longing for venison. fined 10/

p. 82 Wm Payne man about 60 years old – pled from Training.
Grace wife of Richard Con.11 Allattock, & Mr John Con.11 Umbufield.
p. 107. Sub a lewd woman – to be whipped. He fined 20/.

Thomas Beech – Coming to Milford in May 1662.
8 8 Inv. 36.9.0. His wife Sarah was daughter of Isaac Richard
9. 358 Platt. They were 4 small children. Widow Sarah married
Alles Allerton – His house was "built of round stones"
& like to fall. Some estate for 4 children 1674

Isaac Beecher calls widow Frances Potter his
sister. Her husband's will referred to

1675 Nov. License to some to export corn to Plymouth, the Bay, &c.
Mrs Mary Hall lived in N.H. Had a male & female
serv. called apprentices

Daniel Rose of Weathersfield 75. was brother of Jonathan & Robert Rose
Mention father of. Scam. Stamford or N Haven

1676 June

Mr. Thomas Robinson of Guilford, complained of for
98.101 encroaching on the town commons p.101

Iron Works. Major Thomas Clarke of Boston were
p.102 concerned in these works or had been & Mr John Wilford
m.114-242 was Clerk of the works, & agent of Major Thos. Clarke

8.20 John Davis of New Haven 1676.

8.16 William Collins of do - 1676. & wife Sarah. p.74.

Thos Clarke, called "owner of the Iron Works" 1676
(Hey Boston)

8.14 John Butler died at Iron Works. Left widow & children.

8.116. Edmund Pooly of N Haven 1676

Con.11 Robert Haughton of Milford 1676

John Hill & Ebenezer Hill - their younger brother
8.103 & sister were now dead, & these two are to have their
portions. There were 4 children of Robert Hill
Thomas died w/o Nathaniel & Hannah Hill.

p.70 & p.100-101. Mr John Malby (formerly) of New Haven, Merchant. Owed
10.165 Mr Bryan 380£ & mortgaged to him house and
personal estate. Malby has been gone some years
& there are no probable hopes that he is living -
Mr Bryan was now 1676-7 permitted to take possession
of the estate, the widow of John Malby consenting.
The estate was in N Haven. widow was Mary.
Inventory ordered.

8.110 Granting of Henry Leadgetter by his brother W. L.
Pleased Jan: 1677

p.136 Widow Andrews was living - must have been
p.145. widow of Wm Gibbard - Some division of estate in
8.123 Jany 1676.7. viz. To Timothy Gibbard, 32£ Phebe
Andrews 24£. Sarah Gibbard 28£. Abigail Gibbard 24£
Son Samuel died before he came of age -
Hannah Clarke, Mary Horton & Rebecka Wyatt
had part of Samuel's estate. Widow a part &
the 4 others - seem children of Mr Gibbard
(Mary m. Jer.h Horton of Springfield

p.79 Samuel Fernes of NH.

8.304 Walter Smith & Eliz (Farmer) his wife. of Milford, fined 5£.

1677 County Court 1666–1698. [continued 3 leaves upward 107

p 133.

Con. 11 Samuel Potter of Wallingford. Nathaniel Royce of do
Con. 11. Roger Camp of do. (bad) Samuel Cook of do
Con. 11. Eleazar Peck of do. Jon. Gillett of do
Con. 11 Thomas Gutsell of Branford] Isaac Royce of do. p. 133
Daniel Hoppen of do. p. 17

1677 June.
p. 100. The John Mallbyes estate paid 3/6 on the £
p. 165 Mr Richard Bryan has 44£ in the distribution

1677 Nov. p. 100 Thos. Robinson & Guilford still contending. [p. 98. 100

1678 Aaron Pratt of Guilford [Con. 11
Henry Brooks of . . . . [Con. 11

1677 Feb 27. Abel Gunn of Derby, wishes the court to consider
p. 107. the case of an orphan, Samuel Gunn, son
of his brother Nathaniel Gunn, who sometime
Con. 11. lived at Branford & then died about 14 years
ago. He could find no settlement of the estate of his
brother, but found a copy of an inventory, which
he now exhibited, with some letters from his
sister in law, who lived at Hatfield, wife of brother Nathaniel & desired him. Abel
to take care of house & land in Branford.
Her sister was slain in late attack on Hatfield.
Samuel had removed to another colony with his mother,
Court appointed Abel Gunn guardian as to Branford
estate – to take care of it till Samuel come of age
He is spoken of as the only child of Nathaniel Gunn.

Con. 11 Esq. Robert Seely is called "deceased" & was "sometime
of New Haven". (He died in N. York. 1608.

Con. 11. The Wm Mallbyes of Branford.

1678. Samuel Royce of Wallingford [p. 133

June Bartholomew Applegate } complained of for selling
Con. 11 John Applegate } liquors at Milford
Brian Thompson, Mariner of N.H.

1679. Henry Yates or Gates of Guilford convicted of wearing silver
p. 97 & gold lace & silver & gold buttons contrary to law. fined 10/
p. 227

Con. 11 James Heaton was son of Elizabeth, the wife of Wm Judson.

p. 57 Edward Grannis, received of his mother Wakefield
Con. 11 his wife's portion 25.11.9. Nov 24. 1662

Ebenezer Dibble received of his mother Clarke
Con. 11 as his wife's portion, 25.11.9. March 14. 1663

Con. 11 Nicholas Buckland of Windsor, received his wife's portion of mother Ann Clark of New Haven.
(date wrong - prob. 1669). Augt. 1662

p. 97 Richard Post pretended to be a founder and was
5.301. employed at the Iron Works in New Haven. Edward Higby acted for him. There was an arbitration about his wages March 1667-8.

Iron Works. It seems that they were unprofitable
p. 100 and Richard Post & others had worked, & been supplied
M. 14. 242 with provisions, &c. and took the rest of their pay in shares in the works, & so got little or nothing. Pinion, Russell & Butler seem to have been in the same state. Their buildings, if they had any were valueless, or nearly so

M. 5. 177 Samuel VanGoodenhousen (so he wrote
8. 94 his name) Sept 11. 1667. sold to John Allen alias
8. 12 of N.H. merchant, his "dwelling house with
below. shelves & other things fastened thereunto" with
10. 277 homelot, outlands, & outhouses, for 5000 lbs of tobacco
1000 lbs sugar and 3£ besides.

p. 89 Thomas Kimberly senior, sold April 17. 1668 to
8. 233 Ab. Dickerman his house barn & home lots
which were once Richard Perry's, with outlands in
several places in N.H.

8. 10 Anthony Elcock of N. Haven sold his house
& homelot to Chr. Todd for 20£. Nov 25 1667

Samuel VanGoodenhousen of N.H. Jan 13. 1668
above sold to Chr. Todd. In the farm & buildings that
belonged to Capt Nathaniel Turner (p. 57 (103)) — the whole farm
having 174 acres upland & 43½ acres meadow, with
some tools & stock, for 79£

June 15. 1668. Christopher Tod gave this half of
8. 85. Capt. Turner's farm, p. 102 to his Dau. Mary, as a marriage portion; she about to marry Isaac Turner, son of Capt. Nathaniel Turner.

Mortgage of John Maltby to Alexander Bryan
10. 165 of Milford, of his buildings & lands in Nitthavon, and
Sub Cook. a negro woman, & some household goods, to
See page 104. secure a debt of 380£. June 28. 1670

Nathaniel Richards of Norwalk calls his
8. 247. wife Rosamond Richards "sometime wife of Henry Lindall of Nitthavon". Sold some of Lindall's land, 1666.

8. 10 George Ross sold house & home lot 1670 p. 76

Benj. Wilmot. April 9. 1658. gave to son
8. 05 Wm Wilmot, oxen, mare, heifer, debts &c to amount of 80£ as he estimated them; and promised to give him all his buildings & land after decease of himself & wife.

p. 100 John Maltbie of Nitt. merchant calls Wm.
10. 165 Maltbie of Nitt. merchant, his brother, sureties him for a debt, or for signing a bond with him March 29. 1672

William Rosewell, of Nitthavon, April 10. 1672
See p. 114 for 300£ received of Mr Richard Russell of Charles-
p. 78 town, conveyed to his wife Katherine Rosewell his wife, dau. of said Richard Russel, his farm at Brenford, & promise to expend on said farm in buildings, fences, stock &c. 250£ within 10 years, for her benefit, & made over to her his house & homestead in Nitthavon, & this letter called the Katherine, for her & her children

Mary Lenes of Milford, sometime Mary Camp of
Con. 11 Nitthavon, sold her house & land at Chestnut Hill in Nitt. to Ralph Lenes Feb. 1671-2

Widow Eliz. Judson calls Samuel Miles son Con. 11 1672
gives him land.

Wm Judson mar Elizabeth Wilmot 59.
8.116. She in 1672 calls Samuel Miles her son.
He married Hannah Wilmot 1667.
She also calls James Heaton her son.

Benjamin Russell, bought a house, barn
Con. 11 & homestead, of Ebenr. Brown 1668. for 30£
He bought more 1672.

Jane Gregson, widow of Thomas G. & admix,
see p. 140. 128 gave to her daughter Phebe, wife of Rev John
Whiting of Hartford, or to her husband. 3½ acres
of Upland and 6 acres of meadow at Solitary
Cove, in N. Haven. Dec 1. 1677.

Mary Malthy, widow of John, was grandaughter
Same of Alexander Bryan, and Nov 5. 1677. he
gave to her by deed & to her 2 children,
John & Mary Malthie, the house, land
and goods that John Malthie mortgaged
to him, valued at 263£ 17. 0

Widow Blanch Morrell — gave by a sort of will
Same 8.115 her house & homelot to her son Wm Collins
John Collins son of
Daughter Sarah Collins to have it for life. If
grandson John Collins die, then the children
of said Sarah Collins to have it. 4. 10th. 1675
Recorded 1683.

Widow Judson, above. Mercy Wilmot 1668
p. 141. calls her "mother Judson". There was an Elizabeth
See above 8.116 Wilmot, same family, 1668. Also Hannah in
Wm Judson's will. Then three in his will
James Heaton was a son by her first husband.

p. 36. 40. 48 Thomas Knowles once owned house & land in
N. H. Eleazar Brown had it. sold it 1670

p. 195 Wm Holt aged 58. Dec 1670: Joseph Tuttell aged 30
Jeremiah How " 20 " " Saml Hemenway " 33

Mrs Margaret Goodyear, 1669, engaged to pay
Sup. 163: 60£ to the Trustees of the Creditors of Mr Goodyear
& pledged 1/3 of Mr Lamberton's reclestate as security.
p. 96 The creditors claimed to have a right to 2/9 of the
p. 97 Trustees Hand of Mr Lamberton that is 2/3 of her 1/3,
and also a reversionary interest of 1/9, or 1/3 of her thirds.
[By paying 60£. Her estate or 1/3 would be free]
She also engaged to pay 30£ more, & pledg[illegible] some of
the Goodyear's lands for the payment: She also engaged
60£ more for what was in her hands & due to the
creditors.

Mrs. Goodyear, 1678, April, had a son John
p. 86 Goodyear. She asked for a piece of land before
her homelot to set a house upon, that is, for
John to set a house upon.

Stephen Goodyear had by 1st wife

Hannah, who mar. Samuel Wakeman 29. 8. 1636
Stephen baptised 1641 Aug.
Lydia " 1645 June

By 2d wife (Mrs Lamberton)

Andrew bap. 8. 2. 1649
John born. March 8. 1650-51
Hester bap. May 12. 1654. mar Nathan Smith Aug. 1692

Con 11 Estate of Hope Chapman of Brentford, refused to. Nov 1679
p.100 Edmund Toolie of N. Haven
p.67 Jeremiah Osborne complained of about leather
4.310 Richard Cosier of Branford, servant to Jona Rose 1680 [to Norwalk.
9.106 Moses Craft of Branford. 1680
Litigations &c. about horses &c in the woods — Defamation,
Debts. Trespass. assaults &c. drunkenness bounds of land:
p.107 Capt. Thos. Topping of Brentford 1680
Brentford presented for not having Stocks, nor a pound
Selling liquor to Indians — complaints & fines not
uncommon: Also selling to others without license
" Speaking slightly & disdainfully of authority" — was sometimes prosecuted
"abusing authority".
10.151. James Redfield of Saybrook 1681
Con.11. Jesse Lambert of Milford 1681
8.23 Miles Merwin of N.H. & Hannah, wife (Widow of Samuel) fined 5£. This was the
8.125 commencement for two. Sometimes a single person fined 5£
[married Sept. 20. 1681.
Ezra Thompson of Guilford. dec. & his wife. Left 1 child 1681
10.211. John Tompson Sr of N.H. & Thos Scrantum father in law
of the child; & Isaac Cruttenden overseers will of Ebenr T.
to be guardians of the child, named Child John Tompson aged 7. 1681.
widow mar Th. Scrantum — died before 82. "Skipper" John T. of N.H. one of guardians. 82
8.366. Joshua Atwater of Wallingford. Some settlement. Feb 81. 2
4.122 Hand at Windsor. David Hall & Daniel Alix in
4.366. right of wives Sarah & Ruth, to have Windsor land.
2 younger children by father's side at "Middletown" to be
paid something by Hall & Alix — names Joseph. Elizabeth. No 2. 214
Four children? — in all [Sarah, Ruth, Jos. & Eliz. were Rockwells. 2 only?
P.S. Joshua A. was son of David; and the 9 children
must have had brothers & sisters [David had 10 ch. [What an Rockwells do here? did Josh. mar a Rockwell?
Men complained of for not building on their home lots.
Complaint of stealing watermelons 1682. 4 young men
11.12.126 fined 13/4 ea, & to pay treble damages to the owner
8.18. Joshua Culver of Wallingford. 1683 (p. 141)
8.17 John Parker of do — 1683
p.74. Jonathan Lampson fined 20/ for lying alone
Some thefts — not many.
Con.11 John Norton of Guilford vs. Mr Thomas Robinson Sr (p.107)
resident at Hartford. June 1684
Sometimes presented for not having a school.
Con.11 John Portland of Saybrook 1684
Wm Stone of Guilford. Agreement of ch. June 1684 — 2 sons William & Benajah
10.209. 3 ch John Norton who mar. Hannah Stone

8.78 Samuel Gam, arriving at 21, gave his
p.101 uncle Abel Gunn of Derby, a discharge as to his estate which his uncle had had the care of at Derby March 21. 1684-5

p.9 Ezekiel Mattocks - many charges against him
p.106 Thomas Robinson. Sr. of Hartford. June 1685 (Con. 11.

10.241. Capt. Thomas Topping of Branford, was "of great age" June 1685. A grandson from Long Island lived with him. Hes sight & hearing defective.

Con. 11. Nathaniel Snelton of Shelton 1685

Con. 11 The Pattis. Much difficulty in settling their mothers estate. Settled 1685

Con. 11 Joseph Clay of Guilford 1685

Con. 11 John Hancock of Guilford p.142 complained of for living alone, for "keeping house by themselves". admonished
J.H. 144.146 1685

Con. 11. Samuel Hough. of Wallingford - complaint because he did not build on his house lot.

"Mrs Elizabeth Harwood of Boston now resident at Milford" 1686

Con. 11 Jonathan Perkins of N.H. sold Rum without license, fined 20s
young men, servants, bought liquor, & paid in part in their masters' property. Some fined 15s. — Others sold also at Wallingford.

Con. 11. Joseph Thomas fined for drunkenness & night walking others also.

Con. 11. "Samuel Clark of N.H. son of John Clark"
1687 Night Walking. Second fined for this.

8.258. Nathan Whelpley called "late of N. Haven deceased" [died 87.

Con. 11. Alexander Wilmot, son of Wm. Wilmot of N. Haven.
& Indians broke into the house of N. Camp at Milford & stole wine, rum & tobacco. They confessed. Ordered to pay expenses 12.4.8. fine of 6£ to the town. Indians made over lands to Nicolas Camp for the losses.

Con. 11 Hannah Swaine dau of Daniel S. of Branford fined 4£ for form.
Jane Blackman dau of James B. of Shelton fined 40s; and Joseph
8.261. Russel of N.H. Ingersworth, fined 40s & married. "Otis Potter called father in law of Jos. Russell.

County Records

1687 Men fined for neglecting the Watch
Thomas Tuttle appointed to take care of his brother
8.123. David Tuttle's estate & him; he being "unfit to improve or manage either". Donee and heirs request.

1687 Nov 1. "Our government declared dissolved by Sir Edmund Andros at Hartford".
No County Court after Nov 10. 1687 & after, but a Court under another form was set up by Sir Edmund. Colony of Connecticut by advice resumed their former charter May 9. 1689.

Quarter Sessions under Sir Edmund held March 1. 1687. 8. by Wm Jones, James Bishop, Wm Rosewell, Andrew Leet, Thos. Trowbridge, John Beard. Justices of the Peace and 3 first of the Quorum. Sat 2 days. Grand jurors. Constables of towns sworn June 1. 1688 Another Court Sept 1688. and December 1688 and the first Tuesday in March 89. Very little business done at any of these sittings. They usually sat one day.

1689 June 17. Matthew Bellamy is absent "he not being lately heard of". Matthew Ford
3.149 applied to Court about the two children and
10.144 his late sister Bellamy, dec. & the estate
8.122 left by her in his hands. Matthew Ford appointed Guardian of the children in the absence of their father Bellamy & conservator of the estate
Mary aged 15. chose David Perkins guardian June 15. 91.

Sammdale Johnson of N.H. deceased some time before.
8.8. Samuel J. & John J. admrs. & sons, had rec. of settled estate — left a widow.

same William Gibbins late of N.H. dec. His daughter
p.143 Ann Mew, widow, had not brought in Inventory
Inventory brought in Nov 13. 1689

1689 Nov. Joseph Terrill, sons Robert & George; Hs estate to go to 5 brothers
8.160 and one sister. Not all named. [He was compos See p.114.

1689 Nov. John Stream dec. 4 sisters, viz. Abigail Tebballs, and
8.382 Mary, Martha & Sarah, claimed estate.

1689 Nov John Clark Jr. & Abigail wife, presented for fornication — fined £ca
" " Thomas Elcock & Martha wife " for do. fined 4 £ca [Con 11

County Record

1690 June:

Isaac Royce of Wallingford, dec'd; widow now dec'd also.
p. 133. [She seems to have mar. A. T. below]
he died some time before.
Robert only son; 2 daughters younger.
Brother Nathaniel Royce to be admr guardian
Joseph Thomson, fatherinlaw, of the children.

1690 Aug. Mr Samd Davenport, master of the free school,
Con. 11. p. 175. at N. Haven - had been before.

1690 Mr Thomas Jennings of Brookhaven L. I.
John Whitehead & Joseph Poole, both of Branford,
Cursing & swearing - some prosecuted for it. Seldom
Mana. 8. 1690-91

James Davids alias John Dixwell, Esq. late
p. 118 deceased left sundry papers & writings under seal,
with orders that they should not be opened until
after his death. They were now opened by the
widow Bathsheba in court; & she wished the
court to order them to be recorded, & to grant
her attested copies of the same, to be transmitted
to his trustees or agents in England, to be improved
according to the instructions of the said John Dixwell
for the benefit of his wife & two children, John
& Mary. Court found them grants of land in
England to his son John Oct. 20. 1682, & also grants
to Dan Mary, Oct. 22. 1682; an acc. & inventory
of arrearages in England: a grant of Growers & Trust
to Eliz. Westrow & Thomas Westrow in England, &c.
Witnesses were examined. Court ordered the writings
to be put on record, with attested copies, &c.

1691 June. Mrs Jones wished that the will of Thomas Allix might
not be proved so far as Whans lot, 2 acres, is concerned.
She claims the 2 acres.

Con 11. John Thompson, mariner.
John Whitehead sr of Branford

p. 113. Mr Hester Coster's will, exhibited June 10 by Thos. Trowbridge
8. 111 Mr Jacob Walker, attorney for Robert Auger, desires a caveat
to be entered against the will. R. A. called next of kin.
Jan. 15 Will & inventory exhibited. An appeal to Court of Assistants
~~Nov 26~~ Will approved by Court of Assistants. Robert Auger lost his case
Nov 26 Will ordered to be recorded - not found. Thos. Trowbridge Executor
1693. Mr H. Coster seems to have grown considerable to the church - house, land & 50 £
Thos. Trowbridge was ex'or. He was sued by deacons 1693.

County Court

1691 June 15
Wm Hoadly Jr & Benjamin & Abigail Frisby; he fined 40/. she 20/
he refused at first — difficulty

1691 Nov. Jury gave Wham lot, to Wm & Hannah Jones — 9 acres near the other land of late Th. Eaton. John & Stephen Alex appeals to Court of Assistants at Hartford.

Nov 11
Ebenezer Hill for forn. — he having a wife, was to be severely
8.20. whipped not exceeding 30 stripes & pay charges & costs & other expenses. all about Ct. Not to sell his estate, having a wife & 2 children. Abigail Wooden was with child by him & they attempted to elope. They were married June. 1692
[illegible] fined for fornication Mary Brooks alias Hill. She had 3 children Hannah Hill
[illegible] who committed for. fined 40/ in some cases

Inds of Guilford

p. 120 John Good year, son Stephen g. dec — to deliver up any estate of his father, to the creditors, if any appear

Agreement about Edward Wooster's estate — Oct 8. 1691

£
Ephraim Sanford of Milford Distribution Nov. 1692 — 332
8.203. to widow Mary; Son Samuel S. Mary S. aged 21
Ephraim 14. Thomas 13. Nathaniel 6½, Gideon 5

1692 July
Small Pox suspected to be in the house of wid. Hannah Jones
— one sick in his family. Of some low family, she was.

1692. Wednesday in Nov.
p. 113 Winifred Benham wife of Joseph B. Wallingford was summoned
to appear upon suspicion of witchcraft. Witnesses
testified in writing. She said she knew nothing of the
matters testified, & was not concerned therein. She
gave in some written testimonies for herself
Court did not find grounds for further prosecution
at present, & dismissed the business, but advised said
Winifred B. to reflect on the case. If full evidences
should appear to shew that she did mischief to the bodies
or estates of any persons, she might expect a trial
Winifred Benham appeared again June 1693. Nothing done

Nathaniel Kimberly Jr & wife Hannah & John Downes,
8.14 were fined 90/. or 45/ each

John Clark of Milford, farmer Inv. presented Dec 13. 1693
son of George. He had a large estate. Distributed to his
8.379 Children, viz Hannah wife of Deac John Platt, Ruth
p. 391 wife of Mr Robt. Plum, Sarah wife of Capt Joseph Hill
Rebekah wife of Mr John Browne, Mary wife of Mr
Samuel Clark, Abigail wife of Mr Abraham Pierson,

County Court

Elizabeth Hemingway, daughter of Samuel Hemingway (Con. 8.11) (p. 97, 213) of N Haven, had married Nathaniel Finch of New Haven (without her parents knowledge). Said Finch had been husband of Elizabeth's sister, ~~Elizabeth Hemingway~~, late deceased.

(Mi. 15. 364 / m. 6. 38b.)

(suspension court 2. 230 & 6. 84)

Feb 2d 1693-4 Samuel Hemingway & his daughter Elizabeth acknowledged the unlawfulness of this marriage — that it was contrary to scripture, &c. They protested against it, & disannulled it, & called it a, pretended marriage — will not consent to this "great wickedness."

1694 Hemingway sued Finch for damages in this clandestine marriage — sued for 200£. Jury gave him 20£ and Finch was to pay the charge of bringing up the child. Finch appealed to Court of Assistants June 1694 (see 6. 84)

Samuel Chittenden of Guilford Inv. presented June 94. Estate to be divided into 6 parts — one part to the mother; and 1 to each of brothers & sisters, viz William Thomas, Jonah, Abigail & Hannah Abel

(Vo 10 183.)

Moses Blackley of Guilford. Inv pres. June 1694 Susanna widow. Ch. Moses 15, Mehitabel 13, Abraham 10, Abigail 8, David 4, Bashua 1, Abiell, posthumous, born Nov 94 9 months old

(Nov 10. 174)

Nov 1694 will. Widow Hyden Tapping of Branford. exhibited. Some dispute. Appeal to Court of Assistants. (Will confirmed No 6. 87)

Form. before marriage not uncommon — fine now 3£ for both, sometimes 4£

1695 April. John Hall of Guilford dec'd — Inv pres. 420£

(8. 377 / 10. 193)

Widow Thankful, Children John, Elizabeth, Mary, Samuel, Nathaniel, Hannah.

1695 Rem Henry Bristow. Widow Hyden

(8. 124 / 9. 1)

Children. Rebekah Cambee, Samuel B dec'd left child Hyden Smith, John B., Mary Lum, Hannah Hand, Abigail B., Sarah Hand, Daniel B., Daniel B., Eliz. B all of age, & Eliphalet 14 & Henry 12.

County Court

1695 June. John Whitehead late of Branford (I have guilford
10. 174 on my book) widow Martha, & Inv.
7 children John aged 23, Elisphalet 21, Thomas 14, Hannah 31
Mercy 17, Dorcas 25, Elizabeth 18

8. 122 Samuel Brown, widow. £15.13.0. son Francis 20 1684 Rachel 10.10.7
widow & 2 children estate 47.1.11. [3 children 1671. 9.112.

1695 Nov Anna Clark is well of N.H. presented. Wa Refield Dibble
8. 124 of Windsor entered accused

Relict of Elisphalet Ball as now Mrs. Hannah Trowbridge,
p. 144 John Ball & Allen Ball inquired into her admin.n
on E. Ball's estate

1696 August Jon Dudley of Guilford. Mary Dudley widow.
10. 187. 8 children. John, Mary 18, Nathaniel 16, Ebenezer 14, Mercy 11.
Jonathan 9. Elizabeth 7. Naomi 5.

Jan 1696 Samuel Bristol of Guilford. demisation to Widow and
10. 191 4 children, Samuel 14. Bezaleel 12, Phebe 10, Abel 3.

Nov 1696. Samuel Baldwin of Milford. Rebekah Prince
Sept. 99. Boston was relict & admix.
He died Inventory in country pay was 576.5.6 } leaves 388.3.8.
in 1674. Debts 73 to make it money 192.1.10 }
8. 394 She makes return in her statement at Boston, that the debts
due from the estate, bad debts due to it, grain taken by
the Dutch enemy, & other losses, 408.15.11. So the estate
was insolvent. Joseph Baldwin of Milford, mother of
Samuel, objected to this, but could prove nothing. Her
account dated Boston, Oct 30. 1696. { This was Samuel, son of John
bap. 1648 - I think

8. 382. Laurence Lyon of Milford, Freeman - a one of the protestant
escaped from persecution. 1696

1696 Hannah Beach of N.H. Martha widow.
ch. Mary 21. Richard 19 Thos 17. Benj. 13. Hannah 11.
John 7. Martha 6

Jonathan Town of Guilford. Inv. presented. Jona was admin.r
10. 189 on my father James's estate. Now Jon & James, brothers
of Jona. are admin on the Jona. & letters James,
Brothers sister of Jona. are John, James, Mary Munger,
Sybil Bishop, Judah Beach aged 23, Hannah 19, Joseph 17
Dorothy 13

1696. 11 Peter Barrow of Milford. Inventory Prized 1/2 & on
He married Martha Ufford. Died 1693 or 4. She was a Camp.
Left a son Samuel Barrow - perhaps more

1696 Nov. John Auger of N.H. by his guardian enters caveat
p. 109. against any one disposing of estate of Mrs Hester Coster dec'd. He is son & heir of Robert Auger gent nephew & ~~heir at law~~ next of kin to said Mrs Coster, & to her brother Mr Auger of said N.H. both dec'd.

Special County Court by order Gov. Hitchcock Aug. 31. 1697
p. 110. Complaint was made to authority by Ebenezer
6. 96. Clark, Joseph Royce & John Moss Jr. all of Wallingford, against Winifred Benham senr, & Winifred Benham her daughter "that Sarah Clark, dau. of said Ebenezer, Lydia Lathrop & John Moss, son of John Moss Jr. were frequently severely afflicted in their bodies by said Benhams, mother & daughter or their apparitions, and as they strongly suspect by their means or procurement by the devil, in their shape." Desire authority to examine & try them &c.

The Court considered the accusations given in, & good testimony against the said Benhams, upon suspicion of witchcraft, as in 1692, see just cause to bind over Benhams, mother & daughter, to appear at the next county Assistant's at Hartford in October next, in order to their examination & trial. The husbands of said Winifred Sr gave £02 recognizance for their appearance. Benham to pay charges of this court 20/ Execution granted forth. 20/. [illegible]

Com. 11 James Denison still resided at Stand. N. Haven

1697 Sept. Mr John Cole's estate: ordered to be distributed
p. 126. to his two sons, 2/3 to John, 1/3 to Thomas.
Estate of Mr Samuel White head; 1/3 to Samuel and 1/3 to son Stephen.

1698 June. Mr John Prout licensed to keep an
p. 139 ordinary.

County Records

April 3. 1683. Agreement of widow & bequest, and
children of Roger Terrell of Milford, about
p. 108. his estate. Children. John, Samuel, Roger
8. 356 Joseph, Thomas, Daniel 4/3. widow 1/3., except
8. 368 William (or Gail) Tyler & John Skeiles, who married
two of the daughters of Roger Terrill, to have
30£ each. Joseph defective in understanding.
Signed by widow 4 brothers, Wm Tyler & John Skeiles
in behalf of themselves & bro. Roger. Joseph not among the names.

John Baldwin of Milford. Agreement of sons
8. 599 Joseph, Obadiah, Richard, June 15 1682

p. 103. Wm Rosewell, merchant, married Katharine
8. 14. Russell Dau of Richard Russel of
Charlestown. Received of Mr Russell 300£
another deed p. 103. & for this gave his wife a deed of his
lands & buildings at Branford — to go to
his children by her. Mary 10. 1681.
A similar Deed 1671. (Mar 10. [illegible] 1671.2.
He had the first 300£ in 1671. of Richard Russell
He had the second 300£ in 1681. of James Russell
executor of Richard Rs will. — so it seems.

George Tyler of Branford, married a daughter
8. 388 of John Rose, Gave rec'd for his wifes portion
March 27. 1678. [prob. dau. in law.
William Lodenton also received his wifes portion
left her by father Rose, March 27. 1678 [prob. dau in law

Timothy Ford of N.H. deceased. Settlement Nov 13 1684
Col. II. by his sons Matthew & Samuel Ford, about land.
There may have been daughters.

From Town Records. Lime. Poisonous Weed.

Lime. In 1670. Men were employed by Eleazar Peck "in getting shells", on the east side; and others were "getting a kill of lime".

"Stinking Weed" in New Haven. In May 1653. Every man
N. 9. 361 ward "to cut up the great poisonous stinking weed
that grows against his own ground". in streets
Town Records Vol. II.

1655 May. "Stinking pernicious weed called nightshade"
N. 9. 361. — another attempt to destroy it. It grew in the streets.
"Night-shade" is repeated. Ibid.

1656 May. "Stinking weed" about the streets again noticed

165~ June. "Henbane, nightshade & the great weed
N. 9. 361. which grows in the streets & yards & bears red
berries". Every man to clear his lot & 2 rods
from it in the streets.

[Fairfield also voted to destroy the poisonous weed about the town. 1665. See No 4. p. 297.]

N. Haven Vote about Sorrel. (8. 97.) 1652.

1674 April Vote about Night Shade p. 82. Edward Keeley to be employed to destroy it. Richard Johnson was to be employed, but now too old. [Con. II.]

(Bradfords — from Pres. Stiles

p. 118 Wm William Bradford's sons,

1 John settled at Kingston — had issue
2 Samuel " died Lisbury, had 7 ch
4 Thomas " at Plymouth, removed to N. York
5 Joseph " at New London. had many children
6 James " at Canterbury — had son James
7 Ephraim " at Kingston — had 5 dau, 4 sons
8 David " at Kingston — had 3 sons 1 dau
9 Hezekiah " at Kingston, had 1 dau or 2
10 Israel " at Kingston, numerous issue
3 William died at age of 16 — but all died in infancy or young
10 died of throat distemper in 14 days in 1750

Elizabeth Adams, sister of above, had Elizabeth who mar Rev Samuel Whiting & Rev. Ath Niles. — one
2 Alice who mar Rev. N. Collins — and
3 Abigail, mar Rev Mr Metcalf of Jaconeset and Rev. Ath Chauncey of Hadley [Mrs. has Hatfield]
Hadley Metcalf & Chauncey sons. — by Chauncey none. Died 1756.

Elizabeth Fitch — had Ebenezer, Daniel, Theophilus Col Jabez. Abigail mar Col John Dyer, Jerusha mar Daniel Bissell, Lucy mar Cleaveland, and —

Mehetabel sister of Elizabeth died 1747-8. in 86th year children, Daniel, Eliphalet & Mary Steel, and Elizabeth & William Stevens

Elizabeth Bradford dau of Samuel B. above mar Charles Whiting of Hartford — in Hong 1764. Had 9 children.

Mrs Repley had 9 daughters + 3 sons

[Many Errors in this Bradford family, as Pres. Stiles has given it.]

These things from Old Mrs Niles. & much more

118

See H&G. Register V. 317. Some errors. V. 142.

p. 184 Rev Wm. Hubbard of Ipswich. (Pres. Stiles.
Hes children were John; Rev. Pynchon &
Mrs Downer, both of Springfield.

2 Son John Hubbard, (of Boston.) had
J[illegible], Nathaniel, judge at Bristol
Richard, Boston, Isaac Long Island, Mary
and another.

3 [illegible] m, son of John was minister at Jamaica
Long Island.

4 John, son of Rev. John, was born at Jamaica
p. 193. Nov. 30. 1703. lived at New Haven and
was Colonel. [illegible] 8 children. Hes daur.
Elizabeth born July 3. 1731. mar. Pres. Stiles
apparently.

Rev Samuel Whiting of Wandham had
by Elizabeth Adams, 13 children, viz
William, John of R.I. &c. Ann before John,
Sarah, Samuel, S[illegible], Samuel (Col. Stetson)
Martha, Mary, Ephraim, Joseph,
Elisha, Nathan.
The widow E. Whiting mar. Rev. Mr. Niles
of Braintree. Pres Stiles had this list of
hes children from her.

His family H&G. Register V. 115. His will H&G. Register V. 385.

Gov. Wm Bradford died May 9. 1657. aged 69
Hes [illegible] Elisha, & son William. No daughters. (had John, Joseph only.)
wrong- Elisha had 11 children by 2 wives but all but one died in
youth without issue. The one married & settled in Penobscot.
2d William B. had 3 [illegible] — by first had John, Samuel
p. 117. William, Thomas, Joseph; by 2d James; by 3d Ephraim
David, Hezekiah, Israel; & he had Eleven daughters.
2 [illegible], mar Mayhew; one mar Mr Steele of Connecticut
2 [illegible] Elatiah, who afterwards m[illegible] Mr Stevens of Killingworth.
by [illegible] — had Elizabeth wife of Col. Hubbard — One mar
Mr Ripley of Windsor. Two mar. near Roxbury. One
mar simons of Salem. One mar. Rev. Wm. Adams
of Dedham, and May. James [illegible]. One mar a Collins
about Boston, & [illegible] a daughter of hers mar. Rev John
Whiting of Hartford & another Rev Mr [illegible] of York.

p. 147, 122, 137 / p. 130 Agreement. Nov. 9. 1704. Between Hannah Trowbridge relict of Thos T. of N.H. merchant, dec. and guardian of Hannah T. minor; Thomas Trowbridge Gent: John Hodson Gent in behalf of Jonney & wife Elizabeth H; Anne Collins, guardian to her sons & dau. John & Anne Trowbridge; Lydia Rosewell relict of Richard Rosewell, dec. - all of New Haven - & said Thomas, Lydia, Elizabeth, Hannah T. minor, John & Anne T. being heirs of Caleb T. dec: none part, and Mary Trowbridge, widow of Caleb, on the other part.

Mary widow to have all she brought & had before marriage & her mourning suit - 300 £ out of personal estate, and use of house for the present. She to keep all night to the remainder & agreed to pay 43 £ for debts due in Boston from said Caleb: and 1/2 of other debts there if any appear, not to exceed 10 £. & for 1/2 pipe Madeira wine bought in B. 7 months past, if not yet paid for; if paid for shall be to 5 gold rings on said heirs, 20s. each. She signed one writing alone; and heirs one writing - both read alike; both dated Nov. 9. See in estate page 147.

To heirs, John Prout & S. Knight are witnesses: & same are witnesses to heirs agreement.

Inventory of Caleb Trowbridge presented Nov. 25. 1704

p. 130 Mr John Prout entered a caveat against including "Father Rotherfords real estate into Cousin Caleb Trowbridge's Inventory for distribution, that being by will entailed" He was guardian "to my cousins John Trowbridge's children. He mar. widow Mary Hall, dau of H. Rotherford.

2 dec. on his estate, Calebs, Nov. (2) 1704. granted to Mr Thomas T. Mr John Hodson, Mr John Prout Mrs Hannah T. & Mrs Lydia Rosewell & John and Anne T. chose Mr J. Prout for their guardian.

No more about the estate until Sept 3. 1705. Distribution then. Cannot be read. Heirs appealed from it to Court of Assistants (in reference to Prouts two wards perhaps - they not in appeal,

Volume III. of Probate Records 1703 to 1712

p. 110 Mr John Goodyear. Inv Dec. 4. 1703: 663. 0. 0 £
Wd. Abigail. 8 ch. Stephen 19. Jr 17. Nathaniel 14. Obadiah and Esther 9. Stephen 5. Abigail 4. Andrew 1½

Con. 11 Lieut John Sacket. Inv Dec 26. 1703 – large

Deborah Gun. of Milford. Will Dec 2. 1703 [she was dau. of Thos. Climan late wife of Daniel Gun]
Husband p. 37 Obadiah Baldwin wife, my house.
Brother John Coleman, what he hath that is mine.
Abigail Gun, brother in law, & his children the rest.
Cousin Samuel Gun 50s. Abel Gun not to have any of my estate. Inv Jan. 3. 1703 4 – 19. 6. 4

Con. 11. Joh Prince of Milford, Jeweller, Inv Jan 24. 1703-4 140 £
Deborah Prince adm. 106.

Mr Robert Plume of Milford Will Dec 3. 1703. 1 ch.
* p. 35 Cousin John Woodruff of Mil. lands.
Mother land. Servant Cubit freedom & land
Inv. large Jan. 27. 1703-4

Thomas Welch of Milford. Will Feb 19. 1703-4
Inv. Hatthew p. 357 Wife Elizabeth & sons Thomas, John, Paul. mostly estate
2 daughters 70£ each. rest land. Inv. March 20. 1703-4
Capt Samuel Newton, called brother.

John Norton sr. of Guilford Will Feb. 24. 1700-1
Vol 10. 202. 3 sons John, Samuel, Thomas – wife Elizabeth
2 daughters Hannah 50£ land. Dau Mary 50£ & land.
Inv March 16. 1703-4

Husband p. 112 Widow Ann Mew. Inv 115. 6. 4. Feb 23. 1704

Lieut Joseph Platt of Milford. Inv 639£ March 21. 1703-4
Mary wd. Hus father p. 365 p. 374 Salt grass bed 60s. Lumber in Leanto
7 Cows 28£. 5 oxen 27. 10. 0. 70 sheep 35£
8 ch. 50 ds linen yarn 12s. [Ch. Mary wife of John Woodruff
Joseph aged 20. Phebe 18. Samuel 13½. Hannah 11. Ephraim 8
Mirability 6. Gideon 3½

p. 126. Isaac Everest of Guilford. Inv. 339£ not dated Had will, not rec
[See Jud. E. No. 8. p. 371 See Vol. 10. p. 214.

* Agreement about estates of Robert Plum senior & junior
Jan 1703. 4. & about estate of Samuel Plum of Mil. dec.
p. 357 John Plum sr to have the housing & lands given by his
mother Mrs. Mary East. 1693-4. John Woodruff & have
what Robert Plum Jr. has given him. Hannah Woodruff
7 ch. & Mary W. 5£ each. – John, Matthew, Mary, Sarah, Samuel
& Elizabeth Woodruff, & Hannah W. rest of Robert Plum's estate.
the widow paid. [See Woodruff. Con. 7. 61.

Agreement about John Bishop's estate; and his wife's thirds; & the estate she held of her father & mother Goodam — Jan. 26. 1703-4 — 4 sons, 5 dau
No 10. 179. Ch. John B. Daniel, Nathaniel, Samuel
Mary Field, Susannah Blatchly, Elizabeth Sarenton,
Sarah Bishop, Abigail Bishop.

Mother Everts thirds. Agreement Jan 26. 1703, 4.
No 10. 185. 2 sons deceased John & Samuel Everts!
remaining, Daniel E. James E. Sarah Dudley
[Inventory of Daniel E.]

8. 80. Thomas Tyler of Derby. Inv 92. 18. 7. Mar 1703 4
8. 381 Estate to his sisters — Wm. John, Mary Palmer, Eliz. Palmer. Ab. Rundell, Hannah Tyler

8. 11. Samuel Fernes sr. of N.H. Inv 62. 12. 10. Mar 21. 1704
118. 160 He was not dead, but sick. Yes "dec'd" on Court record. son sick or infirm
Thos Sherry adm.

Con. 11 John Clark of Milford. Inv. large June 2. 1704

8. 14 Eliakim Hitchcock sr. Jan Thos. & widow Sarah. adm. Nov. 1703.
noch. Eliakim Hitchcock of N.H. Inv. 55. 18. 2. May 24. 1704
8. 14 to Thos. H. adm'r. — Children of first E. H. Thos. Mathias, Sam'l. Eliakim, of age
John, Joseph, Sarah & Hannah, minors.

10. 196 Jonathan Hoyt of Guilford. Inv June 9. 1704

8. 84 Jeremiah Johnson of Derby. Inv pres. Nov 6. 1704
Sarah Widow. Sons Moses, Ebenezer, Jeremiah, John
2 dau. Abigail & Elizabeth J.

Samuel Andrews sr. of N.H. Will Ap. 17. 1703.
8. 11. Wife Elizabeth; 4 sons Samuel, William, Nathaniel, Joseph
Daughters. Elizabeth, Mary, Margery, Sarah all married.
Inv 331. 2. 6. 1704.

6. 361 * John Smith, Smith of Milford. Inv. April 28. 1704 [See Milford page 361]
9. 195 Widow & sons Joseph, Jona. Thirty Widow Clement & Jared. Oct. 1704 (Large)
Clement Widow Lib. 60 £ to quit claim, & Jthy Gen. Stat. of J. in Hunt.

Capt John Miles of N Haven. Will Nov 28. 1700. Wife Mary Ex.
8. 13. son John. Dau Mary Keeny. son Richard
sons Daniel, Joseph, Dau Hannah Hall
~~Inv Nov 14. 1704~~ Inv Jan. 11. 1704. about 650 £

Capt John Miles Inv. Feb. 23. 1709-10. 575 £ and 110 £
Con. 11. a knife & fork 1/6. Bed & bolsters 76 £ & 1/. 76/ } seams cash.
Jaslop 30 £. Rye 2/6. wheat 4/. & corn 2/..
12 bbls pork & 53/. Some Goods

* only 2 children appear. Perhaps Mark Fowler mar. a dau

Mr Caleb Trowbridge, merchant — Inv. Nov. 14. 1704.

p. 119 m.15.129 Stone table 30/. 3 pictures 12/. Turkey cushions 15/. m.15
Feathers 8,130. Case of knives & case of forks 18/. Fowling piece
m.15.133 Chesty Drawers 5£. 15 stands 3/ Looking Glass 4£ m.15
m.15.82 Chocolate cups & earthen dish 9/3

Hall chamber Feather bed & pillows 66 lbs with tick & cases @ 1/6. 99/
Fine m.12.14 & quilt 80/ Curtains m.15.212 90/. Green do & valance 65/.
m.15.130 Feather bed & pillow 74 lbs @ 1/5 — 5.14.10
Garret one m.15 Do. Do & 2 bolsters 96 lbs @ 1/2 — 5.12.0
Boots & spurs. 8 brooms m 1/. 33 scythes @ 4/10 [m.9.276
Kitchen. Pewter in kitchen 7.4.0. 2 Frames, Iron Crows 49 lbs @ 5.
Next Room to kitchen 7/. Cane chairs at 11/. in chamber. [m.15.169. [m.12.109

Chamber Chamber Chest. 29. 2. 1. including
m.12.376 2 bibles @ 8/, 4⅔ doz Pewter @ 5/ [m.15.109.
Linen & some cotton. 35 napkins
[m.15.212 & Dimity Window curtains & calico Do. Sheets, &c } 33.3.0

Her wearing apparel £75.3.0. viz Jackets,
Breeches, coats, cloak: some silk, some silk, some red.
Stockings. New Wig 45/. old one 15/. Hat 25/. & do 3/
Muff & ring 12/ Silk sash 12/. Gloves 3/.
Silver headed sword & belt 50/.. Comb 1/. 3 prs shoes 10/.

m.15 } 119 oz Plate @ 7/. 41.13.0
104 } 30 pewter & 12 prs Stand @ 100/. pounce 7.12.6. 275 lbs lead
m.9.122 a Bolting Mill 40/. Salt @ 4/
Rum m.12 3/3. Molasses 1/10 [m.15.156
Jar & Mulatto girl 18£. a scow 4£
All personal estate 497.8.3.
Real estate about 700£. Had 1/3 of a brick house warehouses, &c

Weighty plate is 159 3 avoirdupois: or 26 ounces more than
the 119 3. — 26 3. at 7/. makes 9.2.0 more

Admrs. Nov. 25. 1704: Mr Hannah Trowbridge. Mr Thos. Trowbridge
Mrs Lydia Roswell. Mr Jos. Hodson
Mr John Prout.

Mr John Collins of Guilford. Will Nov 13. 1691.
10.184 Wife Mary: dau Mary Chapman
Sons John & Robert: grandson Nathaniel Chapman
£54 Inv. Dec 20-1704. land in Saybrook in Branford 54.4.0: in Guilford 308 £ Dec 25. 1704

He is also called John Collins of Branford.
His wife at his death was Dorcas Collins (Taintor)
Agreement with her by John & Robert. Jan. 1. 1704-5
She seemed to be in Branford.

Esq Thomas Harrison sr of Branford. Will Oct 20. 1704
10.163 5 Sons Thomas, Nathaniel, John, Samuel, Isaac
8-9. 2 Dau. Elizabeth that married Wm. Barker
" Mary " " John Linsley
Inv 919 £. 17. 6 Jan 5. 1704-5.

8.15 Joseph Bradley of N. H. Will Dec 4. 1704. Wife
Sconce Robert Sons Joseph, Samuel Inv Jan 29. 1704-5. 822 £
Dau Abigail Moulthrop (of John), Mary Bradley, Martha B.

Henry Yates of Guilford. Will Jan 15. 1704-5
10.227 to church only. 10 £. Rest to deac. John Meigs.
Inv Jan. 18. 1704-5. 61 £.

John Hall of Guilford will Nov 27. 1704. Dec 12. 1704 Inv. 498 £
10.191 Wife Elizabeth. Sons, Ebenezer, Elephalet, Nathaniel
Dau Mary Bishop. dau Sarah c. unm.

p.124 Susannah Wilson late of Hartford, but now returned
Con. 11. to my native place New Haven, Will May 5. 1705,
[dau. of Wm. Jones]. Son Benjamin not of age land which
her father will give her: Dau Rebekah, personal when 18
Inv of personal 37. 12. 0. June 18. 1705

Richard Wood of Wallingford. Will Aug 8. 1705. 4
Con. 11. Daughter Miriam. Wife. Inv 150 £. July 30 1705

Nathaniel Boykin of N.H. Will Sept 11. 1705
mother 8.108 To Brother James Denison he gave most of his land.
To Elephalet Pardee, some land. To College 6 £
sister Sarah Edwards of Northampton 40 s. [Anne her dau.
Kinsman John Denison my gun & sword
" James Denison my chest
Cousin Mercy Pardee 6 s. Cousin Abigail Turan 6
" Anne Pardee 5 s. wife of Elepht. (Mem of wife Edwards dau.) Inv Nov 5. 1705

8. 23 Mr Thomas Kimberly. Inv Oct 17. 1705, 243 £

to 1483 Nathaniel Kimberly of N.H. Tailor. Will Oct 26. 1705
8. 14 Dau Elizabeth Mallery, Sarah Blakely,
g. dau Deborah Kirby, g son Abiel Kirby,
Dau Mary Cutting — Nathaniel only son
wife. (Abiel should be Abia) Inv 237 Nov 9. 1705

Lt Samuel Hotchkis — Inv Jan 27. 1705/6. 114 £

Eleazer Stent Sr. of Brentford. April 9. 1705 Will.
10. 171 Wife Elizabeth: 3 dau. Dorothy Barnes, Elez. Tyler
Hannah Tyler.
g. child Mehet. Barnes } They bear names of my deceased children
" " Elnathan Tyler }
Son, Samuel Stent, Eleazer S. Joseph S.
Hadloopers tools. — Codicil Feb 4. 1705-6. Inv Feb 25. 1705-6.

8, 35 Nicholas Camp of Milford. Will Dec 31. 1705
3 sons (3) Wife Mehetable: Eldest son Samuel 55 b. son Joseph 54, John 62.
3 dau Dau Mercy 60, Fanny wife of Jos. Peck: dau Sarah 67 wife of Dan Baldwin
" Abigal 67 wife of Robert Treat. No more named
[Sub Brother in Milford.
Inv June 28. 1706. £610. 16. 8.

William Jones Esq. Inv. £206. 11. 10 not dated 206 £ personal.
Cu. 8. 10. Table & carpet 6/. 9 chairs & 3 Stools 5. 11. 0. Carpet & Cloth 20/
Small Cabinet 3/. 2 canes. Cabinet with drawers 30/
Cabinet 60/. Desk 6/ Hangings of mid. Chamber 30/.
Gt Chest 15/. One bed & furniture 15. 6. 0. 1 Do. 10 £. 1 Do 8. 16. 6
1 Gt chair 30/ & one 20/. Double chest of drawers 75/. Carpets
Hangings of green Chamber 40/ Calico carpet 11/
Books 9. 11. 6. wid. Hannah admin Nov 19. 1706

Mrs Hannah Jones. Inv June 3. 1707 Personal 119. 17. 6
Mr John & Mr Isaac Jones admrs. Real 870. 0. 0
989. 17. 6

Agreement Jan. 20. 1706-7 — between
Mrs Hannah Jones, dau of Theophilus Eaton dec. & sister of Th. E. dec
Mr John Jones, Mr Isaac Jones, Mr James Clark on right of
of his wife. Lawrence Mrs. Sarah Morrison, (husband
Andrew Morrison of N.H. died in 1702 or 3. insolvent, moved)
Mr John Morgan in right of wife Elizabeth, — children of the
whole blood of Wm & Hannah Jones, (See opposite
Nov. 1707 real estate in 7 parts: John 2. 4 other children 4 parts: Mrs Susannah Wilson heirs
sup part: Each part in 44. 1. 7. see p. 173.

9.11 John Potter of NH. about 70 years old. Will Dec 24. 1706
Wife Mary. Sons John P. & Samuel P.
3 ch. 5£ to Church in NH. (Wife had children of her own
Dau Abigail Thomson, a still & other things.
9. child Mary (Rund) lived with me from childhood, cows.
Inv 416. 4. 0 Dec 31. 1706

p 133 He died Nov 7. 1706 aged 72. Wife (Hannah?) died Sept 12. 1707
Nehemiah Royce of Wallingford. Inv 580.. Dec 25. 1706
2 sons Nehemiah, adm; Will. 14th April 1704. "Sickness in years". Wife
" Joseph. " gr. son. John Johnson & his father Walter Johnson
3 dau. Mary. Esther. Lydia

3.147 Deac Eliasaph Preston of Wallingford Inv 392 Feb 20. 1706-7
and Martha son Eliasaph adm.

8.81. George Beamon of Derby. Inv 399£ Feb 27. 1706-7
ch Mary wife of John Wood, Martha B. 10 yrs old. only 2.

Thomas Macock of Guilford Will Nov 1. 1701.
£5 Gift to Capt Andrew Leete; kinsman Samuel Smithson,
10.261 of Brafield near Northampton, England, all my
land & housing, negro servants, &c. &c.
Wife Lettis Macock, to be well taken care of
Inv. 855£ May 20. 1707 on 20£ per annum.

p 133 Joseph Royce of Wallingford Inv 465£. April 15. 1707
wid Mary ch Mary 20. Joseph 17 Thos. 15. Sarah 8. Hannah 6

Elizabeth Hitchcock of NH. Will Sept 5. 1706.
widow of Nathaniel; son Nathaniel 78, John, Ebenezer,
Hayward 8.128. dau Elizabeth 72. Bishop Abigail 80 Peck. Mary H.
Inv of his & her estate. £667. May 28. 1707.
[see Nathaniel p. 128]

10.173 Thomas Wheadon of Branford - Inv Nov 1. 1707. £549
Hannah W. adm. Hannah & Abigail of age, Thos 16. John 13. Nath 10
7 ch Rebekah 6. Jonathan 3. Martha posthumous.

8.115. Agnes Sacket. Inv. 24. 10. 9 April 15. 1707

11 ch John Thomson, Mariner. Inv Oct. 28. 1707. only 18 £

James Hall of Guilford. Will Oct 8. 1707.
10.193. Son Isaac, Daniel, John, Michael
Dau Sarah. Anne, Charity. Mary. all unm.

Mr Wm Jones of Guilford dec. Guilford was a son of Wm Jones of NH. - They made his son Caleb Jones equal to the other five of themselves — Mr Jones gave a farm by will to Susannah Wilson & she to her son Benjamin; that answers.
See Nathaniel Jones, in County Court forward, 1703-4. Also Wm. See Susannah back 1 page

Probate Record

~~Another~~ S.G. will at Stratford. see 8.287.

Mr Samuel Gaskell, Merch., late resident of N.H.

8.287 Inv Jan 20. 1706.7, 763£ owed 447 - clear 316£

Sam Gaskell died Dec 22 1706

Walking cane 20/. Trumpet musqt fowling piece 80/

Plate - Tankard, 2 handcups, 8 spoons, money box, universal dial, buckles, &c. 57 ounces } 24.4.0 [Sum 8.63.

Cash 13.19.6. Clock & Case 10£. Books 17.3.2

m. 18.87 "Book binding tool" 9.9.0. Goods 164.17.10.

Mrs Elizabeth adm. [See Bond, p. 233, 432, 772. He was pro Charlestown. mar. Elizabeth Sherman, July 20. 1697 - perhaps a second wife.

Samuel Potter of NH Inv Jan 9. 1707-8. 251. p. 4.

Hannah Trowbridge. Will Jan 20. 1707.8. Inv 126.

p 144 Sister Mary Payne; sister Sarah Gale

H. 1.7. 8.130 } Dau. Hannah Trowbridge, mostly estate. Kinsman Mr John Allin. Desires Mr James Prescott to take dau Hannah under his care.

Dorcas Swaine of Branford - Will March 8. 1706.7

4 ch. of dau Deborah Tyler - Peter, John, Dorcas & Ebenezer

10.172 Dau Dorcas Wheeler; son John Swaines 2 ch. Eunice & John

4.248 Dau Rachel Swaine, mostly estate. Inv 200. Mch 15 1707.8

[See Hist. Branford p. 380. See 10 p. 171-2 — 4. 248.

Jonathan Page of Branford Will Feb 4. 1707-8

10.168 Brothers George P. Samuel P. Nathaniel P. Daniel P. John P.

Sister Tyler & children - their Francis Tyler.

sister Hannah Frisby. Inv 151£ March 5. 1707-8.

Mrs. Hannah Trowbridge, above. Inv. 5th April 1708.

Furniture 126.18.6. - 56¾ plate 6/ with fashioning 19.3.4

Bills - 31. 0.0. Cash 46.11.6. Negro maid 30£

Her Apparel & a few other things 46.14.6

Satin Gown	3.0.0	Riding gown	1.10.0	Scarf	0.5.0
a Plush suit	4.0.0	Old hood	1.15.0	2 tippets	0.12.0
a Crape suit	2.10.0	2 old petticoats	1.2.0	aprons	1.6.0
old stuff suit	8.0.0	1 Gown & Petticoat	2.0.0	7 caps	1.4.0
1 pair stays	1.5.0	old serge hood	0.10.0	10 hkfs	1.10.0
1 red petticoat	1.12.0	one muff	0.5.0	3 Shifts	1.1.0
1 white Coat	1.10.0	Silk hood	1.0.0	3 pr gloves	0.14.0
1 Damask coat	1.12.0	old hood & scarf	0.14.0	1 pr Shoes	0.3.0
1 Tammy coat	1.5.0	6 Holland shifts	6.0.0		
1 Fustian coat	1.0.0	2 old Waistcoats	0.10.0		
5 prs stockings	0.12.0	4 head bands & wire	0.4.0		
2 blue Aprons	0.8.0				

She, wid. Hannah Ball, mar Thos. Trowbridge, Sen. April 2. 1680. Dau. Hannah was born March 30. 1690. Sec mar Joseph Whiting. Widow Hannah T. died Feb 3. 1707-8

Probate Records.

William Ebenezer of Wallingford. Inventory, goods, last sold Feb 17 1673
Wm & Sam'l Ebenezer, admrs. [Heman. Sarah Doolittle, abt 1673 P. 99.
Hungar. Elizabeth born at W. Oct 15. 73; Wm. July 23. 1675; Sarah Oct 10. 77.
Mary Mch. 27. 80; Samuel Jan. 10. 83; Daniel Sep. 30. 86. Susanna July 18. 89
Dorcas Aug 31 47.....

John Bear of Milford. Will Aug 6. 1708. Inv Sept. 1708.
Con. 11. wife Abigail & Dau Abigail, all.

Mr Samuel Buckingham of M. Son of Samuel Inv 620 Oct 29. 1708
1.8 Sarah Widow. 1/3. Samuel & 3 more. Eliz. Rutherford... 580 clear

8.362 Capt Samuel Newton of M. Inv. Nov. 1708

Abigail Mansfield of Mt. Jan. 14. 1708.9. Will
8.113. Children of each brother & sister 10 ea
Sister Hannah Bishop, Sister Pardee, Sister Mary Ives
brother Mr Samuel Bishop. Others. 125 £
[There are ch. of first Thos. Yale, I believe.

Mrs Mary East of M. Inv April 1. 1708. 332.0.0
p. 120

Con. 11. John Beach of Wallingford. Inv. 198 £. April 1709

Walter Smith of Milford. Will April 27. 1709
8.334. 339. 364 wife Mary. { Eliz. Wm. Rebekah S. Thomas
10 ch { Mary S. James, John, Joseph. Dorothy S
Elizabeth S.; Samuel Smith, rest, &
Inv June 1. 1709 [Mar. Eliz. Farr and 1676 p. 100. Rebekah Prime. 1677. p. 100. 8. 364

Wo 8. p. 10 William Chatterton of Mt. Inv. June 13. 1709. 153 £
Will Feb 1. 1699. Wife
5 ch. Sons John, Samuel, dau Sarah, Susanna.
Brother Samuel Clark [Son John Chatterton 8. 129

p. 128 Nathaniel Foot of Branford Inv Nov 3. 1709. 829 £

Inv* William Hoadly of Branford. Inv Dec 27. 1709 large and long.
10. 163. Ruth relict. [See Con 10 163 & below
Sec. w.

Con. 11. Ebenezer Hull of Wallingford. Inv. Nov 9. 1709. 153 £
[Son of Dan'l John Hull. see p. 131.

Con. 11. Ebenezer Lewis of Wallingford Inv Jan. 22 1709.10. 539 £

* Wm Hoadly above - had sons Wm. Samuel, John. Abraham
10. 163. Nathaniel French husband of Mary (H) 5 sons. 2 daus. Division of a large estate April 1710. Had been contentious
Nathaniel Johnson. " of Hannah (H)
[Elizabeth born 1668. 9. eldest. [born 1670.

Thomas Crittenden sr of Guilford.

8.126. Agreement of legatees. June 29. 1698
signed by John Grave, Daniel Bartlett,
Joseph Grave, Thomas Crittenden
Daniel Hubbard, Thomas Hall
Thomas Robinson, John Crittenden
Nathaniel Grave, Hannah Grave
Isaac Parmele, Deborah Hubbard
Abraham Bartlett. Lyn Highland

He gave to his sister Highland & sister Graves children of these & of bro. Abraham & Isaac G. omitted sister Bartlett's children — but they are here.

p.130 10.210 Nathaniel Stone of Guilford, Long Inv Feb 28. 1709/10
9 Ap. 3. 10

James Beard of Milford. Will Feb 14, 1709/10.
8. 379. Cousin James Beard son/bro Samuel B.
" John & Joseph — son/bro Joseph B.
Brother Samuel B. bro Jeremiah B.
brother Wm. Fowler Ch. Sister Sarah Clarks ch.
Cousins Mary Camp, &c
8 brothers Joseph. Samuel Jeremiah B.
Inv. 4387 £

Joseph Foot } are sons of Robert Foot of B. p.78 and
Stephen Foot } Nathaniel Foot dec. was also a son
p.127 Nathaniel left a widow & 6 children

Serg't Samuel Alling. Inv. Oct 20. 1709. 526 £ Sarah, admr
8.15 Division 1710 to widow Sarah & eldest Samuel. James, Roger. Theophilus
& also 5 more. 9 children. only 4 sons named
Clo 1711. John. Daniel. Caleb. Sarah. Elizabeth. Hester. Roger d. 1711

Mrs Jane Gregson left 3 acres of meadow to be settled on
p.104 one of her children that the Court shall think, stands in most
140. need of it. Court gave opinion May 1710. at request
of Mr Joseph Whiting, that Mrs Phebe Rice
stands most in need of the same

p 125 Nathaniel Hitchcock of Wallingford. Inv. 257
Sarah adm. 3 children

Richard Holbrook of Derby. left widow & no children.
8. 80. Widow Esther gave up estate or part of it to the brothers
& sisters of her late husband. May 1710 — Died May 1709 ae 25 yr

Probate Records

8.21 Capt. Allen Ball of Nth. Inv 411 June 26. 1710 [2d Will £
5th. Sarah widow. Allen son, other children Sarah, Lydia — these 3 of age
Mercy 17, Mehetable 15.

Mrs Jane Gregson. dec'd. Her land laid out to Mrs
p.128 140 Ruth Hisby alias Hoadly; to Mrs Susannah
04 Cruttenden; to Joanna Thompson 3a: to Mrs
Mary Wyke or Wijke.

[Died July 12. 1710.
Col Robert Treat of Milford. Will Jan 5. 1707-8
8.356. Had given to all — now to [wife Jane died April 8. 1703 family.
[married wid. Elizr. Bryan Oct 22. 1705. died '06.
Mr Samuel Andrew & his wife Abigail, my daughter,
10 all ch: Samuel (eldest); John (youngest), Mary, Robert (unmarried), Hannah
Joseph (unmarried). Abigail 4£ each. & rest of estate.
Samuel Andrew, grandson. [Son Samuel. Mescal. 3. 229.
Mr Samuel Mather of Windsor one of my Ex res
at Quinnipiack, or Quinnipiogue
[He is said to have married Mary Treat or Hannah.

Inventory at Country payprice Aug. 3. 1710. not added
3 prs oxen 28. 10. 0. 6 cows & 2 three years olds 25£. 6 sheep 28/
Peal. crowbar. frow, 2 dunting glasses. Can & bottles 20/
Bags & 40 lbs feathers 36/ Books 7£. Apparel 11. 7. 0.
Peter Negro boy 50£: Zepporah, negro girl 35£
No knives & forks — not a large inv. Chest & trunk 40/
Old cupb & 2 cloths 30/. Carpets & cushions 16/
6 chairs with serge coverings. Seal skin & leather chairs

William Mallby of Branford Esq. Will Aug 28. 1710
Adelson John, house & land I bought for him at Saybrook
vr. 19 p.165 He now in possession. & other land.
Grandson Wm. M. son & heir of my son William, land.
[Son & dau. & dau. & son-in-law
and my dau. in law Elizabeth Mallby
Son Daniel, house & land: Samuel land; Jonathan my house
Dau Jane Parker, bed &c
" Elizabeth Hoadly, cupboard with 4 drawers & long table
" & Abigail 1/3.

Inv. Nov. 2. 1710. Much land. Cupboard & drawers 45/. Cupb 4£
2 pictures 10/ Silver headed cane 12/. Earthen Ware 12/
Bed & furn. 8£. 6£. 3 pairs 7/. Chest with drawers 60/.

8.109 Thomas Pinion late of E. Haven. adm. Oct 30 1710
Inv. 75.1.10.

p.128 Lt Nathaniel Stone of Guilford Division Nov 1710
10.10 & widow Mary — Joseph, Ebenr. Nathl. Caleb, Timothy
Dau. Anna S.

p.74 Heirs of Thomas Pinion above. Mercy Widow
Samuel Downe mar Christian P.
Jos. Mallery " Mary P.
Samuel Lindee " Abigail P.
Experience Pinion, unm.

Widow Mary Dues. relict of Joseph Dues. Division
8.19 of her thirds 1710-11 of Lazarus Dues.
& Joseph & 5 other children — viz Samuel, Thos. Ebenezer
Martha, John Gilbert £

Mr Matthew Gilbert of N.H. Inv March 30 1711. 611
Sarah Adm.

8.19 Matthew Ford. Division 1711. to Widow.
Matthew, John, Jonathan, Benj. Ebenr. Barnabas, David
(Perhaps son of Matthew. 8.19. see 8.124

No p. 8.13. Edmund Dorman of N.H. John son adm April 1711
Inv 151.£ May 3. 1711 Widow Elizabeth
5 ch. John 67 D. Joseph 69 D. Benjamin 73 D.
Hannah 77 Johnson of Stratford. Mary 80 Leavenworth
(wife of George) (wife of Thos. of Stratford)

Mr Daniel Bernardo of Guilford. Inv 1711. 184. 18. 8
a trader. One tuft & fork 2/4 due him 667. 16. 10
2 blackknives @ 8d. 24 Jackknives @ 6 (He owed 744. 13. 4.
3 28 silk garters @ 2/6 50 yds blk tape @ 2/4 — 60 yds flax @ 7
Striped Ticking 4/3 yd. Linen Ticking 3/6 yd — 8d Nails 9/.m
Striped Calico @ 4/. spotted Calico @ 5/. — 6d do - 1/.m
50 yds broad flowered Ribbon @ 4/

p.143 Benjamin Bowden of N Haven. Inv 271.£
8.19 Paul Cornwell of Milford. adm. Sept 18. 1711

William Wooden of N.H. Inv. Sept 22. 1711. 356. 3. 3.
p.136 Estate. Widow. since dec — 5 daughters not named. no son
[This was the second William Wooden.

Probate Records

John Ford of Milford. will Sept 5 1711. inv Oct 29. 1711. 785 (2nd Sept 6)
wife & daughter. & 2 sons not named
Knives 1/. Mattock. 3 oxen 17£. 4 cows 16£ 2 cows 6£
Children. Elizabeth 16 6/12. Sarah 14 7/12; Anne 11 10/12. Thomas 9 1/12
John 7 6/12. Ruth 4 7/12.

James Brincoe of Milford. Inv Dec 25. 1711. 566£ (who was he? widow)
Notes p. 61 Bed (feather). 66 lbs feathers & ticking 124/
Bolster, feathers & silk grass 20/
Weathers 2 James b. 1649 or 1 Ann b. 1673 — feather bed & bolster & pillows in Parlor, 66 lbs. 120/
3 bells 9/. 1 Cutting knife. Cheese 20/.
first James half Sarah James & Hannah — Wheat 05/. Meslin 4/. rye 3/6. 150 lbs flax 5. 2. 6
Barley 4/. Oats 2/. Indian corn 80 bushels 200/
Hadland at Pumpkin Delight.
2 Children. Ruth Smith & another daughter
[Thomas son of James, son 1 Nathaniel 1649. & 2 James son of Nathaniel & Ann b. 1673.

Abraham Dickerman. Will. April 20. 1710
Bell 2. son Abraham, son Israel (orphan) (Nathaniel)
5 Dau. Mary (Sand) Barnet, Sarah Perry. Ruth Stirdevant,
Abigail (Ebenezer) Sperry. Rebecca (Isaac) Hoyt, (born 1709.
gr. children. Daniel Chidny. Caleb C. Abram C. Mary C.

Mr John Mellows of Milford. Adm'n. Dec 18. 1711
B. 144 to Jos Smith (married 1673) John Hemenway (married Mary 1673) James Peck (married 2d 6. 83 m. 1706)
Stephen Howell, in right of their wives & to the
Elizabeth Allaby — 5 dau. (Deny 5th 6. 87 m. 08. Wm Jr. 3 6. 1675) Inv Dec 18. 1711 not filed
(Just same that is in Will book page 129. no son. Show on Prob. John Dave pot) Presented

* Dod John Hull of Wallingford. Inv. 510£. 1711-12 Jan.
Widow. — sons John, Joseph, Benjamin, Ebenezer (b. 127) heirs
and Jeremiah. all had received.
B. 154. He had lived in Stratford and Derby. B. 81 John Pringle had rec'd 30£. but is not among those to whom 05£. was divided [He married
Mary Hull at Derby 1685. Prov. Jan. 1711-12

Thomas Hall of Wallingford. Inv 30 9£. Wife Grace
Sons Thomas, Jonathan, & Joseph & John Tyler. Daniel.
Hall p. 144 All children — are Abigail, Thomas
Mary, Jonathan, Joseph Daniel, Rebecca
Sergt. Hall, died 1711 in army p. 172 was he this one? all of age, and Israel 15 years old.

* John Hull, probably John son of Richard of N. Haven, born 1640. Settled in Stratford — next Derby — next Wallingford. Sons John & Joseph lived in Derby. Benj. Ebenr. & Jeremiah in Wallingford.

Probate Records

next page [Robert 1669.70. Josiah 1670.71. Samuel 1673, born & recorded in N. London

Samuel Royce sen of Wallingford. Inv. 40 £. Pres. Jany. 1711-12

Sarah widow [Hannah wife 1670 at N.L. Hills 6.]

9 Chy. Robert, Samuel, Abigail R. Prudence R.

(mall) Deborah R. Isaac — then had all rec'd. some

John was the only minor — There were more

Sen Robert married Mary Porter, Dau of Nath. of Stratford. June 2. 1692. 11 children.

2.283 Nathaniel Ives of Wallingford. Inv. 187. Pres. Jan 1711.12.

Con.11. Mary relict. Son Caleb 12 & 3 more ch. Stephen 8

Thankful 3. Abel 1½.

John Alix, of Wtt. Will very long, Jan 17. 1711-12

p. 19 2 sons John & Joseph. Dau. Elizabeth Alix

4 Children Munson (of the Hollow) Mercy Alix

" Abigail Miles (of this)

Agreement of heirs. Jan. 28. 1711-12

He calls Mrs Elizabeth Judson, mother in law

He gave "a silk green bed & bolster". Gave a negro.

[L.L. 11.209

Mr Thomas Crowbridge. Inv. Jan 24. 1711.12 any Wirstone Oct 16 1683

7 Ch. Sarah. Stephen. Mary. Eliz. £1285.1.5

abeth near 18. Thomas 16. Joseph 12. Daniel 8

Her father 8.130 A muff among his clothing. Case of knives & forks 12/

Bed 62 lbs 1/8: 103/4 the Ticking 20/

Silk green bed 30/ Some Good

Cotton & Linen Sheets, 8 doz Napkins 130/. & 9 more

Bed of feathers 57 lbs. 77/6. 2 bolsters & 2 pillows 27/

Little bed 21 lbs 20/. Some Earthen ware

62 lbs feathers with bed & bolster 82/8. Crafft bed

Silk green bed 56/ Great Copper 12 £ Lesser do 10 £

in Ash house — Ashes 22. Lime 8/ Old Sloop 20 £

" a kiln of Lime & some shells 20/

Corn at 4/. rye 2/6. oats 1/4. Wheat 4/ (sum money prices

Negro man 32 £. & girl 30 £. Oxen 4 £ each

Cows 50/. Silver money 32.3.4. Plate & utensils 5.16.2

Silver plate 59 oz 8/.4 Paper money £ 31.19.

Gold Ring 28/ "Jewles" (mares) in the wood. £

p.75. p.137 Mr John Hodson, Gent. Inv. Dec. 26. 1711. 947 in pay

4 knives & forks & case 7/. Apparel 16.10.3

Hogs Bed & furniture 21.4.0. Urinal Glass 6/. Lace and Drawers 95/

Bed & furniture 25.3.3. Some Goods. Gold Rings 16/.

£ 64.15.2. 154 oz 3.7 pwt 22 gr Plate 8/oz. fashioning to make it good 33/8

Cattle to make it pay 31.14.3. Child bed linen. Cattail bed 20/

Samuel Downs of N.H. Inv Jan 18. 1711-12 £265.11.6
Con. 11. Christian Pinson Relict. [son of Joh. 8. 8.10.
Ch: Elizabeth 18. Samuel 15. Thos 12. Nathaniel 9 Abigail 7

Con. 11. John Navun of N.H. Inv Feb 28. 1711-12. 107£
[son of Richard N. see No 8. p. 8.

3 ch Nathaniel Royce by 1st wife Esther; mar about 1673 Lad
See below Isaac? 1673. died 93; John ap 11. 75; Benjamin May 6. 77 ob 1703
W.f: Esther died June 19 1677
The Royces. [Nathaniel born in Boston 1639. Miss Caulkins
Miss Caulkins says Nehemiah, Samuel & Nathaniel Royce of Wallingford, were sons of Robert Royce of New London. Robert & wife died at New London. Two other sons, Jonathan & Isaac. Jonathan removed to Norwich & probably Isaac. Miss C. thinks Robert Royce of Wallingford was not a brother, but the oldest son of Samuel R. born Jan. 29. 1669-70 at N.L.
Eight Robert had no son of Robert.
Josiah Royce died in W. 1694-5. (See Con. No 8. p. 124.) left a child Ebenezer age 16 mo. { He mar Eliz. Parker March 24 1692 son Ebenezer born Jan 22. 1693-4.

John Lothrop of Wallingford, was son of Samuel L. born 1646. He married Ruth Royce Dec 15. 1669. at New London

Isaac Royce died in Wallingford 1690 or before (See County Record p. 109) Left son Robert and 2 daughters. His brother Nathaniel Royce was adm'r & guardian. Was he not brother of Neh. Sam. & Nath.? Robert was born Sept 4. 1674. & yet he was. Was there a man in 1671 with Nehemiah.

Samuel Royce on 132d page, must be son of Robert of N.L.
Nehemiah Royce, on 125th page, — son of Robert of N.L.
Joseph Royce, son of Nehemiah, on 125th page.

Nehemiah Royce mar Hannah Morgan of James. Nov. 20. 1660. at N.L.
6 children - Mercy ..... died Feb 4. 1675; Mercy Aug. 12. 1675 m. Gideon Ives 1706
Esther Oct 15. 1677 .... Lydia May 28. 1680
Nehemiah Mch 26. 82-3. Mar Keziah Hall mar Daniel Messinger 1704
Joseph, mar Mary Porter Oct 1. 1684 — one of eldest.

Samuel Royce mar Hannah Chamberlain, dau of Josiah Chamberlain of Withersfield. Jan 7. 1666-7 (N.L. record.
9 or 10 Children. Recorded Josiah Feb 1670; Samuel April 17. 1673. both N.L.
Abigail Nov 24. 77; Prudence, July 26. 80; Isaac. Mch 10. 1688
also: Robert at N.L. Jan 1669-70 & Deborah before Isaac.
Abigail mar. Jos. Cowles. Prudence mar John Austin 1703.
S. Royce mar Hannah Breckden June 5. 90; Ebenezer born Sept 25. 1691.
S. Royce mar Sarah .... John April 25. 93; Mary Feb 17. 1693; mar. John Bancroft

3 or 4 Isaac Royce mar Elizabeth ..... child. b & d. 1673
Robert Sept. 4. 1674; Sarah, March 10. 77. Martha June 1. 1679 mar Thos North. Gl-swamp
See above 4 ch Nathaniel Royce mar Sarah Lathrop Ap. 21. 1681. Died Nov. 11. 1706 (Ste.)
Sarah Ap. 3. 83; Esther Sept 10. 85. died 1763; Love July 29. 87 mar. Sam Hall 1704
Elizabeth Dec 28. 89. mar John Hall 1707.
N.R. mar Hannah Farmer 1707. died 1707. Mar. Abigail Hoyt Aug. 25. 1708.

1699 Nov 13.
Mr William Whiting of Hartford, guardian
to Sarah Fitch, Dau of Mr Samuel F.
of Milford, in place of Mr John Harriman
living in another province. He also adm. on
Samuel Fitch. 1700

See Inv. See page 137
4. 234.

8. 120. Mr Joseph Alsop Jr. died about 1690. No children
Widow.

8. 2. Mr Joseph Alsop Sr. — I do not find back of 99
Mrs Hannah applied for settlement of her husband's
CV 1699 estate, Mr. Jos. A. dec'd. She deemed the bringing
up the eights. Had bought of Capt John Miles
Sen. Thomas Talmadge, John Rose, & of their wives.
She was adm.x. Mr John Paine & wife
were about to settle with her — James Trowbridge
only son of Lydia T. Dau. of said Jos. Alsop
is in minority — to have 35£ for his share.

Mary m. Miles
Abigail m. Rose

Mrs Mary Prout & Mr Caleb Trowbridge testified
about matters.
Hannah Alsop presented the Inv. of her brother
Daniel Alsop. Nov 13. 1699 She adm.

Elizabeth Uffert of Milford, Distribution Nov 99
to bro & sis, viz John U. Samuel U. Martha Gunn
Mary Pickett, Lydia Uffert.

B. 128
8. 381.

Sarah Fitch above. Her mother dec'd is called
Sarah Nisbett. John Harriman succeeded as adm.r.
Complaint that he had done acts prejudicial to the estate
He was at Elizabeth Town — had son John H.

see above
4. 234.

Joseph Bryan son of Richard — His portion 500£ 1700

3. 136. John Settiffe was of Branford May. 1700.

10. 162 Bartholomew Goodnich — Branford — widow Mary, was of Mary
Linsley 1700 April. She 1700. 1/3 & children rest.

10. 159. Widow Mary Bartholomew was mother of this
widow Mary Goodnich. There was an Andrew Bartholomew.

1700 Jonathan Sergeant of Newark was brother, and
Hannah wife of Benj. Baldwin was sister of
this Sergeant of Branford, dec'd. They seem to
have had estate. No other relations

See No 10. 1. 134.

1700
Capt. Samuel Bryan of Milford dec'd. – Martha widow
8.126. widow had 418. 9. 8 mall; 6 dau. ters 100. 10. 10 each
[Mary, Martha, Susanna, Abigail, Sibil, Jemima.]
1701 Peter Malley } Their brother Benj. went to sea &
John Malley } they did not hear from him for 10
8.1. Samuel Malley } years. Peter to take care of his estate

Joseph Ashburn of Milford – complaint of
Mr Wm Jones of Guilford. Inv presented March 1700-01.
p. 138 Ashburn's widow

Samuel Mansfield of N.H. Gent. late deceased.
8.129 at sea. Moses M. was admr Sept 11. 1701.
He was Clerk of the County Court and resigned
Nov. 1699. "being bound on a voyage to
to sea", at least, another was chosen then.
In Oct. 1701. he is said to have gone to Barbados
and to have died on his return. He gave his
estate to bro. Moses M. by nuncupative will, a little before
his last voyage to Barbadoes. No wife nor child

Complaint of taking wolves out of the pits of
others: that is, stealing wolves, to get the bounty.
A ladder was used to descend into the pit.
Acquitted.
"Nightwatching" not uncommon, connected with
"disorders".

Application to be freed from training, pregnant.

1701 & 1750
Ebenezer Seward of Guilford dec'd – next of kin are
10. 206 John, Joseph & Caleb Seward, & one sister Hannah
Hand, and the children of Mary Sorantum
[Vol. 10. p. 206.]

John Hobson of Guilford – left 3 children: John
Samuel, and Elizabeth Starr [Vol. 10. p. 15]

Aaron Leman of Guilford made choice of Abraham
Bradley for guardian, & said G. Nov. 1701.

County Court

1701. Nov.
10.165. Mr William Maltbye called "Mariner", dec.

8.6 Wm Woodon's estate. Children now named are William, admr. Impotent brother Joseph (not said whether living or not:) Jeremiah, Benjamin,
p.130 Nathaniel, Mary Sackett, Abigail Hill.
Something about Sarah Merwin.

Mary Mansfield widow of Joseph M. William
9.124 Inventory.

Con.11 Jonathan Hoof of Woodbury or Farmington
p.127,128 Nathaniel Foot hired his negro to sete Mrs
mn.14.431. Mary his pew at Branford.

8.22 Mark Fowler — Division 1701-2. 3 children
8.117 John, Thomas & Mary Fowler. Seems of Milford
Daniel Buckingham & his bro. John Smith were
admrs on Mark Fowler.

Mr James Hooker of Guilford. Often
Timothy "Gibbert" of N. Haven, dec. His estate
Mann 19 to be distributed to Capt Clark of Milford in right of his
1701-2 wife, Mrs Mary Horton of Springfield, Capt
see 145 f. Andrews of N.H. in right of wife, Mr Andrews
see 154 f. son-in-law in right of wife; Capt Thos. Yale
of Wallingford in right of his wife, dec.

John Clark of Middletown dec; Inv. pres. 7 Mch 01.
10.132 Capt John Hall & Abigail, widow, admrs
10-141. Children. Anna 11, John 9, Ambrose 6, Cheny 3½, Eunice 1½

10.144 Azariah Beech of N.H. Martha, widow.
O. 1702 Son Thomas and 6 more.

Sylvester Baldwin. His brother John went to England
Con.11 about 25 years ago: supposed to be dead. Had a legacy
from Mrs Sarah Astwood. [Sylvester should be Sylvanus perhaps.]

Con.11 Jonathan Dunn of Derby Nov 1702.
Nov 1702 Hannah Blakely widow of Samuel B., married
Henry Brooks — Settlement of Samuel B's estate
8.9 Son John B. Dau Mary. Son Samuel B
8.106 Son Ebenezer B.

County Court

Mr Thomas Trowbridge's Inv. pres. Nov 16 1702
8.130. Hannah relict. Mrs Anne Collins chosen guardian by her son & dau. John & Anne Trowbridge. (and to appoint Guardian to Mehetabel Collins.)

Dec '02
Jane, a negro girl of Mr Warham Mather burnt his barn purposely. She was young. To be whipped, wear a halter about her neck.

1702. 3 Jany.
Mr John Pitts of Boston received house, barn & homelot of Ebenezer Atwater, merchant of N Haven which A. had mortgaged to him. Mr John Prout managed for Mr Pitts as Attorney & Estate to be appraised.

Fines for For. liquor mar. 50/ each. Not rare

1703
8.22 Joseph Smith of N.H. widow Lydia & 5 ch [died 1697
p.132 Mr John Hodshon of N.H. licensed to keep a house of entertainment.

p.268. Whippings were sometimes on "Lecture Days."

Widow Barnet Elsy. Estate went to John Coe
8. p.15 & to John Alling for his wife, & to Mrs. Osborne
8 p.156 wife of Jeremiah O. (This second J. Osborne. She first mar. Tim. G. Hoadley
8.p.129.

8. John & Thomas Alcock of N. Haven seem connected with Philip Alcock. p.89.

Edward Scott released from Training Oct 1703

Acts of John Harriman, in regard to estate
p.134 of Samuel Filch, were nullified, by Court of Assistant May 1703. especially his distribution to Mr
4.234 Mungo Nesbett. [This is husband of Wid. Sarah Filch.

Recompense Thomas of N.H. Division July 1704
8.123 Rebekah Perkins seems widow, she had given to her son Israel Thomas. John Thomas & Henry Tolls and Dorothy his wife, Daniel Thomas, and John Sherman
[This was the family of first John Thomas. — Wife had married Perkins. Recompense was a child of John T. unmarried.

County Court.

Nov 1784

Robert Lorel of Franford has been put in prison for d. t, broke jail. called soap boiler.

Con. 11.

Con. 11 Mr Jonathan Law, appointed Queen's attorney

Dec 1784

p. 121 Samuel Fernes. Thomas Sperry & Samuel Munson, mar. daughters of Fernes, and there was a son Samuel, infirm or idiotic. He went to the mainland.

p. 11
p. 121

Bartholomew Crossman, was a physician at Wallingford

Con. 11.

Mr William Jones of Guilford. Inv. pres. March 1700-01 [See Vol. 10 p. 198.

p. 135 Widow Abigail, admx

Theophilus Jones above named — 1703-4

Distribution of ~~William~~ Abigail Jones, July 1705.

To Widow 72.10.8. son Theophilus 95.15.4

p. 122. Dau Hannah. 47.18.0. Abigail Jones. 47.18.0.

[This was son of William Jones. Esq. see opposite.

Hannah born May 1687: Theophilus March 1690 Abigail, prob. posthumous

John Jones — a short notice page 91.

Susanna (Jones) Wilson. page 123.

John Mallary son of Peter — had John Sept 6. 1687

Elizabeth May 1. 1691. Rebekah Sept. 15. 93. Mabel Dec 19. 1695

Silence Oct 13. 1698, Joseph March 1. 1701. Obedience April 11. 1704

Joseph Mallary mar Mercy Pinion; ch. Mercy & Thankful Aug. 1694

Abigail Aug 8. 1, C. Joseph Nov 5. 98, Benj. Nov. 5. 01, Hannah Sept 1. 09.

Vol. E of Deeds.

Eleazer Stent of Branford — calls Thomas Beamont
B. 117. see below of New Haven his father in law. Sold some of B's
estate to pay his debts, our house & homelot in N.H.
June 29. 1687. to John Asbell of N.H.

B. 113. p. 118 John Prout Mariner of N.H. & his wife Mary, formerly
Mary Hall, dau. of Sarah Lett, relict of Henry Rotherford,
sold land, or right to Sarah Lett's estate to Thos.
Trowbridge. 1687.

Division of Mr Lambertons farm among the children
p. 164 — east side of N. Haven Harbor. Agreement Mar. 2
1686-6. Capt John Alling. Mr Will Cam
Trowbridge. Samuel Smith. Mrs. H of
Harbett.

Samuel Smith had 3 shares or 1/2 the farm 132½ acres
p. 164 Capt Alling 1/6. Hope Harbet 1/6. Wm Trowbridge 1/6.
Samuel Smith's wife was Obedience. Both sign deeds together.

p. 124. Wm Jones Jan. 1685-6 gave to his son Nathaniel
see opposite. Jones a house & homelot & many other parcels
of land in consideration of fatherly love
Hannah Jones consented. Nathaniel was dead

John Tichenor of Newark, was son of Charles T.
Con. 11. deceased, & dec. of his father. in 1686 sold land in New Haven
given to his father Ch. T. by John Charles of Saybrook
1665. John Charles calls Ch. Tichenor his loving son

B. 114 Thomas Sanford of N. Haven mar. Elizabeth dau
of Wm Paine. Paine gave land as a portion 1679
John Frost of New Haven. man Mary Paine. She
had land 1679.
John Paine had land from Wm. 1679
Wm Paine wife, 1680, was a widow Mary Brown
he married her
Peter Malley sr. to son John & son Peter. 1687. son Thos.

B. 117. see above Eleazer Stent of Branford calls Thos. Beamont of NH deceased
his father in law. 1687. sold his B's homelot. & to pay his debts

Deeds

James Marshall of city of Exon. Merchant,
8.91 He + 2 others in 1639 sent Richard Mansfield from Exon to New Haven, & employed him there as their servant, to take possession & occupy certain lands there — on which is now 10 oxen, 10 cows, &c all valued there at 220 £. James M. now sold all this estate to Richard Mansfield. The date Feb 27. 1650.

Gen. 11. John Morris of Newark. N.J. & wife Elizabeth sold house & lands in N Haven 1670.

Mary Kimberly of Stratford 1679-80: Calls her husband Thomas Kimberly. tailor, dec.
8. 233 She had estate in N. Haven [Was she widow of Wm Preston?]

Paint. Wm or a Dau of, co. Kimb. p. 164 Shubael Painter of Newport 1677 calls Wm T. of Hartford brother in law. William Trowbridge brother in law. gave up to him all right to a farm in N Haven upon which said Wm. Trowbridge now lives, He repeats "brother" Wm Trowbridge
Gen. 11 1685 He made over his share in George Lambertons estate to Sam. Smith of N.H.
does not allude to wife

Gen. 11. Wm Jeffries, of Northampton, appoints John King, his attorney, to sell his land at
p. 91. New Haven, &c Aug. 17. 1680: John King came to N. H. & sold land for the James & his right to land — several parcels sold 1680.

Wm Leet & Mary Leet of Hartford, sold land in
8. 100. N. Haven Feb. 1679. which was Francis Newmans Esq. "& descends to said Wm. Leete Esq. in right of his now wife Mary".

p. 114 Wm Rosewell of Branford sold his buildings & land in New Haven 1681.

8 129 Mrs. Gregson. gave land to dau. Phebe Whiting 1677
" " " to grand dau. Rebekah Thompson 1682 wife John T.
Do to grandchild Eliz. Winston. wife John W. — 1682
Do to dau. Hannah Daniel 1686. Dau. Susannah Crittenden. 86
p. 104, p. 128, 129

Deeds

Wm Fowler of Milford - gave land to his son
p. 367. Jonathan & Clark Fowler, now of New Haven, viz. house, barn, homelot, & other lands in N Haven June 16. 1681. Jonathan sold his 1681. 82 (was of Norwich 1683. + 1684. died in Windham Co 7. 1686.)

p. 43. Nathaniel Peck, of Cambridge, England
p. 84. was son of Edward Peck late of New Haven. Sold his part of his fathers estate for 40£ 11 land 11 1657

p. 106 Joshua Culver of Wallingford 1681. sold land in N H

1681. Adelem Scranton widow of G.S. of Guilford was
p. 101. formerly wife of Robert Johnson of New Haven — sold her right in N.H. to her two sons in law sons of Robert J. viz. Thomas & John Johnson (The had been wife of Robert Hill & Robert Johnson. There was a Wm J. Walter)

1682 Roger Betts of New Haven sold land. [p. 145

p. 104 – p. 116 1679 Wido Elizabeth Judson to her son James Heaton
1682 " do " " to her dau. Elizabeth Meeks
1684 " do " " to " Mercy Bryan & Mary
1654 Theophilus Eaton of Dublin, son of Th. E. of N.H.
Mar & Hannah Eaton of London, sold to Thomas
p. 72, 95. Yale of N.H. Gent. "their beloved brother", their house & farm upon Connecticut river occupied by Wm Bradley.

Indian Deed to N Haven 1683 April 20.
confirming sale by their predecessors, all lands bounded by Sea S. Housatonic E. running N. to Pequaniue swamp & thence W. to blue hills till it come to land bought of Naugatuck Indians; thence S. to Allabons Cove. The Indians are called Quinapeag, & Quillapeag, or the land is so called — Names, Wakunshenet, Sachem Nawsamp, Mang, Jo Mullohawk, Quatobacco, Kahow, Poto, Nanacroud Rambusco, Keshoushamuck, Pototuck sachem. Shambisqua, Rumitom, Sowhead.

John Clark of N.H. Charcoal & land, recorded 1683
p. 11. Had possessed them divers years

142

Deeds.

Thomas Trowbridge of Taunton in
Con. 11. Somerset county England, Jan. 19. 1663
appointed his 3 sons, Thomas & William
Trowbridge of N. Haven, and James
Trowbridge of Dorchester in the Bay, N. England
his attorneys, to receive his houses, land
goods & cattle which he left in New England
in trust with Henry Gibbens, sometime my servant;
They to recover all this estate of him. The three sons
to have all this property.

p. 91 James Denison of Southend had several pieces
of land, recorded, 1684, -
p. 91. 107 John Osbell was owner with him } some had been
see below } sold

More Indian Deeds

1684-5. Richard Beech of Elizabeth-town, N. J.
Feb 20. sold land in N. Haven that was Andrew Hulls
pages. 36-43. 47 said Beech's predecessor, several parcels, and
some other land. Deed given at N. Haven.
John Sellick Jr. a witness

Elizabeth Eyer, formerly Elizabeth Allerton
now wife of Simon Eyre of N. Haven — sold her
p. 164. sovereignty in a house her grandmother Mrs
Johanna Allerton the lived in, & land, to Simon
Eyre, her husband. The house & land was bought
by her father, of her grandfathers creditors,
& given to her by her father. Mr Isaac A. to be hers
after her grandmothers death. May 19. 1684

p. 144 John Osbell sold his lands, recorded in common
see above with James Denison, to said James (or part of
them) for 35£. May 11. 1685. (All his share of Southend

p. 257 Johannah Melines, widow. of N. H. sold some land to
Henry Glover. 1685
B. 17. John Glover's relict Johannah, was Thomson 1685
p. 164 Thomas Cooper & Desire his wife of Springfield
sold to Samuel Smith of N. H. one sixth
of the estate of George Lamberton, decd.

Aaron Cook of Northampton, relinquished all right to estate of Major John Nash, dec. His wife Elizabeth (Nash) was dec. Oct. 27. 1687. Her three sisters, he names Sarah Nash, Mary Paine and Hannah Ball.

John Allen & Hannah Allen, of Hampton
p. 164 sold to Thomas Crowbridge son of William, of N.H. for 28£ 1/6 of Mr George Lamberton's land "that does descend to said Hannah Allen as her portion in Mr George Lambertons lands", a sixth of the homelot excepted. Dec 15. 1687

p. 130 Benjamin Bowden was a tanner.

Con. 11. Joshua Willes, land, formerly Jonas Lampsons 1687

John Charles of Stratford, 1687 March 7. He
M. 12. 108 took Rebekah Clark of the Island of St Christophers for 7 years; she to serve him 7 years; he was to have her taught "writing, reading, & sewing" - find her meat, drink, lappers, washing & lodging. and at end of her 7 years, give her 3 suits of apparel, "two for Sabbath Day & one for working days".

Wed. Anna Allen was daughter of Wm. Gilbins
of N.H. dec'd. Wm. G. mortgaged his house and
Sup. 104 lands to Thos. Crowbridge June 13. 1687. Anne
Husband Allen sold her right to said Crowbridge April 6
8. 112. 1688. Her father W.G. was dead. [He was born 1639. [Henry Brown, p 114.
She only child. 1 mar. Ellis Allen.

p. 124 Nathaniel Kimberly, sr. & jr were Taylors. 1688

Con. 11 Thomas Barnes sr. of Middletown & his son Joseph of N.H. 1687

8. 20. Wed. Joan Lowe of N.H. gave land to son in
8. 106 "law" Hodskins 1688.

Richard Newman of N. Haven to son Samuel of N.
8. 8. also to son John Newman; & Sam'l Tuttle son in law 1688.

S. dau of Sam Nash. Sarah Nash & Hannah Ball, gave a deed to Philip & Mary Paine of Northampton of her share in Maj. John Nash's estate
P. & M. Paine & Hannah Ball, widow, 1688-9 Feb 1.
Hannah b. 126 gave a deed to Sarah Nash.
p. 112 P. & M. Paine & Sarah Nash, gave a deed to Hannah Ball, all Feb. 1. 1688-9

107 146 John Hancock of N. Haven bought land 1680, 1683. & 1688. He not married 1686. see p. 107

James & Samuel Clark, of N. Haven, Admis. on estate of James Clark, Sr. of N. H. deceased.
8. 6. p. 127. Call William Chatterton, brother. 1689

Elizabeth Stent of Branford, continued to sell land of her "honored father" Thos. Beamont, dec. 1689
8. 117.

p. 96 97 Joseph Preston of N. Haven sold 8 acres, widow 1689 - Weaver
Con. 11 Duncan Garnock of N. H. Locksmith, sold 1689. 3d. bought of J. Asbell - see below

William Jones to his son in law
Con. 11. Mr Patrick Falconer & his daughter
p. 146 Hannah, wife of Mr P. F. 150 acres in 3d Division, on the Plains near Wharton's brook. Mar. 3. 1689-90

Con. 11 John Asbell of N. H sold to Duncan Garnock Locksmith 1689
8. 124 Benjamin Jones bought land, 1690.
8. 131. Andrew Morrison, of N. Haven. 1690 [died 1707-3
Con. 11. George Scott of N. Haven, Gunsmith 1690

Children of John & Jane Hall, late of New Haven and Wallingford, Agreement Nov 14. 1698
8. 4 8. 396 sons John, Samuel, Thomas, & David
son Thos 131 Henry Cook of W. had land of John Hall's estate - probably son in law - had some personal
p. 77 William Johnson, also appears to be son in law
Wingle?
[He died in 1676 at W. see 8. 396
Was 60 in 1665, & freed from training p. 73.

Edward Perkins of N.H. sold & gave to his son
8.p.5 Jonathan P. his house, 1/2 barn, & much land. (Jan. 25. 1687-8
Same to son John Perkins same date.
Same to son David Perkins same date

Con. 11. Elkanah Pembroke of New Haven, Merchant 1691
Con. 11. Richard Williams of do. Physician 1691
p. 175.

Chilton Jones. } When she gave him a deed of her
Mrs Hannah Jones } estate in New England, 1659. he
page 72. secured to her in England, a jointure of 40£ sett
on her & her children forever, perannum.
The said jointure is of late irrecoverably lost in
England, all & every part of it, from the 29 of Sept
last past & is lost to my wife & children forever.
He therefore restored to her her right to the estate
in New Haven, except what had been sold
Promises not to alienate Wham's lot. July 10 1691

136. page. 100 p.
Jeremiah Osborne of N.H.
~~Thomas Clark of Milford~~ in right of
wife Sarah, formerly wife of Timo. Gibbard
p. 98. Mr Thomas Clark of Milford
in right of Hannah, his wife
Mary Houghton (Horton of Springfield
Nathan Andrews of N.H.
in right of wife Phebe
Andrew Samford of Milford
in right of wife Sarah
John Goodyear of N.H. in
right of wife Abigail

Divided the estate of Timothy Gibbard their brother. Jan. 12. 1691.

Timo. Gibbard died March 21 1684.5 — had three children. Wife Sarah was Sarah Coe, dau. of Mrs. Elroy.

See. 8. 103

Capt. Thos Yale of do. — wife died & Relinquish. p. 136.

James Clark of Stratford, calls himself eldest
8. 6 son of James Clark late of New Haven, dec.
p. 144 and Ebenezer Clark of Wallingford was his
brother. Deed to Ebenr. of land in N.H. 1692

S. 8 Edward Preston of N.H. called himself mariner 1692

Deeds

Thomas Johnson } bought of Mrs Hannah Falconer p. 144
Pastel Crane } of Newark, N.J. a parcel of land in Newark. Their bond to pay her 64£ is recorded in N Haven

p. 213 Abigail Davenport, widow of Mr John D.
on. 11. and admx. John D. Elizabeth D. Mary
Misc. 12, 117 D. children of said Mr John D. gave deed to Mr James Pierpont of their sister Abigail's share of the estate. Abigail was dead April 19. 1693.

p. 147 Wm Cheny of Middletown & wife Hope C.
164 John Clark of Middletown says he is the
on. 11. only surviving child of said Mrs Hope Cheny. Cheny & Clark gave up right to some land in N H 1692

Thomas Jenner of Brookhaven, L.I.
8. 100 sold homelot late in occupation of Widow Thorpe
10. 76 and other land in N.H. May. 1694
[Widow Thorpe was widow P. 99, grand mother of Jenner]

p. 144 Mordecai Johnson of New Haven sold land 1694-5
77

8. 116 Richard Higginbotham } sold land in N.H. 2
& Elizabeth H. } of N.H. acres in Neck. 1689
Stamford - He was of Elizabethtown 1691, Tailor, & sold
N.H. proprs 1685 his house & lot in New Haven for 50£

8. 104 Eleazar Lamson of New York, N.J. sold land in N. Haven 1687.

8. 25 Thomas Barnes bought & sold land in N H

8. 283. Daniel Burr } Their deed to Mrs Ellen Glover
Abigail Burr } Sept 19. 1690

8. 25 John Wolcott of N Haven, blacksmith, and wife Abigail, sold land to brother in law Daniel Johnson 1698. | He in N. Haven, unmarried 1680. 8. 63 married Sarah Johnson 1684

107.
p. 144. John Hacock of New Haven 1699

Deeds

p. 146 William Cheny & Hope Cheny of Mid.
sold to Thomas Painter of N. Haven
all the lands in N.H. belonging to them, formerly
Mr Lambertons, about 40 acres. 1698
He did it "with consent of Hope, my present wife".
Lands seemed to be hers. Not bounded. Called
"lands & meadows".

p. 164

page 119, 122.
1704-5. Feb. 22. An inventory of the money
plate and other things, being part of the estate
of Mr Caleb Trowbridge, dec^d, set out and
assigned by the administrators, unto Mrs
Mary Trowbridge, relict of deceased,
in consideration of her whole right & claim
to said estate, so as to comp 325£, being
due to her by a covenant made Nov 9. 1704

money coined	81.18.6.	Furniture, Goods, Apparel, &c
" in Mexico land	30.0.0	make up the 325£
& to	48.13.0	
(so ad'd)	760.4.6	

Signed by Hannah Trowbridge, John Prout, Thos.
Trowbridge, John Hudson, Lydia Rosewell
as Administrators
In presence of James Pierpont, John Winston
and G. S. Knight Feb 22. 1704-5

April 13. 1705. The administrators gave her acquittance
to all covenants, suits, & engagement, in regard
to the estate of Caleb Trowbridge.

p. 115 John Barnet } seemingly sons of William Barnet
Samuel Barnet } dec^d. Agreement about 1704

5 ~~Rebecca Bates~~ of Caleb Trowbridge, were bound to
Mary T. his widow in the sum of 1000£ to perform
the agreement made this day [Nov. 9. 1704]
Witness: John Prout, S. Knight } The ~~five~~ men ~~John Prout not given address~~ Thomas T., Thomas T., Jr. Hudson
Jane Collins widow of Ebenezer Collins of
N. Haven, merchant Lydia Rosewell, of Redland.

John Dixwell

See p. 109
8.118.

An agreement between "John Dixwell alias James Davids, of the priory of Folkstone in the county of Kent, Esq." & his wife Bathsheba Dixwell. He passed over to her his farm in the parish of Houghham in Kent, with the buildings during her life. Oct 10. 1682.

Oct 20. 1682. He conveyed to his son John Dixwell "his capital house called the priory of Folkstone with the pigeon-houses, stalls, barns and all the lands thereto belonging, called the Priory lees. And also all his fabrick called by the name of Sandgate farm with the buildings thereunto belonging, and all his marsh land lying in Romney Marsh. Also his farm in the parish of Houghham, with all the houses & lands, arable pasture & meadow, thereunto belonging. Also his manor & farm called Bucklers near unto Feversham in said county with all the houses & buildings, lands arable and pasture thereunto belonging." If he dies, then the property to go to ~~his daughters~~ Mary & Elizabeth. He calls himself "John Dixwell alias James Davids."

{ These from a small book of land records and other things. — not early.

Lands at Wallingford — recorded in the small book 1684 — to Samuel Street, Thomas Yale, Thomas Hall Samuel Tharp, Ebenezer Clenke, Benjamin Lewis Daniel Hooper or Hopper. Samuel Munson 81.

Newhaven Schools. From 2d volume of Town Records.

[School Books, Mis... 204, 207. [Sec. p. 173, p. 174 p. 16, 38.

1650. Ezekiel Cheevers removed about 1650 [see page 38. 41

1651. May. Mr William James was teaching school. May. Town gave only 10£ a year. Rest from scholars. [8. 95

1651. Oct. Mr James talked of going to Wethersfield [97

" Nov. A new schoolmaster had come. Have 30£ a year from Treasury. He was to teach male children to write & bring them on to Latin, "after they can read in their testament or bible". — The proposition was attend to 20£ a year & board & room, & pay from scholars from other places — & 30s. for his charges in coming &c. He taught English more perfect to those who could read in the testament, and writing & Latin. Mr Atwater boarded the schoolmaster 5s. a week & provided him a chamber. He might visit his friends once a year in Harvest time.

8. 96

" 41

This was Mr Thomas Handford. He was invited to be minister at Norwalk, and chose to go in a month or two. This was June 1652 — Brother Davis' son was proposed to supply his place.

8. 97.

1652 Nov. Mr James is willing to come here again. They offered him 10£ from the town & the rest from parents "to teach boy and Girls to read & write." Mr James said he must stay where he was till winter — Governor had written to Mr Bowers, schoolmaster at Plymouth; & had written another letter in respect to Mr Rowland's son.

7. 97

Rec. v. 343.

1653 June Mr Bowers came to teach school — to have as Mr Hanford, viz. 20£ diet & chamber — he began latter part of June 1653

1654 May. Mr Bowers was overpowered with teaching children letters, &c. Orders to correct this.

June Motion about a college at Newhaven

1655 May. More said & done about a college.

1660. June 11. Bowers still here. Only 18 scholars attended his school — and at times only 7 or 8.

1660 June 28. Mr Peck now at Guilford to be schoolmaster, & begin in October, when his half year expires at Guilford — to teach Latin, Greek and Hebrew & fit them for college. Colony allows 40£ a year. Newhaven will do something (School Com.

New Haven Schools — from 2d Vol. Town Records

1660 May.
Mr Davenport made a long Communication to the town or G. Court of the town about the donation of Mr. Hopkins, the school, &c. Town passed votes on the subject.
[It was after this that the vote about Mr Peck was adopted, on preceding page. Some aid was expected from this fund.

1661 May Mr Peck was schoolmaster of the Colony school — He was to have 40£ from colony and 10£ from New Haven. Partly the pay to be in 30 bushels wheat, 2 barrels pork, 2 barrels beef, 40 bush. Ind. corn, 30 bush. peas, 2 firkins butter 100 lbs flax, 30 bushels oats. It was called a "Grammar School". He was expected to teach writing

1662 Nov. Colony School given up. Mr Peck here.
Voted 30£ a year to teach English, writing, & arithmetic p. 71

1660 July. Colony School to be at New Haven
Mr Peck now at Guilford, to be schoolmaster next October, &c. Same as on preceding page — & he Mr Peck was to have a house & school-house, and benefit of scholars not of this colony, & use of some land, besides the 50£.

Nov. 28 1660 Mr Peck here
Mr Bowers here. He proposed 10£ for wrong done as to the school. Town accepted.
Mr Bowers was at Fairfield 1664. Con. 10. 266. At Branford, 1667 — 1671. Con 10. 266

Mr Power — a teacher, private. p. 33. 1645.

1662 after above vote in Nov. Mr Osborn was applied to, to teach
p. 71 School. He would not accept the terms, but he was teaching 1663
p. 71. 1663 [illegible] George Pardee to teach English & writing. Town pay 20£. scholars not
p. 72 1665 June. Pardee still kept. Mr. Chauncey expected. Mr Osborn came
p. 77 1668 Feb. Mr John Davenport Jr. kept School.
p. 84. 1672 Mar. Present School [illegible] about to leave. 1674 Oct. he got. p. 89
p. 92 1674 April. George Pardee was keeping & have 18£ of Town & scholars
p. 86. 1677 July. Only an English School for three years past. Proposition to take some from Hopkins fund. &c. see p. 86
Hopkins School. page 173. &c | Mr Street (Samuel) had been teaching before he went to Wallingford perhaps until 73.

N. H. Town Records. 2d Vol

1655. Nov.
Iron Works talked about — beyond the farms at Stony River.
M.M. 242

1656 May. About burning coals for Iron works.
M.M. 242. Works apparently began in operation 1656.

Judges of Charles I
1661. May. Proceedings respecting Whalley & Goffe.

Indians
1662 Oct. Taphance was examined for killing John Whitmore at Stamford. Testimony of R. Ambler of Ann Ackerly, Indian about 75. Court thought suspicion rested on him, but not to be put to death. He to pay charges £10. & remain in durance till next session. — Whitmore left wife & children
M.3379 He was soon set at liberty

The New Charter
The contention between the two colonies began about May 1662. Connecticut men brought a copy of the patent to New Haven. Nov. 62 Some people in most towns were desirous of uniting with Connecticut at first. Men complained of the restrictions as to freemen in N. Haven, & this made some trouble before the patent came, uniting the colonies.
There was trouble at Guilford about May '62. Thos Stephens, Richard Hubbel (perhaps not of G.) John Bishop, Wm Stephens, Thos. Cruttenden & John Rossiter were disturbers. Mr Rossiter also. John Sheather was one. Some had their names to 2 writings which are noticed.
Mr Willis & Mr Allen at N Haven May 1662.
Letters, Remonstrances, &c. between the Colonies in 1663. and 1664. Not much public business done. Oct 1663. N. Haven say "many have fallen off from us." Last letter from N. Haven Jan. 5. 1664-5

Derby. Mr Wheeler lived at Pangaset, & was willing to be under New Haven May 1663. Rest of Pangaset was under N. Haven, record says.

New Haven Records. 2d Vol.

1653 August. Witchcraft [p. 110] See Prof. Kingsley. p. 100 MS. 2. 214a

"Mrs Elizabeth Godman" of New Haven was suspected of Witchcraft. & several persons testified against her at the court of Magistrates. There were strange testimonies. Hannah Lamberton had fits, which it was thought E. G. had some concern in producing. Mrs. Bishop was strangely affected; lost her children, &c. Something about "Peas porridge" in the testimony. She was not condemned nor punished.

1655. Aug. 7. Elizabeth Godman was suspected of witchcraft, & examined, by the town Court. Goodwife Thorpe thought her cow was bewitched. Mr Goodyear thought E. G. had done mischief in his family, where she lived for a time: his daughter Sillevant, Hannah Goodyear & Desire Lamberton were in a chamber under E. Godman, and there was rumbling & jumbling in E. G.'s chamber: the noise came into the chamber below & frightened them: Hannah called father but he did not hear; clothes were pulled off the bed; Hannah called again & Mr. Goodyear came & found the three in great fright — Allen Ball told a story about E. Goodman's killing pigs & a calf as he thought. Mrs Yale told stories of E. G. E. G. said she heard noises the night when the other three below her heard them — She was imprisoned.

1655. Aug. She was released from prison, but was to attend the County magistrates in October.

There is no record of her trial before the Court of Magistrates, & it is presumed they did not meddle with her.

1655 Oct. Some testimonies were presented to Court of Magistrates against her for witchcraft. Among other things, she was accused of turning Mr Hooke's beer sour several times. Court said suspicion remained upon her, but the evidence was not sufficient to take her life. She seems to have been dismissed.

Witchcraft, &c.

Mrs Elizabeth Godman died in peace at Thomas Johnsons, where she had lived some time, in 1660. Her inventory was 46. 6. 5. She made a verbal will, giving the estate to Thomas Johnson & his wife Ellen; it was not properly authenticated. Will was presented and postponed, Nov. 1660. — In December, the subject was again in court. — She had formerly lived with Mr Goodyear. It does not appear that she had relatives in this country. — Johnson seems to have had her estate. — She died Oct. 9. 1660.

p. 71

1663 May. Mrs Lucie Farnedon claimed the estate — was sister. Estate was in Johnsons hands. Not said what was done

1655 May Nicholas Bayly & wife were suspected of witchcraft. — Not tried.

Hist. in N.H. 1644 p. 45

These two persons are the only ones that are recorded as suspected of Witchcraft in New Haven colony. No one was hurt.

[See Complaint 1692. p. 110

Witchcraft, &c, in Stratford & Fairfield in Connecticut Colony. [See Prof. Kingsley p. 101.

There seem to have been two executions for witchcraft at Fairfield about 1653. — One was Goody Basset and one was Goodwife Knapp.

It had been reported that the wife of Thomas Staples, of Fairfield was a witch, and Mr Ludlow had aided in propagating such stories. Thomas Staples, a resolute man, prosecuted Mr. Ludlow for this offence. It was done about the time that Mr. Ludlow left Fairfield & went to Virginia. The case was carried to New Haven for trial in another colony, probably because the witch mania was too strong at Fairfield for a calm investigation. New Haven had much less of the witch madness than other colonies — John Banks of Fairfield was attorney for Mr Staples, and Eus Bryan of Milford was attorney for Mr Ludlow.

Trial of Mr. Ludlow at New Haven — for reporting that Thomas Staples' wife was a witch, &c — continued.

1654 May 9 G. Court at Newtown.

John Banks, attorney for Thomas Staples, declared that Mr Ludlow had defamed the wife of Thomas Staples, in reporting to Mr & Mrs Davenport, 1st that Goodwife Staples searched Knapp's wife, after she was hanged, & when she saw the teats, said if they were marks of a witch, then she was one, for she had such marks: 2d ~~that~~ Mr Ludlow said Knap's wife told him that Goodwife Staples was a witch. 3d ~~that~~ Mr Ludlow said Goodwife Staples made a trade of lying.

Ens. Bryan, attorney for Mr Ludlow, desired the charges might be proved.

Mr Davenport testified, evidently with reluctance. He said Mr Ludlow told him that Knap's wife came down the ladder & said to him that Goodwife Staples was a witch. Mr Ludlow told how Goodwife Staples tumbled the body about before sundry women, & said she had such marks as were on the body.

Mrs. Davenport also testified that Mr. Ludlow said at their house, that Knap's wife came from the ladder & told Mr L. that Goodwife Staples was a witch: that Goodwife S. said she had such marks, &c.

Many witnesses from Fairfield. Goodwife Sherwood one.

John Tompson. Goodwife Gould, testified that Mr Ludlow had accused Goodwife Staples of lying.

Depositions produced by Ens. Bryan.

Hester Ward & Goodwife Pell. (Mrs Pell was one of those that searched Goodwife Knapp before she was condemned.) They asked G. Knapp in prison if there was any other witches, because Goodwife Basset, when she was condemned, said there was another witch in Fairfield that held her head full high". G. Knapp stept aside and told Mrs Pell that G. Basset meant not her, (G. Knapp,) but Goodwife Staples: and told a story about some Indian Gods, G.S. with her, & that G. Staples' sister Martha told G. Knapp that her sister Staples did some strange things.

Elizabeth Brewster deposed, that after Goodwife Knapp was cut down & carried to the grave, Goodwife Staples & other women searched her, & Goodwife Staples handled her much and said there are no witch teats but such as she had and other women might have, wringing her hands. Goodwife Staples handled the teats very much & pulled them with her fingers.

(Her dep. was in writing.)

Goodwife Lockwood & Goodwife Odell were at the grave when the body was examined by Goodwife Staples & others, and they said to others that these were witches' teats and no honest woman had them. This said at the grave.

Mary Brewster was present - gave similar account. She said Goodwife Staples pulled the teats much that were about Goodwife Knapp's body.

Susan Lockwood wife of Robert L. deposed - about Mr. G. being cut down & brought to the grave, & Goodwife Staples and others looking after teats. Goodwife Staples said she and other women had such teats, and she handled her much about the place where the teats were.

Rebekah Hull, wife of Cornelius Hull, deposed. When Goodwife Knapp was going to execution Mr Ludlow, and her father, Mr Jones [the minister] "pressed the said Knapp to confess that she was a witch", upon which Goodwife Staples said, why should she confess what she was not.

Deborah Lockwood, aged 17 was present when G. Knapp went to execution; between Tayes & the mill, she heard Goodwife Staples say she thought Goodwife Knapp was no witch; she said it to Goodwife Gould. G. Gould replied, she is a witch & has confessed she had familiarity with the devil; Goodwife Staples said, I was with her yesterday and she said no such thing.

Bethia Brundish aged 16, heard the same

John Banks, then brought witnesses & depositions for the Plaintiff.

Goodwife Whitlock. She said that at the grave, in searching for marks, Goodwife Staples said she never saw such, and believed no honest woman had such teats.

Goodwife Barlow, testified before the Court. She and mother could not find the marks of a witch on the body; Goodwife Staples & others came & found nothing but what other women have. After they found them, they all wondered, & said they never saw such, & G. Staples in particular.

Wife of John Tomson was one of these women. Said the midwife came and showed the witch marks and G. Staples then said she never saw such

Wife of R. Lyon & Goodwife S. Gaire said the same

Goodwife Sherwood and 4 or 5 women visited Goodwife Knapp the day she was condemned; and Mrs Pell told Goodwife Knapp that she was sent to speak to her and have her confess that for which she was condemned, and tell if she knew any other witch. She went again (Mrs Sherwood did) the next day with others to see the witch — Mrs. Jones, Mrs Pell & her two daughters Elizabeth & Mary, [Brewster] Mrs. Ward & Goodwife Lockwood. Mrs Pell desired G. Knapp to lay open herself & make way for the minister to do her good; her daughter Elizabeth bid her do as the witch at the other town did, that is, discover all she knew to be witches. Goodwife Knapp said she must not say any thing that was not true; She must not wrong any body. What she had to say she would reveal to Mr Ludlow or the minister when on the ladder. Elizabeth Brewster urged her; she said, you would have me say Goodwife Staples is a witch but I have sins enough & shall not add. I hope Goodwife Staples is an honest woman. G. Staples did me some wrong in her testimony, but I must not return evil for evil. — Goodwife Baldwin told G. Sherwood that G. Knapp said there was a witch in the town that would be hanged in 12 months: she had received Indian Gods. G. Knapp denied this to me, & said she knew no witch in the town.

Thomas Lyon's testimony like G. Sherwoods.

Goodwife Gould said she cleared Sister Staples, or did not charge her with being a witch.

Decision. The Court did not lay blame upon G. Staples as to the first parts of the charge — found no blemish of a witch upon her — judged that Mr Ludlow had done her wrong — ordered him to pay Thomas Staples by way of fine for reparation of his wifes name 10£ and 5£ for his trouble & charge.

October Court 1654. Thomas Staples vs. Roger Ludlow, again. Cault in Mellery but tried 2 branches — that about lying was postponed. Ens. Bryan still for Mr Ludlow. Court fined Mr Ludlow 10£ for this defamation & for trouble & charges.

(This abridged from 2d Vol. of Newtown records.

1656 Dec. Militia.

M.17.117 6 Troopers to be raised & equipped in N. Haven — and 12 DOGS to be provided — those in
p.158 town for the present, but some mastiff whelps
M.6.419 are to be procured from Stratford if they can
Misc.9.401 be, or Long Island.

1656.7. Stocks & whipping post — new punishments.

1658 Meeting House.
"Banisters & Pales" on the top of the meeting house
Misc.9.402 are rotten. To be taken down & platform
secured the best way

1657-8 Meet.
Quakers
Humphry Norton, a quaker from Southold — a
Misc.9.329 long record. He is ordered to be whipped and
Sub Colon. branded on the hand with H. & sent out of the
Mass. 2.244 & 3.37 jurisdiction, and fined 10£.

1660. Meeting House M.17.117
p.87. Boys made much disturbance in the house.
some sat about the pulpit stairs
"Scholars had a seat!"

M.9.402 Gallery proposed by some young men — they subscribed & built it
Misc.9.401 "Turret & Tower". They talk of taking them down from
the meeting house. The house was failing.

Quakers
1659. Arthur Smyth of Southold was charged with
Quakerism — to be whipped & bound to good behavior
above 1658 Law against Quakers.
Misc.9 338 1657 May. Order against Quakers, Ranters, &c

[Rev. Wright IV. 245 has remarks on the laws against Quakers.
He says no Quaker ever suffered in Connecticut in person or property]

N.H. Town & Colony Records, Vol II.

Military.

1654 June 23. 133 men were required from New Haven Colony. They were proportioned to N. Haven 50. Milford 21, Guilford 17. Stamford 20. Southold 14. Branford [14]
Con. 8. 59

Provision for a month for these 133 men.
Estimate:- 6 tuns of beer, 6000 biscuit, (or 10.000) 9 bbls pork, 6 bbls beef. 4 hhds peas. 3 hhds flour, 6 firkins butter: 500 lbs cheese 3 anchors of liquors: trays, dishes, pails, kettles.
Every man to have a firelock or musket, & other suitable arms. & knapsack, 1 lb powder, 24 bullets, 4 lbs pistol shot — Besides these, there is to be a stock of 2 bbls powder, 300 wt bullets: 1 C of pistol shot, spades, shovels, axes, mattocks.
Peace came & the expedition was not sent.

1656 May. Every Plantation to have a partisan for their Lieutenant; "cullers" for their Ensign; halberts for their sergeants; with drums and a certain number of pikes. As to pikes, New Haven was furnished, Milford was to provide 16, Stamford 16, Guilford 12, Branford 8, Southold 8. Allusion made to the horses and dogs before ordered [see Con. 8. 59.
M. 12. 104
Con. 8. 59
p. 157.
Rec. 6. 419

1657. May. Order of last year about horses & dogs referred to. All towns but New Haven & Milford said to be defective. Others fined

Defective arms & not appearing in season or not at all, occasioned many fines.
Also deficient in Watching.

1660 Indians killed hogs of the whites at Stamford.
No one was to give or sell a dog to an Indian

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p. 41. Tobacco

1655 May. "It is ordered that no tobacco shall
M.9.301 be taken in the streets, yards or about the houses in any plantation in this jurisdiction, or without doors near or about the town, or in any meeting house or body of the train-soldiers, or any other place where they may do mischief thereby, under the penalty of six pence a pipe or a time".

Games

1655 Oct. Inn keepers and sellers of liquors are
M.11.75 not to suffer in their houses the game of shuffle board, or any other gaming. Penalty 10/

Fines for fornication before marriage

1654 Oct. John Richardson of Stamford, & his wife Martha were fined 10£, or 5£ each for fornication before marriage. She was sister of Joseph Mead

1659 May John Baldwin of Milford & Bethia Hawes, had com. fornic. He was fined. She called "a loose vain wench" was with child, and was "to be whipped so as may suit her sex".

1661 Dec. Richard Mattock & Mary Hitchcock had com. form. She with child. He servant of Mr Jones Both to be whipped.

Burning a Barn at N Haven

1663 Oct. John Cooper's barn was burned by his
p.73. girl Mary Betts, purposely. She said her sister Hannah Betts (in N.H.) told her to burn it. The mother, goodwife Betts, thought Mary lied about Hannah. Goodwife B. had been at Branford. Mary was to be whipped, wear a halter visibly, & Cooper might dispose of her as a servant. Hannah for advising her was to sit in the stocks.

Southold Inhabitants.

1654 May. These are named: — John Tucker.
Mr John Herbert, — Mr John Youngs, pastor
William Purrier. — Joseph Youngs.
Roger Chestow — John Youngs, Jr
Henry Tuttill — Barnabas Wines
Barnabas Horton & Deputies — Lt John Budd, now gone to England.
John Peaken
Charles Glover; he belongs to Salem church.

1657 May. Mr William Wells & Lt John Budd, constables of ~~Stamford~~ Southold.

1659 May. John Corey, John Swasey, Mr John Booth, Jos. Youngs sr. Thomas Rider, Edward Petty Thomas Grove Jr. all of Southold, would not take the oath of fidelity.
Arthur Smith of Southold, Quaker. tried & punished.
Charles Glover of do: Joseph Horton Jr. of do.
Thomas Mapes, Philemon Dickinson, & Barnabas Winde, Jr. were witnesses against Smith.

1660 May. Capt John Youngs. Mr Wm Wells, Barnabas Horton, Barnabas Wines & Charles Glover were to hold Courts at Southold

8.187
1661 May Mr James Mills of Southold
1660. John Budd sr & Jr. & Richard Skidmore of S.
Hashamommock lands were near Southold.
1659. Court declared that these lands belonged to S — called also Hashammocke — first inhabitants of these lands said to be William Solman, Henry Whitney, Edward Needwell, Thos. Benedick.
1660 were on them John Conklin, Thomas Osman Thomas Rider — John Rider on them 1659

1661 May ~~Nathaniel Island.~~
1661 May. John Ruse was of Huntington. (8.319.
1658 May Huntington desired to unite with Newhaven.

N. H. Town & Colony Records Vol II

of Southampton

1656. Oct. 1 Henry Pierson : James Woods

Thomas Cooper, & his brother John Cooper

~~with~~ of Southampton, mentioned. Perhaps only John of SH

16 Wills of Southold

1660 May 28. Thomas Cooper of Southold

His will presented. Also inventory £368.7.0 taken

Jan. 29. 1658/9

" Mathias Corwin of Southold. Will and

Inventory presented, £313.1.8. Inv taken by Wm

Purrier & Chenber Glover. 15.7.1658

" Joseph Youngs of do. Mariner. Inv 477.1.9

taken Sept 15. 1658, by Wm Wells & Thomas Moore

" Mr John Herbert of do. Inv. Sept. 7. 1658. 241£

Mr Mary H. admrs. x

" Peter Paine or Pame of do. Inv 74.10.6. Sept 15 58

" Widow Elizabeth Pame of do Inv 27.15.10 Sept 15.58

Her husband left a will proved at Salem

— he not named. (Seems Pame on my copy.

John Budd of Southold — Will 1684 — No 10. 85

John Tuttell } neighbors to Budd.

Isaac Arnold }

A Servant.

1659 Oct. Samuel Plum of Branford had a boy
M.H.107 named Edward House, who had been bound by his father Edward House to John Strang of Boston, from April 19 1652 for 7 years or to April 19. 1659. He bound himself to another for 9 years from May 1653, and was assigned to Francis Browne of Stamford, & by him to Samuel Plum. House said he was forced to this binding, on board a vessel, when he was 12 or 13 years old. Mr Rawson, Sec.y of Massachusetts wrote to New Haven about the matter. The Government of New Haven ordered the boy to be released & sent to Mr Rawson & to his father. His parents were in England. Samuel Plum then sued Browne for damages. He had paid something for the boy. Boy was released Oct. 1659.

4.381 John Uffoot & John 8.379 Beard of Milford –

John Uffoot first married Hannah ..... who is called sister of Mr. Hawley. They lived unhappily; and she at length applied for a divorce on account of his impotence, which was granted. She even got from him for wrongs done to her the sum of 30£. She married John Beard after her divorce. After this marriage, charges were made against her of abusing and ill treating her former husband Uffoot, while she was his wife, in word & deed, and she was fined, May 1657, and ordered to pay back the 30£ to Uffoot, & 10£ more as a fine. Mr Hawley, her brother, acted for Hannah Beard.

After John Uffoot was divorced for impotence he com. forn. with Martha Nettleton, of Milford, his father's servant, & they were fined 10£. She with child. He wished to marry her, & her father consented. This was in 1656 or 57. "Old goodman Uffoot" is mentioned.

8. 98.

Stephen Goodyear. [See page 105.

He died in England 1658. His wife heard of his death about September 4th of that year. Inventory was taken Oct 15. 1658, & amounted to 804. 9. 10, but this included part of the estate of his wife's children viz. George Lamberton's children, & did not include debts due to him.

Estate was insolvent. He owed in all £403. 19. 2. Debts are all specified. He owed Mr Tanner 357£, Mr. Hooke 110£. Mrs Goodman 152£, Thos. Staples 104 Mr Wolcott 234£. Mrs Stolions estate 478£ Mr Whitfield 100£. Mr Evance 85£. Mr Lake 92£ Mr John Wakeman 61£. Mr Samuel Wakeman 31£ Dutch Governor 60£. Mr Heckox 40£, and others small sums. – This statement was made in October 1659.

1659 Oct. Mrs Goodyear claimed 1/3 of his estate & 1/3 of Mr Lambertons. William Edwards of Hartford came down to aid Mrs. Goodyear in getting her thirds – acted as her attorney. – Court allowed her only 1/3 of 1/3 of some of Lamberton's estate; they say it became Mr. Goodyear's by marriage & she was entitled to only 1/3 of her thirds, or of a portion of them. Mr. Goodyear is called "Merchant, late Deputy Governor and planter". Out of the 804. 9. 10. the sum of 416. 18. 2 was deducted as belonging to Lamberton's children leaving only £387. 11. 8. of his inventory, for Mrs. G's thirds and the creditors.

1660 May. Mrs. Goodyear had 1/3 of Mr. Lamberton's real estate set out to her, & a part of Mr Goodyear's. [The 1/3 of 1/3 must have been personal.]

Mr Lamberton's children. | see 8. 87+88 . see

Oct 20. 1658. William Trowbridge is husband of Elizabeth Lamberton [her first husband Daniel Sillevant] & has had her portion.

Hannah & Hope Lamberton, being of age are to have their portions: Deliverance (son) to have a double portion; and he & Mercy and Desire and Obedience chose their mother for their guardian, viz Mrs. Margaret Goodyear, these 3 (4?) being under age. 7 children

Mr Isaac Allerton's Estate, senior.

Oct 1659. This estate, as well as Mr Goodyear's, was insolvent. None were willing to administer. There was a will which was presented & of record. Creditors were to bring in their claims. The son, Isaac A. was appointed to gather the debts & pay the debts. Declined & others were appointed. The appraised
p. 142 estate was only 118.5.2 in house, land & furniture.
p. 95 The trustees sold the house, barn & some land to
8. 99 the son Mr Isaac. A. for 120 £ of which the widow had 1/3 or 40 £. Other estate with the 80 £ made the sum of £129.5.2 for creditors. The debts were from 250 to 300 £, or near 300 £. Each received in proportion. The son seems to have given 2/3 of the homestead to the widow, & she owned 1/3.

These things noted October 1659.

Deliverance Lamberton was defendant in a case, 1659. May — probably of age — what became of him?

Elizabeth Lamberton mar. Daniel Sillivant & Wm. Trowbridge
p. 139 Hannah " mar Samuel Talcott & Col John Allyn of H.
p. 139 Hope " mar a Harbert & Wm Chenley & a Clark first.
6. 140. bap. Mercy bap 19.11.40
p. 142 Desire mch 14.42? mar Thomas Cooper of Springfield & Middletown
p. 139. Obedience 9.12.44 mar Samuel Smith.

p. 140 One daughter (perhaps Mercy) married Shubael Painter of Newport
p. 147 In N.H. Thomas Painter bought part of Lamberton land 1698. May be son of Shubael

Notices of Wills & Inventories, not in any Records extant at New Haven.

Stamford men.

8.304 Element Buxton. Inv. at S. Sept 3. 1657. Presented

8.304 Peter Brown Inv at S. taken Nov 29. 1658 Testified to by Widow Brown & Thomas Brown

8.302 8.320 Nicholas Thell - Inv at S. taken Nov 29. 1658. widow

8.302 215 Jeremiah Jaggers Inv at S. taken Dec 11. 1658 Elizabeth, wife of Robert Usher, swore to it. Estate 472.17.0 £

8.302 Simon Hoyt ("Hight") of S. died Sept 8. 1657 Inv. Ordered 57. 225 £

8.304 John Austin of S. orig. Inv Sept 5. 57. 78.8.4. Wid Katherine

8.306 Henry Ackerly of S. Will June 17. 1658. Testified to by Francis Brown & Wm Oliver. Dec 15. 1658

Branford.

1659. May. Robert Abbot of Branford was dead - Estate
10.158 120 or 130 £, to be divided to widow & Children by court at Branford.

1659 May. Peter Abbot came to Branford in 1658 to help "his
10.158. father" weed corn, &c. Was taken crazy and
8.227 continued so. Town said he did not belong to them
5.356. Court says he does, but if he continues crazy, they will aid B.

1657 June Widow Bradfield of Branford. Her husband
10.59 died about 2 years ago & left her with 2 children and an estate of over 90 £

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con 11 Thomas Uffit Sr. [He was perhaps Babel, unless with Mary, married 1645.

1661 May. His estate was in Milford & Stratford, presented
M.B.30 to Court in Milford Dec 6. 1660, as sworn to by Thomas Uffit Jr & John Uffit £ 289. 12. 7. Presented at New Haven, May 1661. [He seems to have resided in Milford but had lands at Stratford & son Thomas lived there. He had 2 sons, Thos. & John and daughter wife of Roger Terrill.

10.183. William Christendon of Guilford. Inv 677.16.7. proved at Guilford Feb. 21. 1660(1. Joan widow

under May 1662 Mr William Fowler of Milford. Will proved at Milford, was presented at N.H. Inv. Feb 8. 1660(
408.13.9. (He died Jan. 25. 1660 61. con. 8.359.

N.H. Records Vol. II.

Wills & Inventories, noted but not on record.

Guilford

* Mr John Bishop of G. Will proved at G. Feb 7. 1660 (10.17) by Mr Robert Ritchell & John Fowler — dated Nov. 1653. Gave legacy to dau Steele, on his death bed. Inv 375. 17. 11, taken Jan. 7. 1660 John Bishop, eldest son, ex'or with widow.

(10.207) Mrs Sheafe. Inv at Guilford, proved at G. Aug. 30. 1659, by her son in law Wm Chittenden & others E. 16. 17.

Vincent Meggs of G. will & Inv sworn to at G. (10.200) Dec. 2. 1658 by John Meggs, as the will of his father Meggs, upon his death bed at his house (John's?) at Hammonassock. Will dated Sept. 2. 1658. John Adm'r, with will annexed.

Milford

(8.365) John Fletcher of M. Will April 16 1662 Inv 408£ May 13. 62

(8.357 394) Thomas Ford of do. Will May 15. 1662. Inv. 407 Sworn to June 5. 1662

Stamford.

(8.305) George Stokey of S. Will Aug. 23. '60.

John Waterbury & Gregory Taylor of S

Something of Thos. Newton £

(8.305) Thomas Hyat. Inv. in 1662 132, Hyat's wife mar Cornelius Jones. She had 44£ leaving 88£ for Hyat, 6 children

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* Her widow Ann B. died in Hartford, or her will was proved there June 1676. Only 3 children John Bishop, Stephen Bishop, & son in law James Steele who mar a daughter.

See more notices in No. 8. p. 387. 1653 to 1662.

M. 2. 290. Madam | Sarah | Knight's Journal. 1704.
Printed in N. York 1825.

She left Boston Oct. 2. 1704. and arrived at New Haven Oct 7: She stayed in N. Haven until Dec 6, and then left for N. York and arrived there Dec. 8. Left New York Dec 21 and arrived at New Haven Dec 24. Sunday. In February, she left N. Haven (day not given) and reached Boston, March 3. 1704-5. She had an only child in Boston and an aged mother. She calls Thomas Trowbridge of N. Haven, "kinsman," and in one place "cousin."

"Pieces of eight" is the term she uses for dollars.

"A parlour in a little back Lento," where she lodged, Oct 2. was almost filled with the bedstead. She calls a bedroom, a parlor. She mentions a very high bedstead here, & one or two elsewhere, & complaining of hard beds in some places. A husk bed & a truck.

M. 15-5 494 Food. She mentions pork & cabbage once. Chocolate which she carried with her & milk: salted mutton, venison; bread of pumpkin & Indian mixed. M. 9. 101 "Roast beef & pumpkin sauce" for supper at Stonington. Roast fowl.

Topers were in some bar-rooms. Two disputed about the meaning of Narragansett.

She was on a horse as was the post, and all others that travelled. She mentions one man who carried his daughter behind him without a pillion. She had a sleeg under her.

Roads were bad, encumbered with rocks and mountainous passages.

Mins. 9 267 Diversions about New Haven: riding from town to town on Lecture Days: shooting at the target on training Days. The best shooter has a red ribbon presented him, which is tied in his hat band and the two ends stream down his back. "The chief red letter day is Saint-Election, which is annually observed

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Madam Sarah Knight's daughter Elizabeth. She died 1736. Col. L. died before. Died in New London. Madam Knight lived in Norwich some years; owned land in North Newlondon (Montegan) & died there. Was a "shopkeeper" at Norwich. Buried in New London. Died 1727 Sept 25 aged 62. Mr. Christophers wife, a New Haven Proper. Sarah. had the estate of Mrs. L. in 1715 & adm. Other heirs. [See Miss Caulkins's History of N. London. 257.]

New York. The buildings generally brick. On
p. 348. the inside, only the walls are plastered. The
m. 9 p. 348 summers and "gist" [joists] and other wood work
9. 321 are scoured and made white. The fire places
have no jambs as in Boston; the back are even
with the wall; the hearth of tiles is generally
five feet out in the room, & as far out at the ends
as before the fire. The piece where the mantletree
should be, is made as ours, of joiners work,
& she supports it is kept up by iron rods.

p. 260 Vendues, they had in New York, and liquor
was dealt out plentiful[illegible]y. She bought 100
reams paper, at 8s. and 10s. a ream. It seems
that many women attended vendues, for she
says she "made a great many acquaintances
among the good women of the town", at a vendue.
English women very fashionable and lived well.
m. 12. 348 Dutch women had their ears set out with
jewels of a large size and their fingers hooped
with rings, some with large stones in them.

M. 12. 348 "Their diversions in N.Y. in the winter is
riding sleys about three or four miles
out of town, where they have houses of enter-
tainment at a place called the Bowery,
& some go to friends' houses". Mr Burroughs
carried his spouse and daughter and Mrs Knight
out to Madam Dowe's farm house, where
they had an entertainment of 5 or 6 dishes
and choice beer, and methelin, cider, &c, all
from her farm. "I believe we met 50 or 60
sleys that day! They fly with great swiftness
and some are so furious that they will turn
out of the path for none but a loaden cart.
Misc. 2 299. Mrs Grant. Misc. 7. 408. Misc. 9. 253.

Rings. She mentions an Innkeeper's daughter who had 2 or 3 rings on her fingers in Mass.

She went the old Road to Providence or near there (crossed Providence Ferry, but does not mention the town) and through Kingston, &c to the Paugatuck river and Stonington. The Post staid the first night at Billings, 12 miles from Dedham; the 2d night at Mr Havens in the Narragansett country; next stopt at Mr Devils, she says, 22 miles further, which was a bad place; went 2 miles further and ~~stopped a night, the third night~~ The ~~Second~~ day she got ~~only~~ to Paucatuck river: the Post left her and went on about 1 P.M.: the ~~third~~ night she was ~~at East side of Paucatuck river, and the next night~~ at Stonington, and the next at New London, next at Killingworth, & next at New Haven. which make ~~six~~ six nights. ~~to-morrow~~ She set out from Boston on Monday Oct. 2 and arrived at New Haven Oct. 7, Saturday — 6 days and 6 nights, before Sunday. The Post went faster than she did, after he left her at Paucatuck River.

Misc. p. 391] Slaves. She thought farmers were too indulgent to their slaves: "permitting them to sit at table, and eat with them (as they say, to save time) and into the dish goes the black hoof as freely as the white hand."

Divorce. Indians put away their wives at pleasure saying stand away. "These uncomely stand aways are too much in vogue among the English in this indulgent colony as their records plentifully prove."

Merchants & prices. Every trader is called a merchant, who rate their goods according to the time of credit & kind of pay.

Pay is grain, pork, beef, &c. at prices set by Gen. Court.

Money is pieces of eight, Bay shillings, & other silver coin (also wampum.)

Pay as money is provisions aforesaid 1/3 cheaper than the prices set by Gen. Court.

Trust, as they can agree as to time.

A Knife that is 6d in money, is 8 pence in pay as money; and 12 pence in pelt. [See Geo Clark's Inv. Cons. 8. 378.

Tobacco. She mentions at New Haven, that
Misc. 9. 300 | country fellows use tobacco; "they seldom lose their cud but keep chewing & spitting as long as their eyes are open".

M K. says the people are almost constantly in debt to merchants & stand in awe of them.

Dress very plain throughout Connecticut.

Prices at Taverns. She mentions one place where she & her guide paid 6d each for dinner.

Large streams & some not very large
Misc 9. 309. are destitute of bridges. Horses forded streams. Sometimes she was taken over in a canoe & her horse led over by another. Sometimes a man crossed in
M. 11. 175. a canoe & the horse swam by his side, he holding the bridle. Many of the streams were high.

Some bridges, she says, were high & tottering.

Fairfield has wealthy people — are religious.

Sheep in F. are folded at night and the
Misc 9. 374 | manure sold at so much a night. The income goes towards the minister's salary.

"Friends & relations" she found at New Haven.

None that are diligent in Connecticut need
M. 15. 294 fear the want of good treatment.

Weddings. She says (at New Haven) that they generally
Misc. 9 392. make public weddings: "have a singular way, or some have; that is, the bridegroom quits the place just before joining, & is followed by bridesmen, and, as it were, dragged back to duty", "being the reverse
M. 2. 208c of the former practice among us, to steal Miss Bride".

Baptists. She gives a hit at them by referring to a
Misc. 1 p. 3 | "holy sister just come out of a spiritual bath in dripping garments".

Capt. Prout was a "Kinsman." Madam Prout is mentioned.

Private Journals of Rev. Thomas Buckingham of Hartford — Printed with Madam Knight 1825.
(The name in the book is erroneously Rev John Buckingham.)

He was in the Expedition to Port Royal, 1710 and kept a Diary. Took with him from Hartford:—

a great coat,	New broad cloth coat
a serge coat,	a drugget jacket
white waistcoat,	new serge breeches
2 shirts, 3 bands.	pr leather breeches
2 prs grey stockings	5 Hkfs. (3 white & 2 Romals
1 " silk do.	pr shoes, 2 pairs gloves
1 Hat, Bible,	Psalmbook, Inkhorn,
knife & fork,	Tobacco box, silver shoebuckles
Penknife, 2 Napkins,	small tobacco tongs.
Silver money 20/ to 30/	Spent on way to Boston 4/10

He took up in Boston. 1 pr stockings 4/6. 3 bands 6/9. silk Hkf 5 yds Russels @ 9/6, 2 yds Garlix @ 4/. 1 yd shallow @ 3/4 @ 4/ 2½ doz Buttons @ 8/. The Tailor for mohair, silk and making my Jacket 12/5 — a knit-waistcoat 10/1 pr silk mitts & stockings 7/. Grey drugget Coat. 3 silk Hkfs 9/7 pr Gloves 1/. Knit cap given to him. 2 combs.

Sergt Worthington went with him to Boston & seems to have taken back his horse.

He bought also in Boston 7¾ yds holland @ 3/10. Thread 6 making two shirts 5/.
He bought 20 yds Damask @ 2/8
" " 6 yds shag @ 4/. & had a gown made 3/
He " 8 yds drugget @ 4/. 5 yds shallow @ 3/6. 3 doz buttons @ 1/4 buckram, tape, silk, mohair, & making the Coat 24/

Oct 5. Garrison marched out. 19 Set out for home.
Oct 21. Came to Pemaquid harbor, 5 leagues from Michegan. Examined the country. The land is well clothed with English grass. Some wormwood, parsnips & apple trees.
27 Put into Cape Ann. He rode from Cape Ann to Boston with others. He paid Mr Campbell, Postmaster 7/. due for 1710. that is the Newspaper arrearage.
Nov 7 Set out from Boston — to Dedham 10, to Bellings 12, to Dorchester 10 miles that day. Dinner & oats at Bellings 1/. (seems for two.
8. Went on to Providence: and 5. 2½ + 11 miles beyond, & 3.
9 Went to Windham from Smiths, 19 miles, through Plainfield
10 Reached Hartford. Mr Deming was with him.
Several forenoons. Horse baiting seems to be 4/ for two, and sometimes 4/ for one. "Oats & Jadram 1/" for two. 2 breakfasts and horsemeat at Plainfield for two only 1/7.

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Mr Buckingham's Diary 1711.

He took from Home:—

blk broad cloth coat; grey colored coat
Jacket Russells, blk drugget jacket
Little white Jacket; pr black serge breeches
2 Hollands Shirts pr black drugget do
2 Speckled shirts. 4 pairs Stockings
2 pairs Shoes Silver shoe buckles
5 colored Hkfs, silk, cotton; 3 bands, 2 prs gloves
Portmantle with lock & key; 1 Bottle mint water.
Essence of Roses in 2 gallipots; 1 " rum & clove water
Mail pillion, snapsack; Ball of chocolate, soap
1½ quire paper Silver seal; Steel tobacco box.
Knife & fork in a case jack; Cartouch box, gunboot,
2 White Hkfs; Silver 25/; Powderhorn, Penknife
"Tobacco stopper with two little brass pipes upon it" Inkhorn, Bible
Psalmbook, Mitton on Comus
Knit-waistcoat.

Aug. 8. was at New Haven.
1711 9 3 companies marched. Mr Edwards with them.
10 Past marched from N. Haven. 13 at Woodbury.
14 Went to Sacks farm. 15. Lodged on the Manor.
16. at Kinderhook. 17 Came to Greenbush.
19 Sunday. Preached. 26. Preached at Albany
28. went to Stillwater. Sept 2. Preached
Sept 3. To Saratoga. " 4. Mr Edwards sick-left us
7 Encamped by fort Nicholson. 9. Preached
11 Sotte to wood Creek. 17. Sergt Hall of Wallingford died.
18. one Bridgman & Heyman of Northampton came
express from Boston. 19 News of the misfortune of the fleet. Confirmed 20th
20 Wrote to wife by Bridgman.
22 Returning. 27. Some to Stillwater.
30 th Greenbush & Albany. Oct 7. Troops marched for home
They went from Greenbush to Kinderhook and thence to Housatonnack river stayd by river one night. Thence to Westfield. " 10 reached Westfield
12 reached Hartford.

Misc. 324 Rev. T. Edwards who went with him, says they were 7 days in going from N. Haven to Albany, about 160 miles, & lay in the woods 2 nights. Troops on foot. Chaplains &c. had horses. Mr. E. lay two nights in the woods. He arrived at Greenbush Aug. 15. Mr B must have been with those who left N.H. Aug. 10. & arrived at G. Bush 17th. The Ministers & a few had horses. Soldiers were on foot.

Misc. II. 360. See Wadsworth's Journal. 1694.

M.2.280 Hopkins Donation, &c.

Records at New Haven. [Miscel 3. 121.

1 Will of Edward Hopkins, Esq. { made March 7. 16[illegible] Pres. April 30 '57.

2 Rec. Mr Davenport's Grant. 18. 2. 1668 — page 77

3 Letter of Attorney from John Davenport, John Cullick and Wm Goodwin to Thos Bull, Nathaniel Ward and Edward Stebbing, Sep. 0. 1658.

4 Agreement between Mr Davenport & Mr Goodwin 13. 4. 1664. Giving 490 £ to Hartford, by which Hull's farm was to be a part; they desired that the School house might be set upon the houselot that was lately Jeremy Adams's or in his occupation, Rest of estate to N Haven and [illegible] by equally. Hadley men named for managers. But one hundred pounds out of Hadley half to be paid to Harvard College as soon as J. Davenport & W. Goodwin see meet.

5. Nov. 8. 1671. Anna Hatsell of London, widow, formerly
p. 80. wife of John Evance, Merchant, sometime of New Haven, John Evance of London, merchant, son of said John, & Henry Hatsell of London Esq. son of Henry Hatsell late of Saltmarsh in Devon, Esq. on one part, & Thomas Lake of Boston, merchant, on the other part. The first three sold to the Lake for 70 £, a house 3 acres, house & garden in New Haven, sometime belonging to John Evance, dec.d: and a farm formerly in the occupation of John Alegar, of 50 acres upland, & eight acres of meadow, about a mile from the house; also about 1000 acres situate within 4 miles of the house, on the other side of east river, with the buildings. These were lately in possession of Henry Hatsell, dec.d or his servants or tenants.
p. 105.

6. July 15. 1672. Thomas Lake conveyed the above lands & buildings to Wm Peck & his successors, trustees of the Grammar School at N. Haven, for 35 £ in New England money, and 70 £ secured to be paid in New Haven in provisions

7 The estate given & put in hands of trustees, Deac. Wm Peck, treasurer, was 412 £ in 1668.

174 New Haven Grammar School | Previous Schools 149, 150 86.

1684 April 9.
Mr Harriman proposed for Schoolmaster. His salary to be 60£; that is 20£ by the 15£ by the county, and 15£ out of college estate Oyster shell field & Elliots lot — Mr Harriman began April 21. 1684

1684 (illegible). The Estate — The house & land bought of Thomas Lake 140£. In Goods &c. 219. 3. Debts due to estate, 190. 10. 5½. All 549. 15. 7½
To be deducted for debts 63. 8. 2
£486. 7. 5½

1687. June 29. Something granted towards educating John Davenport, son of widow Abigail Davenport. 40£ to aid John Jones, Samuel Mansfield, Stephen Meeks & Thomas Beecher.
Mr Harriman still teaching.

1684. Orders & Regulations —
The school is especially to prepare youths for college and for public service. All scholars from New Haven county to be instructed without paying anything. Boys sent from other parts to pay 10 when they enter, to the master — Boys who enter "for the learning of English Books," must have been before taught to spell their letters well & begin to read, thereby to perfect their right spelling & reading, or to learn to write or cipher for enumeration and addition & no further. All others either too young & not initiated in letters & spelling, & all girls, to be excluded. No boys to be admitted from other towns to learn English, without special license.

School hours — from 6 to 11 A.M. & from 1 to 5 P.M. in summer & until 4 in winter. To begin with Prayers. To go out of doors only 2 at a time, except in cases of necessity. The master to correct those who play, sleep or behave disorderly at meeting on the Sabbath. Latin scholars & other boys of competent age & capacity to give an account of the sermons. Every last day of the week, from 1 to 3 P.M. "to be improved by the master in catechising his scholars that are capable".

1687/6 March. The "College Estate" (so the Hopkins fund was called) was 1444.10.10 3/4. but there were some sums to be deducted from this. The house stand 140£ as before. The account was country pay. which was double the pay in money. Money on hand 73.7.0. as called country pay £146.14s0.

Mr Harriman removed from N.H. left the school, 1687

Mr John Davenport began the school Aug 29. 1687

1684. George Pardee hired the college house, garden, barn and appurtenances for 6£ a year. He at some years Decr. Peck to sell off the goods on hand. (They had tried selling goods for profit – it was not profitable.)

1685. Westfield, between 30 & 40 acres, leased to William Johnson & John Sackett for 14 years: they to pay 3£ per annum in corn.

1689 March. Mr Davenport still school master.

p. 169. Town pays 27£. church's house 3£. college rents 12£ making 42£. This to be the salary.

Mr Davenport proposed to teach a year for 40£ in produce at the rehants price.

p. 11. 174. Eldredge lot, only 1½ acres of it belongs to town or college

1691. Doct Williams proposed to buy the college house
p. 145. and home lot. It was offered to him for 30£ money
March

1691-2. Mr Davenport seems to be the master.

1694-5 Jan. Revenue of the school was, £20.8.6. from lands, meadow left, &c. So much a year.

p. 176 Mr Samuel Mansfield was schoolmaster, also 1696.

1696-7 Jany. Dr Mors added to educate his son.

Nov 1699. Sir Mors began to keep school.

1706-7. Mr Samuel Cooke kept the school
p. 170 for 53£ a year in pay.

1711 October. Sent a letter of Attorney to Mr Jeremiah Dummer at London, in order to the recovery of Mr Hopkins legacy. He returned an answer March 15. 1712

1712 Sent another letter of Attorney.

Grammar School

1718 19 Jan. 23. Record that the commit[illegible] had separated the Grammar School from the English School. ordered a tax on all scholars from other governments, 9/8. [illegible] per annum; and those in the colony, out of this county, 13/ each: and those in this county & not in New Haven 10/. each. Those in other societies in this town — 5/ each. Those of this society wire free.

1720 Increased to 25/. 18/. 15/. — Other, 5/. & in this society 5/

Samuel Mansfield 1697-8. seems to have had 40£ in pay. 1/2 is added to money to make pay.
p. 175 He had 26.13.4 as money — {perhaps for 2 years, but only what this fund paid

In 1694: 1695.6. 1696.7. the school master received & paid only 20£ a year — from the school fund. Probably the town did the rest, or county.

In 1702. & 1703. & 1704. the Joseph Mellors had 60£ a year for keeping the school, but 37. or 38£ of this came from the county rate.

1705. & 6. the same. 60£ year

Mr. [illegible]uel Cooke had 55£. 1707. 60£ after
p. 175 [illegible] was here to 1715

1764. to 1770. The income was over 50£ a year. The money at Interest was 819.1.5.5 £ & some land

1771. & after the Income was over 60£. Interest 1019.4.9 This continued until 1785. This was afterwards reduced to about 800£

Grammar School.

M. 2:280

Attorney General of England filed a bill against several persons. Edward Hopkins gave 500£ from his estate in England, to be remitted to New England within 6 months after the death of Anne, his wife. This legacy became due June 10. 1700, the said Anne dying Dec. 10. 1699. Mr Hopkins made Henry Dally his executor & residuary legatee, ~~and~~ he was to pay debts & legacies. He made his will 1663, & made E. Elton his executor, and gave estate to maintain 2 sisters, Elizabeth and Patience Fitch & their children, but mentioned that this estate was liable to the legacies in Mr Hopkins will. Elton proves the will, but did not pay the legacy of 500£ when it became due though he had enough of Dally's estate in his hands. Elton pleaded that he had not assets enough in his hands. On examination, he admitted that he had assets enough, according to the report of the master. It was ordered that the 500£ should be applied to the School or college in New England to breed a fit scholar in the study of Divinity according to the will of Edward Hopkins. The Master was to examine witnesses or write to New England to see whether there was such a school there. He ascertained that there was a school or college at Cambridge & was 60 or 70 years ago, in New England called Harvard College; that about 10 years since there was & is a small building made contiguous to the same called Stoughton College.

The Lord Keeper ordered & decreed that Elton should within 3 months bring before the master the sum of 500£ with interest at 5 per cent. per annum from 6 months after the death of Anne Hopkins. The same to be laid out in the purchase of land in New England for the benefit of the College & grammar school at Cambridge, according to the proportion that each shall be entitled to.

This cause came to be heard July. 9. 1709. but was not finally decided until Hilary Term March 7. 1710-11. The case was between the Attorney General and Everard Elton, & others.

The information was filed in Michaelmas Term 1708 on the relation of the Society for propagating the Gospel in foreign parts. against the defendants named in the decree

It seems that Harvard College "took measures to secure the legacy" in 1709, knowing probably from their agent that this inquiry was about to be made, & by omitting to state any thing about Cornelius & Hedley, could make it appear to the master (in Chancery) that they were the parties designed.

The lands in N.E. were to be purchased "in the name and of the Corporation for the Propagating of the Gospel". Indeed nothing appears in the decree that Harvard College had said or done any thing respecting this matter.

From Doct. Stiles Itinerary.

Contributions for a fire, March 20, 1760 at Boston.
in Massachusetts, N.H. and other Colonies

Mass. 3 p. 274

Collected in Mr Woodbridge's church		Hatfield	157.8.4	Old tenor
" " Mr Hayes	"	Deerfield	150.3.3	
" " Mr Hopkins	"	Hadley 1st	129.3.6	
" " Mr Woodbridge's	"	So Hadley	51.4.4	
" " Rev John Hooker	"	Northampton	381.18.0	
" " Rev. N. B.	"	Springfield 1st	331.0.0	
" " and in 2d. 3d. 4th & 5th		in do		
" " Rev Mr Hill	"	Roxbury	19.12.6	
" " Rev J. Ashley	"	Sunderland	82.6.1	
" " Mr Hubbard	"	Westfield	69.9.3	
" " Mr Crash	"	Montague	23.7.0	
Town of Pa[illegible]			37.0.0	
Mr Ballantine's people	"	Westfield	98.5.0	
Voluntary			15.1.1	
Rev David Parsons society		Amherst	70.3.9	
Rev Eg[illegible] Sheafer	Do	Ware River	13.10.0	
Rev Justus Forward	Do	Coldspring	17.5.0	
From several other towns in Hampshire				
Rev. Jona. Judd's people		Southampton	38.3.9	

Saln. gave £13.16.8 mon. O.T. Felt

Damage by the fire, Mass. 5. p. 219

Variation of the Needle
Observed by Doct Stiles.

At Saybrook Oct 7. 1761 — Pole Star 6°.30' E. of the magnetic North — Easting of P. Star, 1.28.
True variation 5.02

At Killingford, Oct. 11. — Variation 5.18. E.
At New Haven Oct 12 " 7.20. E.
" Oct 14 " 6.50.

The Hungry March. [Supra, p. 182.

Pres. Stiles calls the hungry march, that of Col. Talcott when he overtook the Indians on the Housatonnuc in 1676. Refers to Hubbard's History. See Conn. Rec. 1. 115. in Thanksgiving Proc. Aug. 19. 1676.

My grandfather, John Stiles, died May 20. 1753 aged 86.

Rev. Isaac Stiles was born in Windsor, July 30. 1697 minister of North Haven. Died May 14. 1760.

He says a Farmington squaw used the word Sanguum for Sachem, but sounded the g soft as in Genesis. That is Sanjum or Sanchum. or Sunchum

A Doctor Judd, in Waterbury. 1761

He named in 1761. 5 doctors or physicians in New Haven, 5 in Waterbury, 4 in Guilford, 4 in Wallingford & Cheshire, 2 in Derby, 2 in Milford, 2 in Branford, 2 in Darby, &c. 3 in N. Haven County

Lawyers — N. Haven County; [illegible] only 5.

Saturday Evening is generally observed as Holy time in Connecticut. 1761. Many years before there was a great dispute in Hartford Churches — this subject — perhaps 40 years before.

Churches in Connecticut 1761. that sing Dr Watts version of the Psalms, or Tate & Brady.

M.y.397

5 churches in New Haven & the College, and two in Wallingford used Watts.

Killingworth had used Watts but now [illegible] No

Norwich & New London used Tate:

Hammonosset. or Killing[illegible] th: Dr. Stiles gives this name to a long point, S. of Killingworth harbor. He spells it Hammonosset

New Haven Street is, by Compass, N. 33° E.
variation about 6° E.

Granfather John Stiles had two brothers, Ephraim and Thomas, and one sister who married [illegible] Bancroft. Thomas had no issue. Ephraim had Isaac, Ephraim, Rachel, Hannah — Granfather married Ruth Bancroft — he had 14 children of which 9 lived to be married, viz. Ruth Taylor, John, Abigail Peck, Isaac, Ebenezer, Noah, Abel, Hannah Aldam

Rev. Ezra Stiles had 336£ 8. 0 from his fathers estate. His mother, bro Isaac & Ishbel & sister Keziah & Esther had the rest. Estate 1483. 14. 0

President Miles

Meaning of Indian words

Shennoc means Squirrel
Chepe — " Bird
Mäskeeg man. God.

Man	ayenh
Woman	Wenygh
Boy	Attuckachux
Girl	Squaukses
Baby	Nunnose
Bear	Konooh
Squirrel	Shennaque
Grouse	Co'unkh
Duck	Quequeeium
Water	Nupph
Sky	Kdesh
Fish	Epanine
Bass	Suckequoi
Eels	Nishongok
Oyster	Uponuhpuq
Tree	Ottucksh
Sea	Kikhonnohk
Cow	Kokopuduk
Rushes	Muspechöge
Wigwam &	Wechko
	Wechicio
	Weechsno
Canoe	unpshu
Sachem	Sannechum
Queen	Sannich squauh
River	Sepe & Sebe
Brook	Sebuxeris.
	Sebuzgui
Fox	Mishquesmps
Yes	Nuk
No	Mattaks
Indian Corn	Accoquiss
Beans	Masquitch
Chestnut	Wannpomunsk
Englishman	Wannnusenk

Dog — aymp or aujim
Puppy. Aujimis
Basket. Munnotgh
Hand Ketcho
Face Sheerup
Eyes. Wiskeguesqus
Fingers Weechich
Eat. Conomechum
Drink Kudukdum
Run Koquish
Stop. Tanguchua
Foot. Kussee
Look Gongkonup

The preceding from a Narragansett Indian Sept. 6, 1769.

See Constitutions. No 2. 309
See Wheel. No 3. 423. 448

Williams has
Man. nonin. skeetomps.
Woman. Squaws. Conlon Island, Wompund

 Pres. Stiles Itinerary

The Hungry March again [Sep. 179

Old Col. Wadsworth of Durham had a manuscript history of the Hungry march of 500 English and 300 Indians. The first action was in N.W. part of Rhode Island colony; then the Indians gathered at Brimfield where we assaulted them; then at Westfield, and last at Stockbridge or Housatannoc, being pursued from Westfield, and terribly defeated, which was the last battle. The remnant fled to Skaneateook.

This from Col. ~~Tolcott~~ or Wadsworth, to Pres. Stiles, in conversation.

The number of Indians given by Pres. Stiles from Old People's memories, is much above the truth.

John Whiting, Esq. was of Newport 1762.

The Stiles 1762

One Stiles came to Windsor was employed by a Gentl[illegible] in England — returned to England, or as [illegible] said, went to Woodbury.

Thomas Stiles went to Flushing L.I. had 2 dau. no son.

p. 183. 2. 199 John Stiles at Windsor, had John, Henry, Isaac Sarah

2d John Stiles had John (my grandfather) Ephraim

p. 183 settled at Springfield, Thomas married but died without issue, Sarah & Hannah

[illegible] had Henry, Samuel, Joseph, Benjamin, John, Joseph

5. 21. Isaac son of first John had Isaac, Joseph, Jonathan who went to Jerseys. John, [Hannah Tibbalds of Derby Sarah Perry of [illegible]. Deborah Lydia married at Guilford

Henry bro[illegible] of Francis was killed by discharge of a

4. 199 gun in military [illegible]. Oct 3. 1657. a bachelor.

Francis left Windsor & settl[illegible] at New Haven or some seaport, & the family at Woodbury are his posterity.

He supposes Francis, Thomas, Henry & John to be brothers.

John & Francis brought wives from England.

Francis a carpenter, employed 30 men to build a park but failing got into difficulty. He engaged to build [illegible] or a gentleman in England

Pres. Stiles Itinerary

Francis Stiles had son Ephra at Shalford and Samuel & Benjamin at Woodbury
The 4 brothers ... two or three sisters came over about 1635.

Henry had Henry, Samuel, Joseph, Benjamin
John[4] mar Elizabeth Taylor: Elizabeth[5], mar Gunstow
Mindwell[6] (died ag 12?), Margaret[7], Mary[8], Jonathan[9] 1700 ae 75

Henry died Aug. 22. 1724 ag 95. Mary mar Isaac Eggleston.

p. 154 Ephraim son of John had Isaac, settled at Westfield
Wth. 2. 208. and Ephraim also at W. Rachel without issue
Sp. h. 92. 6. Her father settled at Springfield.

John Stiles will dated May 30. 1662 & left 4 ch
p. 182. viz Henry, John (my great grandfather) Isaac who
Com. 4. 149 settled at Stratford & Sarah. Said at Springfield.
Said next mar a Sacket of Westfield. She had no children

John, father of my grandfather, mar Dorcas Burt of
p. 182. Springfield & had John, Ephraim, Thos. Sarah, Hannah
Com. 4. 149 This John my g. father is said to have sucked his
mother on the passage from England, partly to
save passage — Sarah, his dau, mar
Ephraim Bancroft — Ephraim now living ag. 80
Sarah, John, Benjamin, Thos. Daniel. She
died 1727 about 65 or 66. Wth. Com. 98
[Hannah mar. Samuel Beers of Sp. Jan. 21. 1687.

Gov Wolcott told me that Francis Stiles was
steward of Sir Richard Saltonstall. Said to have
m. 12. 159. had charge of 30 men in building a Park in
upper part of Windsor.

In a document dated March 6. 1634 (in 10th of
Charles I.) Henry Stiles is called "citizen and
carpenter of London & now, by the Providence
of God, outward bound in the goodship called
the Christian of London for the plantations
New England." Samuel Inkley of Lincoln Co.
put himself an apprentice to Stiles to learn
the art of a carpenter. Term 6 years from March
20. 1634. He was called, husbandman, not a boy.

In another indenture of same date, Thomas Stiles
of Milbrooke in Bedf. county, husbandman, put himself
an apprentice to Henry Stiles, citizen & carpenter of
for 5 years. Said Henry bound to New England, as in other. and
Jonathan Stiles had these old indentures.

Pres. Stiles Genealogy

The Stiles [illegible] continued. President Stiles found with John Thom Stiles aged 75. [illegible], the following.

[Marie bapt. March 12 1591. — Hist. Woodbury, see below.

Henry Stiles was bapt. Nov. 27. 1593 [See these in Hist. Woodbury p. 694

John Stiles " " Dec. [illegible] 1595

Christop. Stiles " " March 28. 1600

Francis Stiles " " A[illegible] 1. 1602

Thomas Stiles " " Feb 7. 1607 (or 1612 [illegible] 117

Marie Stiles " " March [illegible] 1591.

Joan Stiles " " Jany. [illegible] 1604 (Jan. 13

Elizabeth Stiles " " Dec. [illegible] & twenty. 1607.

This seems to have been sent by Thomas from Bed[illegible] to his "brother" Henry in London. He wrote to his brother Feb. the [illegible] 1634 and ask[illegible] him when he should come up. Wm. Hawkins name is to it, who probably wrote it for Thomas, perhaps the minister. It was superscribed, p. [illegible] Hawkins "To my loving friend Henrie Stiles, at London, give this with speed. — & above seems for X. or 10.

Henricus Stiles was ad[illegible] the Lady priest in London when George Whitmore was mayor. 10th of April, 8th year of King Charles I

John Stiles died at Windsor June 4. 1662

Grandfather John Stiles mar 2 wives. The first was Ruth B[illegible]croft by whom he had 14 children Ruth, John, Isaac, Margaret, Ebenezer, Noah, Abel, Hannah, were married.

Ruth Taylor had: — (died Oct. 1760). viz. Ruth, Jemima, Stephen, Elizabeth, Abigail, Margaret, Keziah, Moses, John, Stephen

~~[illegible] that all these [illegible]~~

Grandfather's brother Thomas married Bethiah Hammer from beyond Boston, & lived at Springfield. [illegible] Brought up by his uncle Burt at Sp.

p. 183 Grandfather's bro. Ephraim mar Abigail Neal of Westfield. lived at Sp — had Mar[illegible] old maid, Isaac. Eph. Abigail, H[illegible] [These 5 resided 3 in Westfield & 2 in Springfield.]

Prest. Stiles Itinerary.

Womens high crown hats and blue worn at [illegible] in honor in memory of Jonathan Stiles (aged 75 in 1762) "Is [illegible] his brothers, which is measured [illegible] his diameter. The cone remains 8 inches high, & is cut [illegible], perhaps 3 inches or more.

m. 15. 419

Hadley. In 1764. Mr Stiles gives Hadley Street [illegible] mile in length, and from Street to N. H. Ferry 2 miles. Street is N. of [illegible] degrees W. from S. end.

Fort Dummer. In his [illegible] 1764, this fort is a little distance above Broad Brook, or from ½ a mile to a mile, and more than a mile below Brattleboro. Broadbrook seems a considerable stream

Fort Hinsdale was 2 ~~or 3~~ miles [illegible] Fort Dummer on the East side of the river. The course from Fort H. to Fort D. N. 2½ points W. [illegible] the Ashuelot is a great bend in the river to the west - more than ½ a circle - a peninsula. Hinsdale meeting house was where this peninsula joins the main land a mile [illegible] N. of Ashuelot. 10 miles from Northfield [illegible] house to Fort Dummer. Province Line, ½ a mile N. of [illegible] meeting house. 8 miles from Millers River to [illegible] meeting house. 5 miles from N. meeting house to Ashuelot river [illegible] times one mile to Hinsdale [illegible] house, 2 miles [illegible] to Fort Hinsdale, and 2 more to Fort Dummer.

Connecticut River at Hadley Ferry 70 rods wide
do " at Windsor 90 " "

m. 2 p. 3 Maple Sugar made by one man in Northfield
p. 340 in Spring of 1754. 500 lbs. He sells it at 50 p. cwt. Whole town made 10.000 lbs. Newtowns on the river above Northfield make more than they want.

Mr Warham Mathers Library. Most of the books written in "Mather" some Warham Mather. None do not that I saw.
p. 37 Catalogue is 14 pages folio. I counted 270 Volumes. About half gone. Library originally 600 volumes

Pres. Stiles Itinerary

Rev. Edward Taylor of Westfield, grandfather of Pres. Stiles. Capt. Wm Pynchon of Sp. said Mr Taylor told him he came f. Coventry. Edward Taylor says his father was born in Hinckley in Leicestershire.

Giant M. 2.31. 2.172 Rev E. T. wrote a poetic account of the giant found at Claverack. One tooth weighed 2 lbs and one full 5 pounds. Was weighed by Mr Taylor. Dutchmen said the grave was 25 paces long: they dug up a thigh bone 17 feet long & knee pan, a foot in diameter. The Indians said this giant was as tall as pine trees and died 240 years before 1705, or 1465. Mr Taylor & and about this Indian giant about 1666.

Mulberry Seeds. He distributed many thousands of them, 1764, & some eggs of silk worms.

Mr Jeffrey Chauncey, son of President Chauncey, a physician in Bristol. An account of his persecutions & sufferings in 1684 because he was a dissenter. Had to promise to quit the realm. Supposed to have been pardoned by James II.

Stiles's again

Francis settled at Stratford. [Hist. below. 8.249] — had son Ephraim who died at S. Samuel, no issue

8.290. Benjamin, grandf. of Benjamin

8.257 died bachelor; Hannah mar Hinman

8.290 Ephraim had 2 dau; Sam. 2 son but died childless

Benjamin 3 dau & 1 son. Hannah 3 sons 1 dau

Francis son of Benjamin, had 4 dau. Sarah, 1711, Mabel 1714, Eunice 1717, Mary 1718; son Benjamin 1720 & 5 living, & 2 sons died in infancy. Francis & David 1725. Francis died 1748 Ætatis 67

See Hist. Woodbury p. 694. 695. [illegible]

Mr Stiles Memorandum

Doct Franklin sent from London to Dr. Eliot
Hist. N.106 and Doct Bale seeds of Tartarian Rhu-
barb in 1760. They sowed it 1761. In 1764 the
least branch of one was ½ inch diameter. Some
roots were taken up 1764. Dr Eliot distributed
seed at Saybrook, &c; Dr [illegible] le put several
1764 some; it was of a lighter color than the Chinese
rhubarb. They died thus for medicinal purposes

Samuel Whitehead, an old settler of N. Haven
had son Samuel who had no issue. Son
Stephen had only Stephen. 2d Stephen had
dau Sarah only child, who mar Dr Leverett Hubbard
first Samuel had sister Sarah, who mar a
Cpegson, & had no issue. Sarah's estate came
down to Leverett Hubbard's wife.

Doct Eliot's Gold Medal weighed 1 oz. 8 pwt 10 grs

1765
Isaac Stiles, born at Windsor July 30 1697
ordained at North Haven, Nov 7. 1724
Died May 4. 1760 Aetat 63.

1766 March 20. 1766. House of Rev. Samuel
Hadley p.102 Hopkins of Hadley burnt in the night
& his furniture & a valuable library. Lost
1000£ L.M. Study on the church records
lost. Mr Hopkins gave me some extracts
last year

1767
1768
Nathan Basset. H.C. 1719. & Josiah Smith H.C. 1725
settled colleagues at Charleston S.C. when Mr
Basset died June 1738. Mr Smith preached
June 26. 1738. next Lords day after the funeral from
Acts 20. 38.

1768 Mr Stiles Itinerary

Rev Hezekiah Gould ordained at Shelburne June 1722. Dismissed June 1752 died April 22. 1761.
Harvard Coll. 1719.

1768 In first parish of Shelburne 168 families Congregational
75 do. Episcopal

Church Records & Town Records of Hatfield burnt.
No church Records before 1694

Judge Sillimans hens 20 plants of Hyson
Mac. 9. 318. Tea, sowed June 13. 1768 - and [illegible] Sept 20. 1768
several [illegible] 16 inches high. Some about blossoming
Rev Solomon [illegible] ends way [illegible] writing sermons.

Coventry settled 1709 by 12 families from
Con. 3. 179. Northampton, 5 from Hartford and 8 from other
places. Rev. Jos. Meacham, ordained Oct 11. 1714
Rev Eth Meacham "dismissed by Death"
Sept 15. 1752

1768 Sept 5. Set out with my wife in a
M. 11. 83] chaise.

1769 Jun. Windham
M. 11. 397 They sung Watts: they sung standing.
about the congregation stood until last singing
Congregation 38th. New Testament Read.

Madam Sarah Whittlesey, relict of Rev Samuel W.
died Oct 20. 1767. aged 84 dau of Rev Nathaniel
Chauncey of Hatfield. He died aged 42 [illegible] she was 2.

1770 Rev John James died at Wethersfield Aug 10. 1729. Æt. 70 about
He came from England. I should think 40 years
since "devoted to Books" - was sometime pastor
of the church in Derby. Removed to W. some years before
his death, living a private life. Delivery very unpleasant.
A good man. from Mr Dix
See No 8. p. 83. He was minister of Derby 1694 to 1706. Hon. deg. H. Col. 1710
[illegible] Hadley Grammar School 6 mo 1710-11

1770 Mr Stiles Itinerary

Rev Wm Hubbard of Ipswich had son John
b. 118. 193 a merchant in Boston. John was father of Rev. John H. pastor of the Presbyterian church in Jamaica, L.I. The latter was ejected from his meeting house & dwelling house by lord Cornbury, "but continued & died there in the ministry." Mr H. & his people were about removing to Colchester, Con. (Durham) & Mr Hubbard had purchased land there, but died soon & the church did not remove. Mr Hubbard left an only child (Col John H.) and after his death his relict had a posthumous child Daniel Hubbard of New London, now of Hartford.

John born at Long Island.

The first John, married Mary Ann Lewrell, Dau of Gov Leverett.

Rev John, of Jamaica, and Mabel ~~[illegible]~~ ~~Rev Isaac Foster~~ ~~[illegible]~~ Russel, Dau of Mr Daniel Russel of Charlestown. Mabel Willis, dau of Samuel Willis. She had 2 sons, Col. John H. of N. Haven, and Daniel R. of N London, dec'd. She afterwards married Rev Samuel Woodbridge of E. Hartford, and had 4 sons & 2 daughters, & died May 10, 1730.

Dau. of Samuel Willis — One married Mr Elliot of Guilford, one Rev E. Taylor of Westfield. One married successively Mr Daniel Russel, Mr Isaac Foster, and Rev T. Woodbridge

"Wm Beamont (of Saybrook) came over with
Con. 11. Sir Richard Saltonstall & was his tailor. He married Lydia Danforth, Dec. 9, 1643, sister to Deputy Gov. Danforth." Their first child Lydia born March 9, 1644. Tradition says she was the first female child born in Saybrook. Her father went to Hartford for the occasion. There was a male child two born before. Wm Lord had a son born 1643 From Sa. Tuttle

P. Stiles thinks, at about 1/3 of Saybrook families were [illegible] Mr Fitch became [illegible] 71 Rooms in Saybrook 1st 1662, equal to about 60 families. Tradition says 1/2 removed.

190 From Mr Stiles Itinerary

Saybrook.

1662. 71 taxable persons. 1667. 68 persons in Town rate
From Records.

1661 Feb 19. Journey to Guilford for Mr Peck
1662 days. Providing for Mr Peck's supply preaching
" Aug 20. Granted to Mr Peck 100£ accommodation
He bought 8 acres & built on it.

There was an agreement Sept 25. 1661. That Mr Peck was to have 100£ settlement in lands in fee: and 55£ in house & lot, provided he labored there 5 years in the ministry. If he removed in 5 years, the 55£ to revert. On these conditions he engaged to settle among them, but if he had a call of God, as he owned to remove, he would leave the matter with indifferent men. Salary 60£ — in Wpitkins bentlo & rest — corn & flesh at price current & Salary to be increased if necessary

1662 Jan 26. John Whittlesey entered as a free inhabitant & may set up his trade of tanning.

1665 Jan 30. Controversy with Mr Peck settled
p. 257 The town gave him his accommodations

Feb 14 1665. Town & Mr Buckingham agreed
See p. 257 The town to buy Mr Pecks house estimated at 95£ & give him 60£ of it, he paying 35£. Salary 60£ per annum. [Mr Stiles puts sterling, wrong]. In provisions. Confirmed by town Aug 5. 1665 and at same meeting Lyme separated, having land for 30 families — A settlement to Mr B either the house, or besides the house

Rev Jeremiah Peck wrote a letter to the Town Feb 2. 1663, from which it appears that the town was dissatisfied with him. He is willing to go or stay. It seems the town wished to provide or some aid "more able help." — Dec. Bushnell, a deac. with Mr Hitch & Dy Robert Chapman, an Elder. Sat in pulpit (Hartlin

Reduction that those who went to Norwich were driven off by blacklands. Real reason — better land.

Rev Adam Blackman, Stratford, died 7. 7. 1665.

Robert Chapman arrived at Boston Dec. 26 1635 came to Saybrook "beginning of April 1636 "spent there ... letters dec." Mr C. died Oct 1687
Hartwell's Log ... 2½ sheets to his children, dated Sept 8. 1687.
Dec. Jr ... Bushnell, first Deacon, was elder ... Deac. Joshua Bushnell ... 1690
4 bro ... Bushnell, came to N.E. Francis died 1. 3 set. at Saybrook — one at Boston.

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1770. Providence &c. Esq p. 198.

Mr Stiles visits Mr John Angell of Providence, born Oct 18. 1691, on the 18th of Nov. 1771. who told him many things. He was son of James Angel, who was son of Thomas Angel who came from Salem to Providence with Roger Williams, as his servant

* Oct 4. 1691 in one place

Roger Williams came to Seekonk in mid-winter January 1635-6. Next spring went over to Mosshassuck and settled. There began to settle with him Mr John Green & family, Mr John Throgmorton & family, Mr Wm Arnold and family. — two sons of his are { Mr Benedict Arnold, Mr Stephen Arnold

Mr William Carpenter

Before the third month of the 2d year of the Plantation [Nov 1637] 13 more came to them

Richard Scott, Wm Reynolds, B. Arnold, Ed Cole, J. Windsor, Francis Weeks, J. Field, Chad Brown, John Warner, Thomas Angel and 3 more whose names are not legible.

These from Dep. Gov. Greene's account, after 1640

Others Thomas James, Tho. Olney, Richard Waterman, Ezek Holliman, — Green, Wm Harris, Joshua Verin, Stukley Westcott [Westcott] 1636 or 37. [Removed to Warwick]

30 Families settled there the first two years, and before Mr Williams's church turned Baptists

---

i. John Brown here 1645; John James &c.

v. Bartholomew Chase 1645.

---

8. freeman at Newport 1655. He gives about ½ the name

192 Mr Stiles Itinerary

Providence continued.

By 19. 11. 1645

✓ Wm H[illegible]	✓ Benj. Hunden
✓ Rob. Pike	✓ Thos. Valstam
✓ Lawrence Wilkinson	✓ Benj. Smith
✓ John Smith	Thos.
✓ Thos Clarke	✓ James Leonard
✓ John Elderton	✓ Edward [illegible]
✓ Pardon Tillinghast	✓ Henry Reddock
✓ George Hazard	✓ Samuel Bennet
✓ Mathurin Bellow	✓ Stephen Northup
✓ William Vaughan	✓ Ed. Smith
✓ Thos. Clement	✓ Daniel Brown
✓ Robert Cotterill	✓ John Fenner
✓ Thos. Walwin	✓ Ephenetus Olney
✓ Daniel Comstock	✓ John Sayles
✓ John Clarson	✓ John Steer
	✓ George Weight

30
31
61 men by 1645. 10 years later, were in 1655 there were 42 freemen in Providence & 38 in Warwick
Probably some removed from P. to W.
William Wickenden was at P. 1645 & before & after

Roger Williams family, from Prov. Records.

Mary, daughter,	born	at Plymouth	1st week Aug. 1633
Freeborn	"	" at Salem	latter end of Oct. 1635
Providence	son	" at Providence	latter end of Sept. 1638
Daniel	"	" at Do	about Feb. 15. 1641 (2
Mercy	dau	" at Do	about July 15. 1640
Joseph	son	" at Do	about Dec. 10. 1643

Letter from R. W. signed Gregory D. to

36 men in Providence had 25 acres of land each in 19. 11. 1645 — names marked thus, above ✓.
[Then 36 could not be all.

Mr Stiles Itinerary. 67

1772

Father Hubbard — was born at Jamaica Long Island, Nov. 30. 1703. His father John Hubbard, ministering Presbyterian Church there, died when son John was about 1½ year old. [He course dates in 1705.] John removed to Boston; thence to Hartford aged about 7 where his mother near Rev. Samuel Cowdrey & lived at Hartford till [illegible] learned grammar.

h. 118 189

1717. Dr. Cook the patriot, sent for him to Boston, where he went to Gram. School 20 months.

1719 returned to Hartford & in half a year returned to Boston apprentice to a physician, Dr Halkerston, a Scotsman who had mar. his aunt Margaret, who afterwards mar. Mr. Stoddard. Lived with him 2 years. Dr H. died

1721. Went to live with Doct Eliot, Killingworth, ab. 2 years

1724 Mar. Mr. Eleazer Stevens 9 months before he was out of his time. } apprenticeship ended.

1727 Settled at New Haven

New Haven 1772 Sept

About 3700 or 800 souls — 1600 — [illegible] college

Church of England major 50 families — 30 or 35 have in town

Sandemanians about 12 do. settled here last Spring

Jews — 1 do. settled at Hammonton in Venice

Meth. Whitfieldians Wesley 500 souls attend

Meth. Edwards do — 480

New Church do — 200

Episcopal, Rev. Mr Hubbard, D.D. 150

Sandemanians, Mr Chamberlain & Smith. 30

1360

Those who attend meeting.

Scholars, of College, Rev. Mr Dagget. 120

Names Chamberlain & Smith, one elders of the Sandemanians. They were educated at the College and ordained missionaries to the Indians at Cambridge. Both were afterwards re-ordained at Boston.

p. 209 Jonathan Sergeant, member of the church at Fairfield had 3 children baptized at New Haven 10. 6. 1681. viz. Jonathan, Hannah, Thomas. John

Mr Stiles Itinerary.

New Haven. Nov. 16. 1653. Names of persons in their seuerall quarters as they gaue in their ..... to the Church Treasurer

Thos] Mr Eaton. Gr.
Sam] Mr Eaton Jr
Francis] Mr Newman
Jam] Mr Tuttel
Sister Boner
Wm Bradley
Ab.m Bradley (error.
John Allen
Brother Bishop
Eliz.] Sister Brad
Thos] Bro. Kimberly
[Edward] Watson

Wm] Bro Gibbard Gr.
Mr Samford
Bro. - [King?]
Nicho] Mr Auger
Thos.] Bro Nash
Rob.] Bro Talmudge
Timo Nash
Mr. Malbon
of Ed.] Sister Wigglesw
Christ.] Lester Tod.
Hen.] Bro Lindall Gr
Wm] Bro Peck
Good. L. [Lecke]
Nich] Bro Elsey
Rob.] " Hill
of Wm] Sister Preston
Thos.] Sen. Jeffrey
John] Bro Herriman
Rob.] " Seely
D. Preston
Richard] Johnson
John Chidsey

Eph. Pennington
John Banch
Ab. Dowlittle
Roger Allin
Jo.] Brother Brocket
Joseph Nash

S.] Goodyear Gr
Rich] Mr Pigson
Steps] Mr Daniel
bro John Nash
Richard Miles [Dead
Thos] Bro Mitchell
Wm] " Davis
Jer.] " Whitnell
Edw. Perkins
of Ed.] Ed Banister
Sister . . .

Mr Hooke Gr
Wm] Bro Fowler
Sen. Osborne
John] Bro Gibbs
Hen] " Glover
Mat.] " Gilbert Dead
John] Mr Wackeman
John] Bro Benham
Josh.] Bro Atwater
Thos Wheeler Jr
Geo.] Bro Larramore
Mr C. Sims
Andrew Greene
Daniel Greene
Robert Johnson
[John] Pendleton
Thos] Mr. Yale

Thos. Johnson
Thos Powell
Samuel Allen] Oliver Ball

bro Boykins [Jervis
Sam.l Hodgkins Gr
Mr Caffinch [John
Wm Ludington
Bro Thorpe [Wm
" Benham [Thos
" Bell [John
Mr John Johnson
Bro Low [Ard

Mr [illegible] Gr
Bro Munson [Thos
" Cooper [John
Eph.] How
bro. Mansfield [Rich
Thos Meeks
Mr Goodenhouse [Sam.l
Jeremiah How
Edl. Parker
John Bishop (p 44
Henry Line

Bro Whitehead [Sam.l
" Winstone [Sebelos
Thos. Beech
Bro] Atkinson [Lecke
Sister Charles [of John
John Allen ?
Sister Peck [of Henry
Good. Barker
Bro Bristow [Henry
Bro. Wilson [John

Dr Stiles Itinerary

New Haven Continued.

John Anderson
Capt Howe
m.10 Mr Umberfield
~~Henry Gilbert~~
Job Meacker
Edwd Paiston
[Peter Mallery]
sick at home

Wm Thomson
John Thomson
Th.] Bro Larrison
John Thomas
Peter Mallery
John Wakefield
Simo Hotch

Seaside quarter
Robert Pily
Matthew Hotch
Isaac] Mr Allerton Sr.
do.] Mr Allerton jr
James Rossell
Henry Gilbert [Russell
Wm Gilbert
Th. Bro Moore
Wm Holt
Robt] Bro Martin
Joseph Alsop
Wm Andrews
Wm] Bro Russell
John Hall
George Sandy
Thr.] Bro Browne
Wm Paine
Morgans
Henry Morell
Wm Bladon

Farmers
Dr] Bro Curtiss
Wm] " Potter
Robert] " Cosset
Mat] " Mouthrope
" Andrew
John Arkman
Samuel
Henry Line
John Thomson
Richard Beech
Henry Bowtell
John Downy
Timothy Mark
James Hatheaton
James Clarke
John Mellors

Continuation
Nathl Merriman
Thos. Barnes
Nicholas Baly
Ab. Kimberly
Joseph Mihan
Saml Mark
Edwd Patison
Jos. Waters [p. 57
Humph. Spencer
Thomas Hog
Thomas Beech
Antony Thomson
John Tompson
Richard Hubbel
John Bower
Wm P.

Isabel Godman
Thos Wheeler
Thos Wheeler jr ?
John Thomson
Wm Strabridge
John Tuttle
Andrew Hollwell
Wm Wilmot
Thos Trowbridge
Ed Hitchcock
Gaterson
John Potter
Jos. Benham
Reed Miles [Jr.
Henry Carter
Eswm Wackman
Thos. Tuttell
Seremer Johnson

Those with this mark were seated Feb. 1665-6. over males. Single men not seated from others.

Persons seated 1653-6 & not in preceding list.

Wm. Judson, Mr Mullins, J. Davenport jr, John Peakes, Mr Rotherford, Thos. Mulins, Jerh. Osborne, Geo. Constable, John Hadshon, Rich. Beckly, Mat Hitchcock, John Jones, Geo. Smith, Benj Wilmot, John Benham jr, Isaac Whitehead, John Venson, Isaac Beecher, Ralph Lines, M. Tackenor, Edwd. Camp, John Sackett.

N.B.

Mr Stiles Itinerary

Old meeting House in N. Haven, viz. the 2d one was 60 feet long – & 25 feet added afterwards. Breadth uncertain
It had 3 aisles – seats each side of broad aisle, on pulpit end, & next to [illegible] Cofw pews instead of seats on one side. 2 staircases into gallery on inside

Mrs Elizabeth Pool, a great proprietor of Taunton & an active promoter of its settlement Died May 21. 1654. aged 65. This monument erected by her next of kin. Joseph Borland Esq. 1771
She is called a Virgin, in the Inscription

1775
Thomas Hubbard of Boston. Letter July 31. 1662. son of Benjamin, and nephew of Samuel.
Benjamin H died Oct 28. 1660, leaving 5 children born in N. England – Benj. Eliz. Thos. Hannah [illegible]
Samuel was at Misquamicut (Westerly.) 1664
Hudson Clark, 3 dau & wife. Kept 7th Day Sabbath.

H. & G. Register 1867 } Benj. Hubbard of Boston & wife Alice, had children in Boston – Benjamin 1634, Elizabeth 1636, Thomas 1639, Hannah 1641. James

President Stiles Extracts

Newport. RI

Covenant of the settlers, dated 7th 1st mo. 1638

undersigned by

William Coddington
John Clarke
Wm Hutchinson
John Coggeshall
Wm Aspinwall
Samuel Wilbore
John Porter
John Sanford
Edwd Hutchinson Jr
Thomas Savage
William Dyre
William Freeborn
Philip Shearman
John Walker
Richard Carder
Wm Baulston
Edwd Hutchinson Sr
Henry Bull

Same day
Wm Coddington chosen Judge
Wm Aspinwall Secretary

Lands granted 20. 3mo 1638

List of men admitted to be inhabitants of the Island now called Aquidneck having submitted to the Government that is or shall be established therein

1634. 20. 3mo

Mr Samuel Hutchinson
Thomas Emmons
Richard Awards
Edwd Wilcocks
Thomas Clark
John Johnson
Wm Hall
John Briggs
Geo. Gardner
Wm Wattington
Mr Saml Gorton
John Weeks
Ralph Earle
Nicholas Browne
Richard Borden
Richard Clarson
1635 Mr Nicholas Olson
Thomas Spicer
Robert Potter
Wm Nodam
Sampson Shatton
Adam Mott
John Mott
Mr Robt Jeffries
Thomas Hill
James Carr
John Rogers
Robt Gilham

Jeremy Clarke
Nicholas Davis 12.9
Wm Baker
John Moore 16.9
Antony Paine 6.10
Geo. Potter
Wm. Richardson
Wm Quick 27.10
Samuel Davis
George Parker
Erasmus Bullock
George Lee 1.11
Thos. Hazard 24.11
Wm Cowlie
Jeffry Champlin
Richard Sarle
John Sisson
Thomas Weeder 7.12
John Tripp
Drummond Dowtch
John Marshall
Robert Stanton
Joseph Clarke
Robert Carr
George Layton
Wm Arnold
Wm Heaven
Thos Layton
Edward Pyle
Matthew Sutherland

Wm Brenton was there 2.11.1638
Randall Holden

2.4
27.4

President Stiles.

Freemen of the Colony of R. I. & Prov. Plant. 1655

Providence
Wm Arnold
Wm Carpenter
Wm Harris
Roger Williams
Roger Mowrie
Robert [illegible]
Richard Waterman
Gregory Dexter
John Throgmorton
John Brown
Thomas Harris
Thomas Angell
Thomas Olney sr
Thomas Olney jr
Samuel Bennet
Nicholas Power
Wm Barrow
Henry Redick
John Field
Wm Field
John Sailes
James Ashton
Wm Hawkins
Thomas Roberts
Thos Sucklinge
Henry Browne
Arthur Fenner
Wm Wickenden
Thomas Walline
Edward Jermain
John Joanes
Christoph Smith
Thos Hopkins
Edward Manton
Richard Scott
Hugh Bewitt
Joshua Winsor
Thos Clement
Matthew Waller
Nath Dickins
Thos Slowe

Portsmouth
Ralph Earle
John Tripp
Thos Hazard
John Anthony
Richard Borden
Samuel Wilbore Sr
Thos Cornell sr
John Porter
John Mott
Adam Mott sr
Adam Mott jr
Samuel Wilbor
Richard Hawkins
Thos Brookes
Nath Browning
Edward Fisher
Philip Sherman
Ralph Cowland
Thomas Fish
John Alsberre
Wm Hall or Hall
John Roome
Thos Cooke sr
Thos Cooke jr
Giles Slocum
John Coggeshall
Wm Almy
Thos Gorton
Gregory Cole
Sam Hutchinson
John Sanford
Wm Brenton
Samuel Wilbur Jr
Wm Baulston
John Mallason
Richard Morris
Wm Morris
Francis Brailow
Nicholas Burton
Thos Gennings

Portsmouth continued
John Briggs
George Packer
Thos Waite
James Badcock
Robert Ballort
John Fish
Thos Brownell
Wm Freeborn
Archer Paine
Wm Havens
Thos Laiton
Wm Woodhill
Geo Laighton
Wm James
John Lawton
Henry Eares
Robert Hazard
James Sanders
Matthew Greenell
Thomas Burden
John Cooke
- - Sheffield
Francis Burden
Samuel Jennings
Jonathan Mott
Richard Russell
John Lanfield Jr
James Weeden sr
69. Wm Baker
1656
70 Philip Tabor

President Stiles

Freemen 1655 — continued [illegible] records

Newport

John Coggeshall
Wm Coddington
Nicholas Easton
Jeremiah Clarke
John Clarke
Wm Dyre
Alexander Partridge
John Lorandall
Matthew West
Clement Weaver
Wm Weeden
Edw. Larkins
Richard Card
James Barker
Mark Lukar
John West
Edw. Thurston
John Thurston
Robert Griffin
John Wood
Richard Knight
John Browne
James Rogers
Jeffrey Champlin
John Horsden
Robert Carr
John Peckham
George Hamon
Caleb Carr
John Richmond
George Blisse
Edw. Greenman
Wm Richinson
James Weeder
Henry Bull
Thomas Clarke
Clement Weaver Sr.
Bartholomew Hunt
Robert Taylor

Newport con.

Jeremiah Gould
Wm. Jeffery
Joseph Clarke
Robert Spinke
John Vaughan
Robert Stanton
Peter Easton
John Coggeshall Jr
Robert Bennitt
Jeremiah Willis
Nicholas Cotterell
David Greeneman
Thomas Painter
Robert Hubs.
James Weeden Jr
Edw. Robinson
Richard Tew
John Smith
Wm Wittington
Henry Barnett
Clarke Ward
Thos. Vaculston
Thos. Gould
Daniel Gould
Samuel Hubbard
John Cawdall
Thomas Tooley
Peter Talman
Wm. Vaughan
Gwin Williams
Tobias Sanders
John Hull or Hall
John Easton
Wm. Sutherland
Nicholas Blackford
Edward Smith
[illegible] Arnold
James Mann
Wm. Devell
John Parker

Newport con

John Lanston
John Gould
Joseph Torey
Wm Havil
Jeremiah Wooley
Wm Case
Thomas Cleverton
Math. Boomer
Waterman
89 John Fairfield
1656
Hezekiah Holmes
Thos Dungan
Henry Perran
Lawrence Turner
Robert Burdick
Andrew Langworth

Warwick

Samuel Gorton
John Weeks
Randall Holden
Richard Carder
John Green Sr
Ezekiel Holman
Henry Townsend
John Smith
Stukely Westcoat
John Green Jr
John Atwell
Chr. Unthank
John Lippet
Rich. Townsend
Peter Greene
Thos. Thornicroft
James Greene
Thos. Greene
Walter Todd
Rich. Harris
Robert Westcoate
John Sweete
John Townsend
Peter Bazicott
Chr. Hawkhurst
Walter [illegible]
Thos. Staff
Edward Andrews

John Cooke
James Sweete
Thos. Ewington
Geo. Palmer
Amos Wescott
[illegible] Garrard
John Hayden
Geo. Baldwin
Samuel Borden Jr
Hen[illegible] Knowles

34

42
89
New. 89
War. 38
238.
7
245

Newport — from 3 pages back —

Inhabitants admitted since 2 of 3d 1638 (should be 1639, Mr Stiles thinks.)

Mr Nicholas Ward	Robert Root
Robert Field	Ezekiah Merritt
Thomas Stafford	James Burt
Job Tyler	John Bartlett
Thomas Savorie	Edward Andrews
Hugh Durdall	Sampson Salter
Mr Baker	Nicholas Cotterell
John Leyton	John Vaughan
Mr Wm Foster	John Smith
John Hall	John Merchant June 2
Toby Knight	Jeremy Gold
John Peckum	Enoch Hunt
Michel Williamson	Nathl. Adams
Mr Robert Lintell	Samuel Allen
Richard Smith	Geo. Allen
John Smith	Ralph Allen
James Rogers	Mr Thos. Burton
Wm Parker	Henry Bishop
John Grinman	John Hicks
Edward Rew	Edward Brown
John Macummore	Matthew Grinnell Aug 6

Tea Duties — Net revenue from Tea 1789 to 1796 did not average 1/. lb. 1797 and after much more — 1806 to 1816 over 3/. lb. Now 2/6. — 1826. 27. & 28. Ed. Enc. XVII. 130

Sales. East India Company sold in 100 years from 1710 to 1810, 750. 219. 016 lbs., of the value of £129. 804. 545 (about 5/9 a lb, duties included. 633. 748. 341 lbs for home consumption; 116. 470. 675 lbs exported.

Imports of Tea 1700. 91. 183 lbs: 1701. 66. 738; 1702. 37. 061 lbs: 1703. 77. 97 + lbs. 1706. 137. 748 lbs: 1709. 98. 715 lbs: 1710. 127. 299 lbs. The average of 11 years 1700 to 1710 inc. was only 80. 000 lbs a year. First 5 years was only 2/3 as much as least 5 (omitting 1705, only 6. 739 lbs.) Ed. Enc. XVII. 656

TEA — Edinburgh Encyclopedia — Vol. VI. 1813. p. 166.

Black Teas — mostly from Fokien. Most common is named from a mountain in F. Bouy or Vouy — ie Bohea. sold at 12 to 15. 2 Congo, a finer kind of Bohea. 25 to 27 costs. 3. Souchong better kind sold 40 to 50; 4. Pekao. sold 34 to 60 mildest of black teas. M. 14. 69

Green Teas — mostly from Kiangnan — differently prepared from black. 1. cheapest, Singlo, named from a mountain. sold at 24 to 26. 2 Hyson sold 50 to 60. 3. Gunpowder & tea rolled up in a round form, 65 to 70 Also Tunkay, Hyson skin, Skulan, &c.

This from Osbeck, chiefly.

Mr Stiles Extracts.

India goods & Tea. Misc. 2. 85

p 200. p 224. Tea imported into England in 1753,

m. 4. 78 3. 253. 900 pounds @ 4/. £642. 475

Pepper from E. Indies 2 millions pounds @ 1/.
Coffee from E. Indies 1. 144. 000 pounds @ 1/6
Rawsilk " " 203. 850 " @ 20/
Salt Peter " " 900 tons @ 10£ ton
Redwood " " 260 " @ 30£ "
China ware & drugs. 600 chests. £99. 600.

These are prices at the sales. — all 1. 202. 000 £
17 Ships with cargoes of piece goods — 1. 673. 000
(at sale prices) £2. 875. 000

Calicoes, Teas & silks make two thirds of the whole £395. 600

m. 17. 426 578. 4 pieces of Calico @ 13/4. — 395. 600
sold to foreigners.
He says Calicoes alone make 1/2 the import. [not so.

Tea imported 1730, 1. 707. 000 pounds in 4 Ships. Duty 4/d. 1/3 exported.
The consumption was then in Gt. B. about 1. 140. 000 lbs.
Calicoes in 3 ships 1730. & India silks, 371. 000 pieces
all to be exported.
Miscel, 4, 302. & 78 — does not agree with Miscel. 7. 142.

Importations from E. India & China in 1741. See Mis. 4. 78
all articles specified.
Only 1. 142. 000 lbs Tea — of this above 1 million bohea & single.

Tea. 1. 900. 000 lbs paid duty 1746; 2. 700. 000 lbs in 1750; 3. 200. 000 lbs 1753
See Mis. 4. 299.] Duty about 2/. That exported did not pay duty.

East India Trade. see Miscel. 7. 127. 128. 132. 142.
East India Goods. see " 4. 73. and 78, Misc 7. 110

Tea consumed about 1835 — Estimate for Gt Britain & Ireland 40
Mis. 4. 79 millions lbs: United States 10 millions; rest of Europe 15 millions.
Whole importation 65 millions of pounds in a year. (uncertain.)

Tea imported in G. Britain for home consumption in year 1838, 32. 366. 442 pounds;
in year 1839. 35. 136. 232 lbs. Chambers Inf. Probably more correct
than preceding. Coff 25. 818. 613 lbs. 1838; 26. 832. 268 lbs in 1839
Importation & duty 1835. 1837. Misc. 8. 376.

J. F. Davis: "The Chinese" London, 1840. gives the consumption of G. Britain
as follows — says tea was not much in use until the beginning of 18th cent.
Consumption — 1734. 632. 374 lbs — 1785. 10. 856. 578 lbs. 1789. 14. 534. 627
1746. 2. 358. 589 — 1800. 20. 358. 702 — 1795. 18. 394. 232
1754. 4. 205. 304 — 1833. 31. 829. 619 — 1805. 11. 647. 919
1768. 6. 892. 075 — 1815. 22. 378. 345 — 1810. 19. 093. 244
1825. 24. 830. 515

Lists of Sir Ed. Sug. [VII. 651.]
m. m. 17. 430.

New Haven Church — first members or Freemen.

The seven Pillars, Aug. 22. 1639.

Theophilus Eaton, Esq. — Mr John Davenport
Robert Newman — Matthew Gilbert
Thomas Fugill — John Punderson
Jeremiah Dixon

Some added before Oct. 28.

Mr Nathaniel Turner — Mr. William Andrews
Mr Samuel Eaton, — Mr. Ezekiel Cheevers
Lieut. R. Seely — John Clarke
— Thomas Jeffries — John Chapman
— Richard Hull
— Mr Lamberton 1640
— Mr Stephen Goodyear not down
— Mr John Wakeman "
— John Moss — 1640 "
— Mr Thos Gregson 1640 not down
— Thomas Welch — 1640
1640 Oct 29. Richard Perry — Andrew Hull
William Peck — Wm Sherman
John Gibbs — John Livermore.

1641. Oct 27. Jasper Crane I 1642 Mr R. Malbon
1642 Wm Davies — Wm Jones
John Brocket — John Nash
Samuel Whitehead — Robert Abbot Up. 16
Thomas Kimberly not down. — Thomas Larson
1643 William Preston
1644. Wm Thompson — Henry Lindall
Thomas Lupton — Wm Rusell
Henry Glover
1645 Jeremiah Whitnell — Robert Martin
Thomas James — John Gregory
John Meggs — Wm Fowler
Thos Mitchell — Philip Leake
John Cooper — Joseph Nash
1646 John Herryman

Baptisms in New Haven

1639. [illegible] of this year [illegible] in places below. [Sec p. 92

[Other baptisms are in H. & G. Register Vol. IX. Oct. 1855.

1639 William Andrews { Nathan. 17.9.1639.

1640

1639 Richard Hull { John 24.3.1640 ; [illegible] 20.12.41.
8.101.

Wm Tharp { Nathaniel 24.3.40 ; Elizabeth Ap. 43. John July 43.
Samuel 14.4.46. Ebenezer 3.9.45

Nathaniel Turner { Isaac 7.4.1640

Wm Preston { Jeriel 14.4.1640 { Hackaliah / Eliasaph } Twins 9.2.1643
8.85 Joseph 24.11.46 [illegible] (Wm)

Thomas Bugell. { Mercy, 2.6.1640 ; John 13.4.1641 ; Pledge son 1.12.45

1639 Richard Perry { Mary 4.8.1640 ; Micajah. 31.8.41. Samuel. 8.4.45
John 5.4.1647. Gideon 2.7.49.

1639 Andrew Hull { Hannah 4.8.1640
b. 10. Sarah 4.8.1640

Sisley Williams { Hannah 11.8.1640 [Widow Williams. p. 11. 1641.
[illegible] 5.1.40.

Elizabeth Tuttell (w. of Wm.) { Jos. ch. 22.9.1640 ; Sarah April 42 ; Elizabeth 9.9.45.
Simon. 28.1.47. ; Benjamin 29.8.48 Mercy. 19.3.50
Nathaniel 29.12.52

1639 Mercy Browning (wife of Henry) { Zephaniah 11.8.40 ; Ebenezer 10.3.46
Hannah 5.11.1639

1639 Ezekiel Cheever { Samuel 17.9.1639
Mary. died Jan. 29. 1639 Mary 29.9.40 ; Ezekiel. 12.4.1642. Eliz. 6.2.45.
Sarah 21.7.46 ; Hannah 25.4.48

New Haven Baptisms

Transcribed

1639 Edward Wyggleswortth { Abigail 1.10.1640
8.96

Margaret Lambertson { Mercy 17.11.40; Desire Mch 14.42; Obedience 9.12.44
164.p. (wife, George) (9.12.44)

1639 William Peck { Joseph 17.11.40
8.124

John Allis { John 5.11.1639
Samuel 4.2.1641, Abigail April 10.42
Joseph Nov 6.43. – Ephraim 16.9.45. [illegible] 11.2.47
Mercy 1.2.49. John 20.8.50. Elizabeth Oct 7.52
Isaac Nov 30 55 Betty Jan. 2.53.
died 1652 see other p.90 Nov 4.

1639 John Walter { Mary [illegible], Hannah 28.7.46

Henry 46 Glover { Mary 12.4.41: Mercy 16.6.43: Hannah 20.3.46
John 8.8.48. Abigail 24.1.52. Sarah Dec 9.55

Thomas James { Nathaniel 1.6.41

1639 John Cooper died 1689 { Hannah born 38 / Mary 6.31 } 15.6.41: John, 28.3.42: Sarah 21.7.45
8.119. 1 son John, & some daughters 89

1639 John Livermore { Samuel. 15.6.41; Daniel. 7.8.1643
dau. 1.4.45. Mary. 12.7.47

p 163. Stephen Goodyear { Hannah, Oldn. mar. 1656.
Stephen. aug. 41. Lydia June 45 an infant.
Andrew 8.2.49. John born March 18. 57.
Hester born May 12. 1654
3 Hatchby wife Mrs.

1639 Wm Potter died 62 { Mary & Sarah, 22.6.41: Hope Oct 44: Nathaniel 22.10.44.
8.102. Rebekah 11th mo. 43. w Joseph.

John Potter { Samuel 17.8.1641

× Benjamin Osborne bap. 3.11.46.
Eleanor Stint born Jan.y 44: Eleazer Stint 16.6.46 bap – born 4.1.p same as previous one.
× John Browne born April 7.40 × Samuel Browne Aug. 7.1645 bap
× John Clerk born — 1637 × Ebenezer Browne 21.4.46 bap on born
see forward.
× Samuel C[illegible] " 1639
× Sarah Charles " Oct 1637. or 31.
× John Beckly " March 6. 41
× Elizabeth Peck bap. May 1643 × Eleanor Peck. March 11. 43.
× Elizabeth Morris " Dec 20. 1643 × John Morris. 12.1.45
see opposite

New Haven Baptisms

✓ William Ebbard { Hannah 31.8.1641; Esther 5.1.1642.
Mary 20.11.44. Phebe Jan 10.46 Sarah 20.8.48
Rebekah Feb 30.50. Timothy Oct 7.55. John
Abigail 19.6.1660. - Samuel Mar 8.53.

1639 Thomas Kimberly { Abiah. 19.10.1641 — Eleanor 17.9.1653
8.233.

✓ Jasper Crane { Debra 12.4.1642; Mercy 1.1.45
Micah. May 47. [Jasper bond 1651

1639 Robert Newman { Bethiah. 2.8.42. Grace 24.8.46
[died 50

1639 William Ewes (died 1648 See Estates p. 88.) 4 ch. { Phebe. 2.8.42. John. 29.10.44
2 more ch. Joseph & a dau.

1639 Francis Browne (died 1668) Mary { Eleazar. 16.8.42 John born Sep. 17.1640.
Samuel Aug 7. 45. Ebenezer bap. 7.8.1646 on July 1647.
(Parents to 3 l. if not named. Lydia in will & 4 sons.

Sister Osborne wife of Richard (perhaps) { Rebeckah. 23.8.42; Increase 5.12.1642
Benjamin 3.11.46 (no parent named)

✓ Grace Todd (wife of Christopher) { John 10th mo. 42; Samuel 45. 20.2.
Mary 16.7.47; [illegible] 15.10.1650
Mercy 15.12.55 Michael June 11.53

1639 Lewis Boykin { Nathaniel 11.10.42; Bethiah April 43.
8.100. born Sept. 41 Sarah 18.11.45

✓ Thomas Morris { Elizabeth Dec 20.43 (subaqk)
Hannah 4.4.43; John. 8.1.1646
8.5. born 42.
Eleazar 29.8.48. Thos. & Ephraim 1.8.1651
Joseph 25.1.56.

1639 (John) Pendleton { Anna. 3 [illegible]
8.112

1639 to Stratford. to Eliz T.? (Prob. Richard) yes. Beach { Mary. [illegible] 4 born. Benj. born Oct 3.44
Azariah born July 46. Mercy bap. 1648 (see forward 208

1644 (Richard) Miles { Annah [illegible] .1642; John 8th mo 14.
8.104. Samuel bap. at Milford, April 12 1640.

✓ (John) Bracket { John 31.10th.42; Befruitful Twins
Mary 28.7.46 Benjamin 23.12.44
Selina 3.4.48; Abigail 24.1.50
Samuel 16.11.51

New Haven Baptisms

163 (Matthew) 8.105 — Moulthrop { Elizabeth born 38. bap. 42
Mary " 41 " 42
son Matthew not down.

✓ Powell. (wife of Thomas P.) { Hannah born in 41. bap. 1643: Priscilla 44
Mary 20.5.45: Martha 23.11.48. Martha Jan. 50
Hester June 6. 53.

163 Thomas Munson 8.116 { Samuel 7.6.43; Hannah 11.4.48
Mary 26.11.1639.

163 Thomas Gregson 8.86-129. { Phebe 1.8.1643: Abigail 23.12.44

✓ Sarah Rutherford { Sarah 1.8.1643: Lydia bap. 44
John 19.5.46. Mary 24.1.1650
Caleb Oct. 48. Elizabeth June 16.57

X Allen { Mary 26.9.43 (supposed)

1644 Rev. Edward Hitchcock 8.99 died 1659. left 4 ch. { Mary. Abigail. John. 15.10.1644
Samuel born 8 Apr. 12.46 — Joseph 16.11.47

✓ Ann Wakefield wife of John { Hannah. 29.10.44; Mary aug. 4.
Mary 24.6.45. Martha 19.2.50.

✓ (Matthew) Gilbert { John April 44: Sarah 7.2.46. Mary 22.4 51.
Rebekah 15.2.[illegible]: Hannah April 53
Matthew June 55. Samuel 4.6.57. John 19.7.58

1639 Edward died 1670. see page 97. Pattison { John died Jany. 44: Elizabeth July 1644
only child. mar. Thos S. 11.12.

163 (William) 8.3. Russel { Samuel 16.12.44
Hannah 4.6.50. Noadiah 25.5.59.

✓ Thomas Lampson { Jonathan 21.1.1645

1639 John Clark died 1648. see other book p. 88. 8.88. { Hester 4.1.45. Earlier John born 1637.
Samuel " 1639.
Abigail

✓ Jeremiah How 7.3 member Lynn ch. rec'd by Letter: Bethia born May 48 no parents
Elizabeth 30.1.16. Jeremiah born 1650
Joseph in 1653. John + Ebenezer baptised June 1656.

✓ (Henry) Peck died 1654. see Will p. 90. { Elizabeth. Mary 43. Eleazar March 11. 43 (4.
Joseph + Benjamin 5.7.1647
Joseph called oldest son

New Haven Baptisms

Here. to Stamford.
1639. Sesin Brown wife of Peter { Mercy . 6 . 2 . 45 : Elizabeth 1. 6. 47

1639 | Antony | Thompson sr by 2d wife { Hannah 8. 4. 4[illegible] : Lydia 24. 5. 47
Ebenezer 15. 8. 48. [Ebenr. not in will but ad all or 3 dau

8. 89. 91.
Sarah Smith of Stratford church, letter to this. { Hannah . 23. 4. 45 ; Sarah 6. 42, Martha 6. 42, Hannah 6. 44, all 14. 10. 1645
Mercy & Elizabeth 22. 12. 45 (6. 45)
— Evidently 2 Sarah Smiths, min. Geo & Neh. most of above being a George S.
See next page. See 8. 0.

✓ Adam Nic { John 11. 6. 45 ; Barachiah 14. 12. 46
Hester 10. 1. 50.

9. 2 ✓ Matthew Campfield { Samuel 19. 8. 45 ; Sarah 24. 3. 1647
Hannah 22. 4. 51 (no parent mon)

✓ Roger Allin { Samuel 4. 4. 45 . Mary 26. 9. 47.
John 2. 8. 47 . Sarah 12. 9. 49

Mr Wm Hooke { Elizabeth . 14. 10. 45 . Mary 3. 7. 47
Wm Hooke p 46.

✓ Wm Bradley surname { Joseph 14. 11. 1645 . Martha Oct. 48

✓ John Evance { Daniel . 15. 1. 1646

8 Robert Mark a merchant { Mary 20. 3. 46 ; John 28. 3. 48
Stephen 15. 3. 52 (no parent mon)

✓ | Henry | Lindell & London { Mary 19. 5. 46 ; Sarah 29. 8. 48
Hannah 19. 11. 50 . Rebekah Oct 20. 52 & 53
Grace 5. 2. 56. Mary 30. 11. 58

8. 260. (John) to Norwalk Gregory { Joseph 28. 5. 46 ; Thos. 19. 1. 48

✓ | John | Hall { John & Sarah . 9. 6. 46 ; John 24. 3. 47 Sarah 24. 3. 47
Samuel 24. 3. 48 Thomas 26. 1. 49
Jonathan 15. 2. 51 David 15. 1. 52

8. 353 John Sherman of Milford { Samuel . 23. 6. 46

N Haven Baptisms

x | Robert | Newman see back { Grace 24. 8. 46. died 1650

Sarah Smith wife of Nehemiah } Nehemiah 24. 8. 46 { married (p. 42) in 1646. Nath. Smith m. N. H. 1649.

v John Nash 8.7. { Elizabeth 3. 11. 46 ; Sarah 29. 5. 49. Mary Jan 14. 52 : Hannah July 29. 55

| John | Harriman { John 24. 11. 46 ; Elizabeth 22 5. 48
8.115.

8.99: died 1659 | John | Linson { Hannah. 28. 1. 47 ; John. 8. 8. 48
1639

Mercy on preceding page seems to belong here

1639 | George, Prob. | Smith 2.6. { Joseph 18. 2. 47 ; Elizabeth 16. 7. 49 : Samuel 7. 10. 51 Joseph Aug 14. 55 : Nathan 8. 12. 56

v | Philip | Leake { Eleazer. 12. 7. 47 ; Thomas 21. 11. 48 Philip born Aug 1646 Johanna 21. 1. 1658. : Mary bap. June 16. 51

x | Richard | Beckly { Mary 12. 7. 47 ; Benjamin 10. 1. 50 Nathaniel born Oct 15. 53 : Hannah born Oct 1. 56.

v Brother James probably James 765. { Elisha, Nathaniel, Abel, Abigail. all at a time — and Dad. about April 1648. Ruth 24. 1. 50

Sister Beech (wife of Richard) { Benjamin born 44 see page 705, Azariah born 46. July p. 136. Mercy, 21. 3.

v | Ephraim | 9 3. Pomeroy { Ephraim Mary. 22. 8. 48 (born 1645 & 1646

v | Theophilus | Higginson { Theophilus. 11. 10. 48 ; Samuel 15. 7. 50.

v | Robert | Talmage { Abigail 13. 3. 49 ; Thomas. 20. 8. 1650 Sarah Sept 19. 52 : John 11. 7. 1654 Enoch Oct 4. 56. Mary 25. 9. 1659.

v Samuel Marsh m. N.H. 45-46 No 8. p. 1 { Mary born 48 Samuel " 49 Comfort " 52 } baptized 20. 1. 1653

Hannah 24. 6 — 1655
Elizabeth 11. 12. 57 — John 2 23. 61
Child (p. 105) — — 63

× Lydia Thomson 24.5.47
× Ebenezer Brown, July. 47.
Susanna } cy. 5.7.47
John }
× Joseph Peck } 5.7.47
Benjamin Peck }
× Azariah B... born July 46
× Philip Leake " Aug. 46
× Samuel Hitchcock " 8.10.46
bap. 26.
× John Allen bap. 2.8.47.
× Jos Hitchcock " 16.11.47
× Abiah Hill " 23.11.47
× Mercy Atwater " 4.1.48
× Bethiah How born May. 48
× Hannah Wilmot bap 21.3.48
× Mercy Wilmot " 24.3.48
× John Parker " 8.8.48
× born 45 Thomson " 15.8.48
× Eleanor Morris " 29.8.48
× John Lobenstine " 49
× Jonathan Fowler " 1.5.49
× Elizabeth Smith " 16.7.49
× Elias Wilmot " 22.7.49
John Abbot (of Robert) " 7.8.
× Damaris Atwater " 21.8.49
× Sarah Allen " 12.9.49
× Rebekah Buston " 10.1.50
× Ruth James " 24.1.50
× Elizabeth Parker (Henry Jr.) " 24.1.50
× Hope Parker " 26.3.50
ch. of Arthur H. dec. No 8. 89. } Mercy Holbridge } " 30.4.50
John Holbridge }
× John Nash of Joseph 14.3.50
× Mary Parker 27.2.48

× Jeremiah How born July 50
× Samuel Russell bap 4.6.50
× Hannah 1st " 15.7.50 of Wm
× Eliz. Winston " 12.10.50
× Ann Hill " 12.11.50
× Hannah Bishop " 1.4.51
d. of James B. of Branford.
Abigail Abbot } of B.
Robert Abbot } of R. but A.
Eliz. & Mary Swaine of B
Bethiah & Hosten Lawrence of B
Samuel, Peter & Mercy }
Betts of B
Aaron & Moses Blatchley
Mercy, Hannah and
Daniel Dod. of B.
all baptized 1.4.1651.

× Mary Gilbert 22.4.51
× Hannah Canfield 22.4.51
Jonathan, Hannah, Thos
& John Sargeant children
of Jona. S. of Branford
born 10.10.1693 10.8.51
× Thos & Eph. Morris 1.8.51
× John Chidsey 10.9.51
× Samuel Buston 7.10.51
× Sam'l Smith 7.10.51 of Geo.
× Sam'l Brocket 16.11.51
× Hannah Nash of Jno. 23.11.51
× Abram Bradley 1.8.51.
× David Atwater 13.6.51
× Hester Winston 15.12.51
× Eliz. Mitchell 22.12.51 of Thos
born 6 mo. 51
× Stephen Meadin 15.3.52
× Lydia Parker 19.2.52
× Mary Bradley 1.3.52
× Mercy Nash Jan. 14.52

Nitawan Baptisms

× Joanna Alwater 11. 12. 1652
× Grace Bishop 30. 12. 1652
× Martha Powell Jan. 1650
× Sarah Bishop circ 9. 1. 1651
× Jonathan Hall 15. 2. 1651
× Mary Leake June 16. 1651
× David Hall 15. 1. 1652
× Daniel [illegible] on son of Mark of sister Johnson — born 48 } March 1652 [illegible] ?
× Grace Watson March 31. 53
× Hannah Gilbert April 53
× Samuel Gibbard May 8. 53
× Michael Todd June 11. 53
× Esther Moss Jan. 2. 53
× Elizabeth Thomas } 12. 11. 53
× Samuel Thomas
× Tabitha Thomas [illegible]
× Samuel Johnson March 6. 53 of John
× Hester Powell June 6. 53
× Joseph How " Sept. 53
× Nathaniel Beckly born Oct 15. 53
Mary Thompson } bap 17. 7. 54
Anna
× John Alwater " 1. 9. 54
× Mary Caffinch " 9. 5. 54
× Grace Winston " 30. 3. 55
× Matthew Gilbert " June 55
× Hannah Nash " July 29. 55
× Sarah Bishop " July 29. 55
× Ebenezer Hill " Aug. 14. 55
× Joseph Smith " Aug 14. 55
× Mary Osborne } " Oct 21. 55
× Elizabeth Osborne } " Oct 21. 55
× Joseph Chedsey " 17. 11. 55
× Mark Fowler " 10. 6. 56
× Elizabeth Daniel born 55 " 30. 9. 56
× Jeremiah Osborne

× Joanna Daniel born 1. 1. 1652 bap 10. 6. 1656
× Hannah Hill bap. 1652
× Joseph Morris " 25. 1. 56
× John Watson " Sept 56 of Edw.
× Abigail Hudson " 8. 12. 56
× Children of sister Johnson wife of Thomas J. John & Joseph — 8. 12. 56
× Nathan Smith 8. 12. 56 [illegible]
× Child of Sister Johnson, wife of John J. Hannah 8. 12. 1656
× Eliz. Caffinch 18. 12. 56
John Touchenell [No 8 ph] 17. 12. 52
Abigail do 1. 12. 54
× Daniel do — 9th Mo. 56
Betty — all bap. 8. 12. 56
Hannah 13. 1. 59.
× John How } June 56
Ebenezer How }
Eleazar Holt born 51
Thomas " " 53
Joseph " 55
Benjamin " 56 } 7
(Ch. of Wm. Holt)
× Benjamin Bradley 12. 2. 57
× Sarah Hudson 12. 2. 57
Elizabeth Alsup born June 50 bap. 26. 2. 57
Sarah Alsup " Sept 15. 52 bap. 26. 2. 57
Mary Alsup born Oct 3. 53 bap. 26. 2. 57
Abigail Alsup born Nov 4. 56 bap 26. 2. 57.
× Daniel Chedsey 4. 8. 57
× Abiah Barnet of Wat B 7. 12. 57

Northampton Baptisms.

Abraham, Elizabeth, Mary, John } Dowlittle, ch. of Abraham D
bap 24.1.1657

v Abraham 7 years 14 weeks old; Elizabeth 5 years 6 mo
Mary 3 " 3 mo " ; John about a yr
Abigail bap. 23.3.1659

v John Jackson { Mary 3.9.57; Grace. 6.12.58.
Mehitabel 1.2.60. Hannah 15.1.63

v John Bowers { Ruth 20.10.57; Samuel 5.9.65

v Henry Bisto { Lydia. 7.12.57; John 28.9.59. Mary 9-9 61
Hannah 13.11.63; Abigail 23.2.66
Rebekah 10.1.50; Samuel 10.7.51. Mary 1653 not down

x Sister Johnson (wife of Thomas) { Abigail. 21.12.57; Sarah 28.9.59

x Sister Daniel { Rebekah 28.12.57 | see 3 pages forward

x Sister Leke or Lete (wife of Philip Leake) { Johanna 28.1.54

v Wm Fowler (to Milford) { Deborah 24.1.1658. Wm. 22.11.64.
Mary 16 17.11.1655; Joseph 1.5.1640 (no parents to 2 last)
Jonathan 1659 not in bap. Rems

John Browne of Milford; Hannah 3.3.1654

v John Allen { Elizabeth & Lydia. 23.3.1658.
Hannah 28.9.59. Mary 30.1.62. John 13.11.63
Sarah 19.9.66.

v Sister Meeker (wife of Thomas M.) { Nathaniel, Daniel, Thomas & Rebecca
all bap. 23-3-1658 - Abigail 22.1.59
Caleb 15.10.61. Samuel 21.12.63; Hannah 12.6.66

Richard Baldwin of Milford; Theophilus. 19.7.58

v Henry Lines { Johanna 24.8.58; Samuel 4.1. 59/60
Hopestill dau. 9.9.61

v Samuel Rutchell { Elizabeth 13.1.59. Abigail 11.3.01.

John Baldwin of Milford; Abigail. 27.1.59

Mr Thos Yale { Martha 28.1.1660; Abigail 22.4.1660.
| see 8. page 4. |

21. New Haven Baptisms

. . . . son of Joshua Atwater 21.9.58
× Mary Sarah Henry Lendon 30.11.58
× Johanna Osburn of Sister O. 30.11.58
× Noadiah Russell 25.5 — 59
Mary Kimberly of Hamch July 59
× Hester Bradley of Wan. 25.9.59
× Abigail Bishop of John 22.11.59
× Abigail Atwater of David 1.2.60
× Mary Hudson of Sister H. 8.5.60
× Samuel Tuttle of Sister H. 14.8.60
× Austin Winston of John. 19.10.60.
× Caleb Chedsey of John 24.9.61
× Mary Atwater 22.2.62
× Hester Winston of John - - - 62
× . . . . Tuttle. Dau of Sis. 63
× Hannah Chedsey of John 28.12.63
× Sarah Johnson of John J. 27.6.64
× Sarah Bradley of Wan 25.4.65
× Eleazer Osborne of Sister O. 14.11.65
× Ebenezer Chedsey of John 23.1.66
✓ Isaac How of Ephraim 16.7.66
× Samuel Bishop of Geo. 19.9.66.
. . . . terms after this recorded for 19 years or until 6th Prevport. 1685.

Micah Tompkins son of Micah of Milford 27.9.59

John Parmerly. son of John P. of Guilford, 5.3.60

✓

✓ Thos Johnson
John & Joseph 8.12.1656
Abigail 21.12.1657.

✓ John Johnson
Daniel born 48. bap. 52
Hannah bp. 8.12. 56
Sarah 27.6.64.

✓ J. or T. Sarah - - 28.9.57.
✓ J. Samuel Mantl. 53

✓ James Bishop { Hannah 1.4.51 : Grace 30.12.1652 : Sarah July 29.55
Elizabeth 57 not recorded ; Abigail 22.11.59
John & Ruth 62 & 64 not born ; Samuel 19.9.66

✓ John Hudson { Abigail 8.12.56 : Sarah 12.2.1657 : Mary 8.5.60

✓ Sister Blackley wife of Samuel { Mary. Samuel & Ebenezer. Hannah } bap. 16.7.1666.

✓ Sister Osborne wife of Jeremiah { Mary & Elizabeth Oct. 21.1658. ; Jeremiah 30.9.56
Johannet 30.11.1658 : Elizabeth 14.11.1665

New Haven Baptisms

✓ Nathaniel Merriman } John, Abigail, Mary. 27.4.61
8.5. Caleb 25.4.65

✓ Sister Barnes } Abigail & Daniel. 27.4.61
(wife of Thomas B.) Mary Bee. 20.5.63

✓ Rafe Lines } John, Joseph & Benjamin. 27.4.61
Hannah. 27.11.65

× Sister Whichell } Abigail. 11.6.61
(Ann means Ritchell. see back)

× Sister Thomas } Joseph. 9.9.61 [See next page

✓ George Pardee { George 13.3.62, Mary same day
Elizabeth same day, Rebecca 23.2.66

✓ Sister Rose { John 13.3.62; Daniel 17.9.63
p.76 (Rosse on other book) (wife of Geo. Rosse)

Sister Sherry. { Children - not named 62; Daniel 27.11.65
Ebenezer. 30.6.63.

✓ Mr Jones { daughter - 62; Mary. 23.8.64
Samuel 29.5.66

✓ Sister Mallery { Thomas, Daniel, Mary 11.5.1663
8.1. (wife of Peter) John 17.3.64

✓ Sister Preston { Sarah & Mary. 24.5.64
(of Edw. Prest.)

✓ John Davenport { John 11.4.65; Elizabeth 12.9.66
p.146.

✓ Sister Newman } John & Sarah. 27.11.65
(wife of Richard.) Mercy. 27.11.65.

✓ Bro. (Abraham) Deckerman } Hannah - 12.10.65

Sister Hemingway { Sarah & Samuel 23.1.1666.
p.111 (wife of Samuel)

✓ Sister Tuttle { Daniel, Mary, Samuel, Sarah. 23.1.66
(wife of John.)

New Haven Baptisms.

8.p.2. | Joseph | Nash { John 14.5.1650: Hannah 23.11.1657.

8.9a. 8.p.95 96. Benj. died 51. | Wilmot Jr { Hannah 21.3.48. Mercy 21.3.48. Elizabeth 23.7.1649.

1644 8.100. | Edward | Walton { Grace Oct 31.53. John Sept. 1656

1644. 8.101 | Edward | Parker { Mary 27.2.48: Hope 26.3.50. Lydia 19.2.52 — pub. John 8.8.48.

" | John | Winston { Elizabeth 12.10.50. Hester 15.12.57. Grace 30.3.55 John not down — Austin 19.10.60. Hester 62

" | David | Atwater { Mercy 4.1.1648: Damaris 21.8.1649 David 13.6.1651: Joshua 11.12.1652 John, 1.9.54 — son 21.9.58 — Abigail 1.2.60 Mary 22.2.62 —

" | Robert Hill { Abiah 23.11.47: John 12.11.50: Hannah 1652 Ebenezer Aug 14 55.

" | John | Chidsey { John 10.9.51. Joseph 55. Oct 21: Daniel 4.8.57 Caleb 24.9.61. Hannah 28.12.63: Ebenezer 23.1.66 Some are not recorded

" | John | Charles { Sarah born Oct. 37 (or 1631) John 13.3.1649.

" | William | Bradley { Joseph 4.11.1645. Martha Oct. 1648. Abraham 1.8.1651: Mary 1.3.1652: Benjamin 12.2.57 Hester 25.9.1659: Sarah 25.4.1665.

" | Stephen, Daniel { Joanna born 52. bap 10.6.1656. Elizabeth bap 10.6.56. born 55 Rebekah 28.12.57.

" | John | Caffinch { Sarah 9.1.51: Mary 9.5.54: Elizabeth bap 18.12.56.

| John | Thomas { Elizabeth. Samuel 12.11.53. Tabitha 13.12.53. Joseph 9.9.61

" | Martin | Tichenor { John 17.2.52: Abigail 1.12.54: Daniel Oct 9.56 These are twins — all baptized 8.12.56: Hannah bap 13.1.59 — a daughter in 1663 Samuel " 14.8.60.

4 | Jeremiah | How { Jeremiah

New Jersey

Mahlon Stacy of West Jersey wrote to his brother, 26th of the 4th month, 1680. Some of his statements are, that:—

Orchards were laden with apples, & cider made: and peaches so plenty that some gathered them in carts. He had known 40 bushels of wheat from one bushel sown. Great store of wild fruits as strawberries, cranberries, & hurtleberries, which are like our bilberries but sweeter. Cranberries are like cherries for color & bigness: an excellent sauce is made of them for venison, turkeys and other great fowl, and they are better to make tarts than gooseberries or cherries. Indians bring them to our houses. Brother Robert had this year cart loads of cherries. Great plenty of venison and fowls. Indians bring 7 or 8 fat bucks to our houses, of a day. Fish very plenteous. Herrings easily caught. Beef & pork plenty & cheap. and good sheep. "The common grass of this country feeds beef very fat; I have killed two this year." I have seen 80 killed at Burlington this fall, fat oxen & cows. Besides herrings, we have rockfish, catfish, shads, sheeps heads, sturgeons. Fowls are plenty, as ducks, geese, turkeys, pheasants, partridges and others. It is a brave country. There is some barren land, & more wood than some wish. Corn will not grow without labor.

In another letter, he says they had sent a ketch to Barbadoes & Saltertudas, & he had returned to Burlington. All our people are well — not one desires to return to England. 26. 4th. 1680

[See New Jersey & Newark settlers. 8. p. 150 151
See New Jersey No 10. p 1 to 16
see part of do. in Hubbard Mscpt No 3. 228

New Jersey

Description by the Proprietors, Feb. 1681.82

Soil, climate, fishery, &c. It produces all sorts of English grain and Indian corn, flax and hemp. There is sufficient meadow & marsh for the uplands; even the barrens produce grass fit for grazing cattle. The country is stored with deer, conies, turkeys, pigeons partridges, plover, quails, swans, geese ducks &c. It produces grapes, plums, mulberries; also apricots, peaches, pears, apples, quinces, water-melons &c. They pretend that these fruits are "the natural product of this country". They have horses, cows, hogs & some sheep. Good harbors. It affords for exportation, horses, beef, pork, pipe-staves, boards, bread, flour, wheat, barley, rye, Indian corn, butter, cheese, which are exported to the islands, and to Spain, Portugal, Canaries, &c. They send whale oil, beaver, mink, raccoon and marten skins to England. — The Indians are but few, & are more serviceable than injurious. They sell skins & furs to the English. — The price of passage to this province is 5 pounds per head for those above 10 years; those under 10, pay 50/ and sucking children nothing. Freight of goods is usually 40/ per ton. The best time from mid summer to the latter end of September. — Things necessary, are apparel of all sorts & household stuff; utensils of husbandry and building; linen & woolen cloths & stuffs fit for apparel. — Musketoes, flies & gnats must be expected there as elsewhere

M. 9 1711.12

M. 7. 1682

1687. Great scarcity of food in West Jersey and Pennsylvania. They were supplied with corn from New England

New Jersey

Punishment | Mis. 9. 404.

They punished by stocks, fines, imprisonment and whipping, offences not capital.

Drunkenness, Sabbath breaking, swearing, were punished: games, bullbeating, cockfighting forbidden. Night walkers or revellers after nine o'clock, were punished, unless excused. Disrespectful language might not be used in reference to those in office. Lids were fined. They had some Thanksgiving days. (These remarks may refer to East Jersey alone.)

Slavery existed in N.J. Was promoted by the British government. They were severely punished. "Burning alive being a punishment frequently resorted to". July 5. 1750, two negroes were burnt at Perth Amboy for the murder of their mistress.

M. 4. 182

M. 4. 180. In New York, 1741. the negro plot "which had its existence only in the panic stricken minds of the people of New York" caused many executions both by hanging and burning

Mis. 9. 404 | M. 13. 53.

M. 8. 158 Wild Beasts. 1682, the bounty for killing wolves was 15/ by the town + 15/. by the county. In 1714 the bounty was extended to panthers and foxes. In 1751. bounty for wolves 60/.

Waggon went from Amboy to Burlington and back once a fortnight, in 1707, + before. to transport goods. It was a monopoly.

A stage line, "with seats on springs", called stage waggons, went through in 2 days in summer and three in winter, 1766, by way of Trenton. In 1752, passengers were 5 days on the way!

The Mail was carried on horseback down to the revolution or near it + moved faster than passengers. 1729. to 1754. the mail between N. York & Philadelphia, went once a week in summer & once a fortnight in winter.

New Jersey

"New Jersey Gazette" established at Burlington Dec. 5 1777.

"American Magazine" began at Woodbridge Jany. 1758. Published monthly. Ceased March 1760.

Prices 1668. Winter wheat 5/. Summer wheat 4/6 Peas 3/6. Indian corn 3/. rye 4/. barley 4/ beef 2d a pound, 50/ a barrel. Pork 3½, and 70/. Ill 1675

misc. q. 293 1675. Tallow 6. green hides 3 (1675) dry hides 6. tobacco 4 bacon 6.

1678. W. wheat 4/6. S. wheat 4/. I. corn 2/6. rye 3/6 barley 3/6. beef per pound 2. per barrel 40/. Pork 3d per pound and 60/ a barrel.

1677. Ordinary Keepers: not to take over 10/8 Gallon (Eng. & Ill.) for liquors retailed by the gill; per quart 2/6. Wine to be 7/. gallon, cider 4 quart. meals 8d each; oats 9d a peck: pasture of horses 6 a day by the week in summer 1/6: in winter 1/8.

misc. q. 370

1684. Pork & beef 2 lb. wheat 4/. I. corn 2/6, Venison 1/6 qr. or 1d a pound, eggs 3 doz: oats 1/8. barley 2/. mutton 8 lb. Their currency then said to be 1/5 more than sterling. (It was more than that above sterling.)

(Mass. q. 9. 45) (3/pd.)

1764. the heads of about 50 families in Elizabeth Town made an engagement to retrench expenses at funerals, "as the giving of scarfs, gloves & liquor, and wearing black apparel as mourning; nothing but a black crape round the arm being allowed for the future." This was concurred in by many in New York, Boston, & Philadelphia. An economical measure, owing to the times.

misc. q. 355 Ill. 15. 44

1682. Members of Assembly had 4/. a day. In 1686. they had 3/. a day in money, pork or corn. In 1698. 5/. and councillors 6/. They had pay for travel.

1737. Sheck Sadlit a native of Berytus in Syria, came over — landed at Boston in Nov. Went on to N. Y. N. J. & Phila. Wrote & spoke Arabic. Pretended to be an Eastern Christian prince, tributary to Turkey. — Grand Seignior had sent for his head. He fled to Russia, & to England. Contributions were made for him in N. Y. N. J and Phila.

misc. 1. 105 Ill. 13. 375 Ill. 2. 294.

He arrived in Boston July 20. 1737. was in Philadelphia 1739. Smith's History of N. Jersey.

New Jersey.

M.10.142 1704-5. Winter was very severe & much snow in Dec. & Jan.
1708. Winter very cold
1715 Locusts came out of the ground in May, every where
M.2.129. M.11.114 made a great noise in the woods. Hogs & poultry fed on them. Indians boiled & ate them.
It was a fruitful year. Wheat 2/3.: Corn 1/10
rye 1/8. Barrel cider 6/.

Indian names & their meaning in Smith's N.J.

Assunpink — Stony Creek.
Ramkokas, or } they did not
Lamikas } pronounce r
Mantas. Frogs.
Peechalee. a duck
Cauhawuk a goose
quink quink. a tit (mouse)
Pullupha. a duck
Shingas. a wolf

Swedes raised many turkeys, it is said.
M.13. p.317 Kalm says they used Sassafras for tea, & red dye.
M.3.98 They made beer & brandy from persimmons
They called the smallest Indian tobacco (Some wrote
They made candles from bayberries. | Mseg 231
They settled on Raccoon Creek, before 1642.

Collegiate Code of Princeton College 1765. Extract-
Every scholar shall keep his hat off about 10 rods to the president and about 5 to the tutors. Every scholar shall rise up & make his obeisance when the president goes in or out of the hall, or enters the pulpit on days of religious worship. When walking with a superior, shall give him the highest place & when first coming into his company shall pull off their hats, & give place to him at any door, or entrance; or going up & down stairs, shall give him the banister side; shall knock at his door in entering his room, &c. Shall always give a civil pertinent answer, concluding with Sir.

"The Social History of Great Britain during the reign of the Stuarts, beginning with the 17th Century!" By Wm. Goodman. 2 Vols. 3d edition, N. York. 1847.

A work prepared in bad taste, full of remarks that are not called for — in fact a catch penny. Yet containing extracts from many old English publications, that are of some value.

Gardens. "An herbary, for furnishing domestic medicines always made a part of our domestic gardens". Wharton

p 244. M. 11. 1. 2

Distilling Plants. They distilled from the following plants, according to the Northumberland house book: "Roses, buradge, fenningtory, brakes, columbines, okayvleeves, harts tongue, dragons, hearcely, balme, walnut leefes, longdo-beef, fryymen-roses, saige, sorrel, redmint, betany, cowslops, dandelyon, fennel, scabias, elder flowers, marygolds, wild tansey, wormwood, woodbinde endiffe, hawsse."

M2. 254. Mis. No 3 p. 25 No 4. 315 Misc. 9. 60. " 9. 383.

Halls. The old halls was sometimes 60 to 100 feet long & 30 to 40 feet wide, hung around with the spears, eel spears, & other implement of fishing & shooting: also whips, hunting caps, fox's brush, deers' horns &c.

Misc. 4. 310 " 7. 86 " 11. 329 Cm 10. 42. M. 2. 2146.

The hall of the gentleman or wealthy yeoman was furnished with rows of flitches of bacon, & hams: a large wooden arm chair "with or without rockers" & softly cushioned; in each chimney corner a seat, one being the salt box. The mantel pieces generally crammed with guns fishing rods, & spits & brass candlesticks. On the beams were broadswords, partisans, rapiers & daggers. On the side wall were stags horns to hang hats & wigs on. Greyhounds on hall floor.

[This seems to be from Grose, in queen Anne's time, but may be from some other. Did the writer find "rockers" in any of these books? Doubtful.

Social History of Great Britain

M.7.123. Rates of Labor fixed by the Justices of the Peace
M.15.375 in 1610 for the county of Rutland, which con-
M.16.116 tinued down to about the civil war. Yearly Wages
of a Bailiff of husbandry 52/: of a man serv't husbandry who
can plough, sow, mow, thresh, make a rick, thatch and
hedge the same, kill a hog, sheep or calf — 50/
Middling servant 29/. Boy under 16 years 10/
Chief woman servant 26/8, being a good cook & can
bake, brew, make malt, & doe the other servants.
2d woman servant who cannot dress meat &c. 23/4
Woman servant who can do only outwork & drudgery 16/
Girl under 16 years 14/. Chief miller 46/. common miller 31/8
Chief shepherd 30/. Com. Shepherd 25/.:
A mower 5 pence a day and meat: a man reaper
haymaker, hedger or ditcher 4: a woman reaper 3,
woman haymaker 2d. If no food was given these
sums were doubled, except woman haymaker 5d.
Other kinds of Labor from Easter to Michaelmas 3 a day
with food, or 7d a day without it. From Michaelmas
to Easter, 2d with food & 6 pence without.
Artificers — before Michaelmas —
Carpenter 8d a day with meat or 1/2 without
Mason 8d or 1/. Chief joiner or master sawyer 6
or without meat 1/. Horse collar maker 6d & 1/.
plowright, rough mason, tiler, slater 5d with meat
or 9d without meat: thatcher, handle maker
& bricklayer 5d or 9d. After Michaelmas
about 2/3 or 4/5 of these sums
Farmers & gardeners head 6d with & 1/ without meat
through the year. Tailors 4d & 8d. The Justices cal-
culated that half the days earnings were equivalent
to diet a day.
In 1615, sailors in the kings ships had a gallon of beer a
day — cost about 2d.: 1 lb biscuit 5 or 6 farthings: half
M.7.123 a pint of oatmeal 1 1/2 farthings: 2 pounds of bacon a week
Detailed costing 6 1/2 d, fresh fish caught by themselves. 1/4 lb butter
per day, about 1d: half a pound of cheese, 5 farthings,
3 pints of Vinegar a day for 16, 2 pence. 7 Kentish faggots
costing 6 pence a day for 16. All about 7 3/4 pence
per day for one man.
[All these wages, &c are in Mise 7. p. 123, — & Diet of Seamen

Social Life in England

Common Offences & abuses to be inquired into at Court Leets, 1630.

Bakers & Brewers for breaking assizes: forestallers: Tradesmen selling under weight, or at excessive prices, or things made in deceit; housebreakers, common thieves or their receivers; haunters of taverns or alehouses, those that go in good clothes & farewell & none know whence they live;
M.2.295 "those that be nightwalkers; takers in of loose inmates, offenders of victuallers, artificers workmen & laborers. Constables to demand from wandering persons going about with women & children, where they were married, and where their children were christened.

1668. Sir Josiah Childs shows the misery of the poor. They were shifted off, sent or whipped back, to the places of their birth or of last abode. Some were whipped & sent from parish to parish to place of birth, & then wandered forth again [Miscel. 7. 133.

Pillions.

This riding double was no crime,
In the first great Edward's time.
Queen Elizabeth sometimes on a pillion
behind the Lord Chancellor. [Miscel. 2. 147. 296.
Misc. 4 32. King James I & wife rode on saddle & pillion in Scotland. (was James IV. then.

Inns.

Some were dens of filth, tobacco smoke, roaring songs and roysters, especially in London. Some were neat,
Misc. 1 p. 74 Izaak Walton describes an ale house, "where was a clean two towels in the windows, 20 Ballads stuck about the walls, & a clean, handsome, civil hostess."

Grose says the wealthy yeoman "goes at night to some ale house & gets usually drunk" Heard the rector rule in the vestry. This was in Anne's reign.

Horse Block. The gentleman or wealthy yeoman
p. 284. had near the wicket gate, a horseblock for him & his dame to dismount more easily. Often a dog was under the horseblock

Social Life in England

Porch. The Yeoman sometimes "had a porch
p 333. with seats in it, & over this a bit of a study."
Swallows occupied the eaves of the house.
(A porch is a place before a gate or door, or gateway, covered over. & also a covered place for walking.)

Flowers. 1576 Lemnius found the parlors and
p 336 chambers of the English gentry strewed over
with sweet herbs, and fragrant flowers in
their bed-chambers & private rooms.

Houses. The yeoman's house was of plaster, striped
Misc. 1. 67 Medieval homes with sawed oak timber, from 6 to 9 inches square,
— or of red brick; with large casements, bay windows
The court was set round with holly hocks.
They sung loyal songs, drinked church
and queen, & damned all sects & parties
they did not belong to. (This seems in Anne's time.)

Fools. There was a court fool, and most of
p. 272 large houses had a fool. These household
fools were in other parts of Europe. The of
promoted mirth. Jesters & buffoons excited
merriment at table.

Feasts of James I. 1617. were composed

of Pullets,	Capon,	Mutton,	Chickens
Ducks,	Veal,	Herons,	Custards
Venison,	Venison pasty,	Turkey,	Swan
Goose,	Chicken Pie,	Rabbits,	Snipe pie
Tongue pie.	Curlew Pie,	Roast pig.	Pheasant
Quails,	Partridges,	Pigeons,	Turkey pie
Artichoke pie,	Peeds,	Plovers.	Turkey Chicken
Pheasant pie,	Deer Pie	Lamb.	Bacon
Pear tarts,	Dried tongues,	Stewed beef,	Umble pie
Neats feet,	Made dishes,	Tarts,	Beef
Wild boar pie.			

Some boiled, some roasted, some baked — cold & hot
Not much beef mentioned. Few vegetables or fruits.
Sausages & other things not mentioned were in use
The dessert included marchpane; cake of pellets
pine kernels, sugar, rosewater & flour; marmalades,
oranges, apples, pears, raisins, dates, grapes, nuts, &c
A Confectioner settles in London 1600. (Stubbs)

a 114

Social Life in England.

Carving. There was an officer to carve in all noble houses.

Mis 5.154. " 2.239 " 8.388 Mis. 4.322 " 11.279 11 249 12.4 6.

In Lady Rich's "Closet of Rarities" 1653 are "Instructions to British Ladies when at table".

"In carving at your own table, distribute the best pieces first, it will appear very decent and comely to use a fork; so touch no piece of meat without it." [Here the lady carved. – One of this for her manners at table given. See Mere 12. 436

Misc 1.104 220.

Drink. Ale was the general drink. Wine much. Metheglin or mead. Cider. Hippocras.

p 261.

Drunkenness was the prevailing vice all over the country. [This not quoted]

Toasted bread was put in ale. [See Brand. Misc. 4. 220 221

Drinking glasses & decanters used 1577. – [Mis. 1. 60; 2. 204.

In scholars Halls, the ale was drawn in leathern jacks like fire buckets, and drank out of horns.

Mis. 4. 225. " 2. 283

Tea, coffee & chocolate, partly superseded "the fiery liquors that before accompanied every meal", and the social tea table arose. [Coffee. M. 11. 104

Misced 3. 56. 110 " 7. 132. " 1. 185

Duels in England before & after the Commonwealth

a ins. 7. 115 7 132

Tea &c. Pepys says Sept 25. 1661. "I sent for a cup of tea, a Chinese drink I never drank before".

p. 241. 23 Misced 3. 56 4. 308 2. 34 4. 299 7. 142 7. 132 6. 419

Tea did not become common in England until after the Revolution of 1688. ["until about the beginning of the 18th century." J. F. Davis

Thomas Garway, in Exchange Alley, Cornhill sold tea in the leaf and in drink, and in his shop bill, offered it from 16/. to 50/ per pound. He says it had been sold for 6£. and even 10£ per pound. He professes to have first publicly sold it about 1657. He says nobles, merchants, &c send to him for the leaf & resort to his house to drink of it. This was probably in 1660 or later. [M. 11. 105

2. 186. 185 2. 187. 2. 211. 2. 293. 7. 128. Con. 10. 73 Misced. 253 " 309. Kalm. Mis. 3. 85 " " 3. 103. Misc. 9. 62. 63. " 9. 255. 318 " 11. 115

Coffee sold in England (the drink) by Pasqua Rosee in Michael's Alley, Cornhill. 1652

Misced. 253 Thirs 3. 234 Misced. 1. 50. 2. 186. 185. 2 147. 245. 2. 243 2. 342 7. 24. 11. 104

It was opposed by some "Women's petition against Coffee" 1674. Coffee houses shut up by Charles II 1675. He thought they nourished sedition, &c. They were opened again but restricted as to libels on the government &c.

Misced 253 Misc. 1. 50.

Chocolate was sold in same places. "Tea and chocolate" Swift. 1713. Chocolate & Tea in Prior. Misc. 2. 242.

Social Life in England.

Tobacco Tongs, with a long rivet, & a spring,
p. 277. were soon introduced; and a piece of hot coal was handed round in them, to light pipes.

Medicines, &c. In Elizabeth's time (according to
p. 228 writers of that age) the lady & daughters of a wealthy
273 person, after breakfast, superintended the buttery
144. prescribed the task for the spinning wheels, dispensed the medicines to the ailing, concocted all sorts of simples for the sick & infirm, & dealt out wheat, bread & beer to the poor at the gate; then in their confections & preserves, spinning and brewing, or embroidering.

Same p. 1648 Mis. p. 159 Many ladies supplied the sick with medicines and cordials — they prescribed for almost all sorts of ailments. Their remedies were those of quackery. Snail pottage was used for consumption, swallows were pounded alive in a mortar to make oil of swallows. Many posset & restoratives. These practices were mostly confined to elderly ~~[illegible] spinsters~~ ladies, the wives of the nobleman, squire or vicar, widows well dowered, & considerate spinsters. The lady went among the cottages with her medicines

p. 271. School masters were formerly both ignorant and tyrannical

"Masks & muffles were in general use; the former made of velvet" — used when they rode out, having holes made to look through. [See Muffler. Misc. 5. 159. Cargoes 1. 267.

p 272. Silk scarfs said to be introduced in 1662 (not to be tied on

Misc. 1. 267 Muffs (Charles II. time) were used by both sexes.

p. 307. Queen Elizabeth regulates the apparel of apprentices
1582: of lawyers.

page 336. [Straw on floors. Chaucer notes a chamber set on fire by the fall of a candle into the straw. R. Dec.

"Chamber strawed with green herbs & green boughs (boughs) on the walls"
"Chamber decked" & "chamber strowed" seem the same. [Froissart B. and F.
Some floors were strewed with hay or rushes.

Social Life in England.

Furniture

From the account of King James I. 1613, of the articles furnished to his daughter, on her marriage with the Elector Palatine.

Hangings upon of crimson velvet, embroidered with cloth of gold and cloth of silver, &c.

Curtains of velvet & satin, & double valance of do.

Large cupboard cloth of crimson velvet.

Carpet and Screen cloth, chairs, stools & cushions all garnished with gold cloth, &c

Window curtains of crimson damask, lined.

(The preceding articles were lined with taffeta, or some.

One bed, one bolster & 2 pillows of Milan fustian filled with down and sewed with silk.

Three quilts of fustian, cased with taffeta, and filled with wool & sewed with silk.

Two pans blankets of Milan fustian, of 5 breadths and 5 yards long.

Two counterpanes of plush, both sides alike.

Frame for a canopy of the joiner.

Cushion cloth with tron work to it

Timber work of one chair, 2 stools, 2 little tables;

A folding table of Walnut Tree

This was part of the bed chamber establishment.

The upholsterer made the hangings, curtains, carpets &c

p. 217. Oak, Walnut & chesnut were used for furniture.

Chairs had high backs — were covered with cushions.

p. 215 Turkey carpets were put on the tables & rushes on the floor.

p. 284. Hangings of paper, called flock paper first made about 1634

Sofas. He does not give the date of their introduction

Servants. Spectator 364. says women servants are so scarce that from 30/ to 40/ a year, their wages are increased to 6. 7. and 8 pounds

Sources in Mis. 7. 113

(Buns. little round loaves, ~~or~~ lumps made of [illegible], butter & raisins. R. D. ii. 12. 144.

Social life in England.

Misc. 7. 119. The aristocracy looked down upon the shopkeeping. Some great merchants prefixed Master or Mr to their names; sometimes addressed as "worshipful" [see Misc. 7. 119] but not as Gent. or Esq.

p. 287 Dancing. There was much in England.
Misc. 1. 284. There were country hops or balls held in some hall or tavern, for the lower classes. Many dancing schools in London under Charles II. Misc. 9. 62.

All English Kings from Charles I to George III. kept mistresses.

M. 12. 128 Gretna Green marriages. began about 1750 or 1760

In English legislation the good of the poor has been
M. 7. 308. sacrificed to the advantage of the rich.
De Tocqueville.

Sundials were formerly placed upon churches,
M. 11. 147 entrance-gateways, & porches.

p. 286 Sports & children:- enumerated by Burton about 1600
Leapfrog, handy-dandy, wildmere or balancing, flap dragons, loggets or kittle pins, country's base or prisoners bars, fast & loose, nine mens morrice, fivepenny Morris, cat in a bottle or figure of 8, marbles, tops, hoops, barley-brake.

For adults - hawking, hunting, fowling, fishing
City & Country } bell-ringing, bowling, shooting with bow & arrow, nine pins, coits, pitching bars, hurling, wrestling, leaping, running, fencing, musterings, swimming, foot ball, balloon, quintain, bull & bear baiting.

For the city - dancing, singing, masking, mumming, stage plays, cards, dice, shovelboard, chess, philosophers games, small trunks, shuttle-cock, music, billiards, masks, frolics, jests, riddles, catches, cross purposes, questions & answers, merry tales. — Skating in winter.

Worshipful - see above. See Miscel. 5. 157. Misc. 7. 119
Miscel. 2. 215

Social Life in England

Misc. 7. 329. In 1662, there were 3173 of the Society of Friends imprisoned in filthy & loathsome prisons in England. According to George Fox's Journal.

Medicine &c.

p. 27. Some of the ladies in the time of Elizabeth were said to be "skilful in surgery".

p. 234 M. 14. 286 Apothecaries kept the most extraordinary drugs — as mummy, tincture of skulls, oil of bricks, &c.

The Sects of Physicians have been about as numerous as in religion

The surgeon was connected with the barber for centuries

Barbers in 1688, had no brush, but put on the lather with the hand. The French invented the brush about 1756.

M. 12. 66.

Apothecaries called simples, and dealt in other small articles. They did not begin to practice medicine until 1696

M. 14. 289

"The Queen's Closet Opened", contained much about Physic & Surgery — written 1610. There were 33 evil days in the year; rules about the weather & prognostications: and "a copy of all such medicines wherewith the noble countess of Oxford, most charitably, in her own person, did many great and notable cures among her poor neighbors".

also "a true copy of such medicines wherewith Mris Johan Dunstead, daughter unto the worshipful Mr John Oliffe, Alderman of London, hath cured & healed many forlorn & deadly diseases — Eocttact. To stanch blood.

There were three Marys went over the flood,
The one bid stand, the other fient blood,
Then bespeak Mary that Jesus Christ bore,
Defend, Gods forbid thou shouldst bleed anymore.

[Charm to cure burns, Miscel. 2. 158.
Charm to stop nose blood & other charms Lon. 2. Rev. ser. No 58. 455

Social Life in England.

To take away freckles; anoint them with the blood of a hare.

To make an aching tooth fall out.

To take away redness from the face

To make the face fair. Take bean blossoms and distil them, swash the face in the distilled water. [The horse-bean is meant.]

To take away Warts. Wash them with the hot blood of a pig just killed.

To get a stomach. To cause hair to grow.

Touching for the Evil.

p. 7 44. M. 12. 261 This began with Edward the Confessor, and continued down to the 18th century. Dr Samuel Johnson was touched when a boy. 200 persons were touched by Queen Ann, March 30. 1714, and Johnson among them.

p 391 Misc. 6. 417 Witchcraft was believed in by the clergy of all sects, by the judges — by men who founded the Royal Society.

Credulity still flourishes. It is judged that four-out-of-five of cultivators believe that lambs & calves are not to be attended, nor pigs killed, when the moon is in certain signs. — Lord Bacon believed that rabbits & calves' brains were fullest at the full of the moon. Dryden & Burton calculated nativities

Astrologers & fortune tellers flourished; and some Medical quacks grew rich.

Chemists & druggists represented their medicines as absolute elixirs.

The Church was a state engine and theology was applied to the use of politics.

Misc. 3. 125. Cocker who wrote on arithmetic and writing died in 1677.

Misc. 3 p 9. Gervase Markham was a regular hack writer. He wrote much but not wisely

Coins. [See Miscel. p. 135. Cont. Illus. I. 256.

A pound weight of silver (12 ounces) was coined into shillings at various periods as follows:-

1299	into	20/3
1346	"	22/6
1353	"	25/
1421	"	30/
1460	"	37/6
1509	"	45/
1542	"	48/
1549	"	72/
1552	"	60/
1559	"	60/
1600	"	62/

The standard until Henry VIII. was £1. 2. 5 pwt. silver to 18 pwt. alloy and the same from 1559 to 1600 and after. In time of Henry VIII, the alloy was 1/2 & 2/3, and in first years of Edward VI. Under his latter years & under Mary it was 1 alloy to 11 silver, or near that.

Depreciation of money

[M. 2. 255]

1100	34
1200	51
1300	68
1400	83
1500	94
1550	100
1600	144
1650	188
1700	238
1750	314
1760	342
1770	384
1780	427
1790	496
1800	562

The meaning is that 34 shillings or pounds in 1100 would purchase as much as 144/ in 1600. 238 in 1700, &c. There is much guesswork in this.

Another table states ~~(on the same chart's probably)~~ that 120/ in 1800 was equal to 8/5¼ in 1700, to 9/1¼ in 1720. to 10/2½ in 1740 to 11/2 in 1750, to 13/7 in 1760, to 15/2 in 1780; to 17/7¾ in 1790.

Rates on corn laws makes 1/ equal in 1570 to about 1600, to 2/1 in 1806; 1/ in 1604 to 1623 = 2/. in 1806; 1660 1/ = 1/2½; 1627 1/ = 1/7; 1650 to 1685 1/ = 1½/. on 1/2½

Westminster Review says (Jany. 1848) the adulteration of the coinage before Henry VIII did not depreciate the value so much as the appreciation in the same time by reason of a scarcity of silver.

The cheapening of silver by the mines of Potosi & others, was not much felt in England until the latter part of 16th century say towards 1600 or after 1575. Then & after merchandise rose in Europe, or rather silver was depreciated, very sensibly.

Silver coins after 1600 contained about 1/3 as much silver as in period between 1066 and 1344. Wheat 10/ qr in 1262, was equal to 30/. after 1600; and 6/8 qr. in 1350 was equal to 20/. after 1600.

From 1344 to 1774. Gold & silver were both standards, both legal tenders in England, if of English coinage. In 1774 Gold was adopted as the standard, & silver not to be a legal tender in sums over 25£.

M.2.280
M.14.280

"A compleat History of Druggs."

Written in French by Monsieur Pomet,* chief Druggist to the present French King; with additions from Mons. Lemery and M. Tournefort.

Divided into three Classes:— Vegetable, Animal and Mineral; with their use in Physick, Chymistry, Pharmacy & several other Arts. Illustrated with 400 copper Cuts.

Done into English, with additions, London 1712. The French Editions probably printed some years before. Dedicated to Dr Sloane, Physician to her Majesty, Secretary of the Royal Society, &c. Translator's name not given. Book Quarto 420. pages.

M.123. Vegetable Drugs occupy about 1/3 of the Book.

1 Seeds, 30. sorts.

Wormseed — used to kill worms in human bodies called also Semen sanctum, or Holy Seed — comes from Persia. Small seeds. Used also like caraway seeds for confects & sugar plums. Used for other complaints besides worms, sometimes powdered & mixed with coral.

Caraway. Germans put it in pie-crust, bread and sauces. Good for many diseases as a medicine

Cummin & Fennel also used as a medicine

Aniseed comes from the Levant, China, &c. Much used by confectioners, perfumers & physicians

Fenugreek. Used for Cataplasms — that is, the mucilage

Cochenille. He considered it a seed. Others, he says, thought it an insect. Used by dyers, & some in medicine

Alkermes, much recommended. Vegetable product with insects

2 Roots 38 sorts

He has Ipecacuana; Contrayerva which cures the bites of venomous beasts. Virginia Snake root which cures the bite of a rattle snake & of a mad dog. Good in measles, small pox, fevers, &c. Rhubarb much recommended; "it cures all sorts of fluxes." &c. Jalap, had not been long in use.

* Peter Pomet was a wholesale druggist — born 1658 — was superintendant of Materia Medica in Kings Gardens. Died 1699. His History of Drugs was published 1694. Republished by his son in 1735.

History of Drugs

Roots continued.

Turbith or Turpethum from Surat, &c. Good in gout, dropsy, jaundice, &c.

Ginger – not much used in physic; Confections are made of it

Orrice or Orris. Plenty in France – called blue flower-flag.
Wise. 2. 94c used by dyers, perfumers, confectioners & some in medicine. Seems to be an Iris or fleur de lis. White flowers. Its picture seems to be that of an Iris

Turmerick, or Curcuma. Used by dyers & others; as a medicine

White Hellebore, & Black do. Medicinal. Enters into Matthews pill. much used for the head & brain, &c

Angelica, a medicine; great virtues attributed to its

Masterwort; Gentian, Dittany, Valerian. Squills

Aristolochia or Birthwort, round, & long – vulnerary, &c

Sarsaparilla – from New Spain, Peru, &c. much used.

Liquorice. Performs many cures.

Calamus Aromaticus, or Acorus. Used in medicine

Sugar – how it is made – brown & white. Some is put
P. 98c in sugar loaves, wrapped in blue papers. Some is white
P. 16. powdered sugar.

W. 11. 65. Sugar candy, white & red – used for coughs, colds, &c. It
V. 1. 208c became candy or chrystal, in water & adhered to
12. 50. sticks – Another kind is made by boiling the sugar to a toughness that will work in your hands; and is made up in little twisted sticks. This is improperly called barley-sugar.

Sugar Plums. "There are infinite variety of flowers,
V. 1. 208c seeds, berries, kernels, plums & the like, which are
12. 50. by the confectioners, covered with sugar, & carry the name of sugar plums. The most common are confects of coriander, caraway, orris-powder, almonds,

Molasses that drips from muscovado sugar is some
Ma. 9. 21c sent to England, & some is boiled over again for sugar. This second dripping, and the scum, and the washings of the boilers, coolers, pots, &c. are fermented and distilled into rum. Poor people in Holland used molasses instead of sugar. It is not said that those of France or England did.

Sugar was esteemed medicinal. Molasses not.

History of Drugs.

3 Woods. of 13 sorts

Wood of Aloes from E. Indies - imported in ships. of a pregnant smell. - a strong aromatic - bitter

Sanders, yellow, white & red. Sassafras

Lentisk or mastick wood.

Guaiacum "a Lignum Sacrum - from W. Indies.

"Used for turnery ware as bowls for bowling green, mortars, pestles, rowling pins. Sudorific Drinks made by shavings or raspings. Wood, bark & gum used in physic: Is also made into bowls holding 3 to 20 quarts.

Cedar of Lebanon & other cedars. Juniper. Fustic.

M. 11. 289. Brasil wood - mostly used by dyers. Logwood, in physic.

4 Barks - 9 sorts. Cinnamon & its oil: Cassia lignea Winters bark, Peruvian Bark, "a specific for curing all sorts of intermitting fevers or agues": & good in other complaints.

Mandrake. Cork tree, the bark used in medicine

5 Leaves. 22 sorts

Dittany of Crete. Polymountain

Misc. 2. 211. p. 214. Tea. That brought to us in little curled or twisted leaves. Less used in France than it was before Coffee & chocolate were introduced. He recommends Tea that is the greenest. Lemery says it has many good qualities - refreshes the spirits, suppresses vapors, prevents drowsiness, strengthens the brain and heart, provokes urine, &c

Dena. This leaf is in 180 or 20 preparations

Maidenhair from Canada

Sumach, used by leather dressers, & dyers, & in physic

p. 277 m. 11. 224 Tobacco, in leaf: & in powder or snuff scented & unscented. Many sorts of this snuff.

Coral, he puts among plants: 3 sorts used in Physic, viz red, reddish white, white. Red most use. It is reduced to fine powder, when used medicinally

Coralline or seamoss - used for worms, &c

Sponge. Potashes or Kelps.

History of Drugs.

Many plants are so common in France that he only gives the names, as drugs,
M.11.123. viz. Scordium, Calamint, Germander, Horehound, Southern wood, spleenwort, Betony, Avens, Camomil, Periwinkle, hemlock, Hartstongue, hounds tongue Agrimony, rupture wort, St Johns wort, centaury Melilot, mugwort, mint, Calm, Organum, Savory, hyssop, scabious, thyme. These are not sold in druggists shops because of the herb sellers. (Herb-sellers seemed to have peddled herbs, & probably had them in their houses or shops.

6 Flowers. 13 sorts, & more

Provence Roses - of considerable use in physic, & entr into several compositions. Other kinds of roses also used for conserves, syrups, &c

M.11.223 Rose Water. Great quantities used by perfumers apothecaries and private families

Saffron; of the Crocus kind, much used in medicine much cheat in it.

Bastard Saffron, Carthamus, used by dyers.

Rosemary - Oil much used by perfumers; by wound curers.

M.11.223 p. 224 - Queen of Hungary's water. "Which has much cheat made such a noise for so many years, is made of Rosemary flowers & spirit of wine. A thousand cheats Professes to have great virtues. It is distilled. Oil of Rosemary much used in medicine.

Poppies, coltsfoot, St-Johns wort. Catsfoot, lily of the valley Violets, &c

7. Fruits. 80 sorts

White & black Pepper; Cubebs, long Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs

p. 224 "Coffee is used for little or nothing but to make a liquor with water & sugar". The berry is half calcined & becomes dark purple. It should be used immediately after grinding. An hour's time will pall & flat it, & its essential particles fly away. It comforts the brain, helps the stomach, helps digestion eases pain in the head, gives life and gaiety to the spirits; a remedy against worms in children, &c

History of Drugs.

Fruits Continued.

Cacao, or chocolate nut. The basis of chocolate. He gives it many medicinal virtues. Made of Cacao, sugar, cinnamon & vanilla.

Jujubs. Dates: Palm Oil.

The Nux vomica or vomiting nuts. Are used to infatuate birds, as crows, ravens, pigeons; and are given in a bait to catch fish. M.11.55

M.11.55. Cocculus Indicus. Used as a bait to catch fish; & to kill lice in children's heads in powder.

Tamarind - much used in medicines. Areca

Ricinus vulgaris. He says the berries produce oil by expression, which purges; cures the itch, &c. [It seems to refer to castor oil.

Oil of Almonds, of citron; Oranges, Pine Apples

Cotton. Flowers seeds medicinal. Cottons were imported into France from Cyprus, Smyrna, &c. Cotton yarn from Damascus, &c. [E. & W. Indies

Dogwort Cotton. So he calls a species of Asclepias or Apocynum

M.11.16. Olive Oil. Much used for soap - the best sort of soap soap he says, is used with success in medicine

M.9.221. Raisins are grapes dipped several times in boiling water & dried in the sun. Medicinal M.11.165

.9.221. Raisins of the sun come from Spain; are dried red & bluish. — Tartar. Figs. Prunes

Brandy from Raisins, is used to strengthen the nerves clear the sight, refresh the spirits &c.

Large Chesnuts called Marons

Missletoe on the Oak - many virtues. Galls. Oak leaves, bark, acorns, &c. medicinal

8 Gums, 59 sorts

Manna, Gamboge, Arabick, Tragacanth, Camphire, Benjamin, Storax, Myrrh, Assafoetida, Galbanum, Sagapen, Opopanax Ammoniac, Dragon's Blood, Elemi Olibanum, Copal, Lac, Balm of Gilead Balsam of Peru, of Tolu, of Capivi or Copyba, Amber, Turpentine, Rosin, Tar.

Juices: 8 sorts.
Of Scammony, of Poppies or Opium.
There are several famous preparations from Opium – extracts, pills, &c. Laudanum.
Celaes is the basis of most purging pills.
Acacia. Roucou.

Drugs from Animals.

p. 228 p. 242 p. 239. Mummies; he supposes the true ones have medicinal virtues; but the bodies of people that die several ways, in these days, are embowelled, filled with Drugs, pitch, &c and dried in an oven; are then brought to France and sold as true mummies. The Jews carried on such roguerries, such mummies were used as medicine. The ancient Physicians prescribed mummy. and so did modern ones. — They were reckoned proper for contusions, & to hinder the blood from coagulating in the body, &c.

Mummy is sold in the shops. [mummies in Book of Rates 1660 Rejected at 3/16. C.S.P. 2. 231.

Human fat or grease "is brought to us from several parts, but druggists & Apothecaries sell but little because the executioners sells it to those that want it. This Adeps or axungia is reckoned good for rheumatism & other diseases. We sell also the fixed & volatile salts of the blood, scull, hair & urine, and other chemical preparations to be found in the Charas, Royal Pharmacopoeia.

Mans grease is emmolient, discussive, anodyne and antiparalitic; good against the gout & contracted nerves, made into an ointment with gum elemi, beeswax & turpentine, and balsam of Peru. [Mans gall. p. 264 & other Gallis. p. 237, 230 &c

"Mans Scull is a specific medicine in the cure of the falling sickness & of most diseases of the head." Powder to be rasped from the bone of the Scull & taken in spiritious liquors.

History of Drugs.

Moss on the Human scull, or sculls on which there is a little green moss, called usnea were sold by London druggists. So all Charas informed me & he had spent some time in England. This moss collects on unburied sculls, after the flesh is wasted away. The English Druggists got of their poor Ireland, where they have been plenty since the Irish massacre You may see in their shops in London their heads all covered with moss. They send them to foreign countries. The sculls of criminals newly hanged were stripped of the flesh, the brains taken out, & prepared to sell as human sculls.

Horns of some animals; Bezoar stones - more used formerly than now. "Medicines have their modes as wellas clothes" — Musk. Civet. Castor

Elk. The left hind foot used in medicine, ie the hoof. Taken in powder, or hung about the neck, used for epilepsy, &c. Countrfeit ones sold, ie, the hoof of other animals for elks hoof.

Ivory or Elephants teeth. It is distilled; also filings are taken with powder of man's scull for epilepsy malignant fever. &c Spirit & salt distilled from it.

Rhinoceros. Horns, blood & nails used in medicine

Camels. Stuffs are made of their hair. Sal Ammoniac said to be made from their urine - and from other urine. Volatile Spirit & salt from Ammoniac. Milk, Grease, brain, gall, &c. of camels good in medicine

Bullocks, blood, fat, horns, marrow, &c. good in medicine (Bulls, cows, oxen &c). The Gall cures many pains & troubles the Dung is discussive, anodine, &c. The Urine cures jaundice and dropsy of the worst kind.

Sheep Dung is a prevalent medicine against jaundice, dropsy, pleurisy, stone, scurvy, &c taken in powder, tincture or decoction; also used in cataplasms. Tallow, caul, sweat in the wool, &c are used for ointments, &c.

Deer. Horns & hoofs much used; also bones. The bone or rather cartilage in the heart of an old deer is much used. Marrow, suet, &c used

[illegible] worms in Book = Dat. 90%, in 100. Bone from Heart of a stag 6% [illegible] in Book of [illegible]

History of Drugs

Animal drugs

(Pm. 2 230 Ib. 9 375) Goats. The grease found on goats beards and called labdanum - much used in England. Goats blood (Pm. 2 231 Lib. of Rats) is prepared & much of it used. It is dried & put in vials for use. The goat is killed for the blood in July. The Suet is not much used in medicine.

Wild Goats. The horns, hoofs used for hartshorn, other parts.

Shamoy. Liver, blood, fat & gall used.

Bears grease - "a sovereign remedy for rheumatic humors", and good for other ails, & to make the hair grow. The tallow & grease are not the same thing.

Badger's grease is used.

Liver & bowels of the wolf dried.

Grease & dried lungs of the Fox (Fox lungs in Book of Rats 9/9.)

Rods of muskrats from W. Indies.

Fat of the Ostrich: Fat of the Vulture sold in shops.

Fat of the Frigate Bird "is a sovereign remedy for Sciataca"

Gall of the eagle, helps all diseases of the eyes.

Dung of the eagle ripens tumors & apostems.

The stone found at the entrance of the hole where Eagles build their nests, is sold in the shops of Paris, brought by pilgrims from Gallicia.

Birds nests from Siam, &c. Swallow stones from crayfish.

Cantharides. Bees yield volatile salt & oil. They are dried & reduced to powder & mixed with oil of lizards to make a liniment for the head.

Honey. much used by apothecaries. Spirit & oil of honey used. Tincture of Honey, a noble medicine.

p. 162 Mead is 1 part honey to 8 parts of water, well boiled and worked up with yeast, or clarified with whites of eggs. Some add aromatics, as cloves, nut-megs, mint, & balm.

p. 262 Methegin is 1 part honey & 4 parts water, to which may be added, balm, sage, rosemary, savory, &c.

p. 262 Hydromel is made of honey 8 lbs: raisins 4 lbs: tamarinds 1/2 lb & 15 quarts of water, boiled, settled & decanted and some spirit of wine added.

Beeswax used for ointments & plasters. Oil of wax.

p. 11 Ambergrise. The dearest commodity in France used for perfumery & medicine. Great virtues

History of Drugs.

The Viper.

This poisonous serpent is common in some parts of France. Most of the vipers sold in Paris come from Poictou. Most people of quality, in places where they can be had, make use of them as good diet, and a specific against several sorts of diseases, as may be seen in M. Charas Treatise. The largest, liveliest, & newly taken vipers should be selected. They will live without food more than 6 months. Must be taken by end of the tail, or with tongs.

Dried vipers, a great many, are brought from Poictiers, generally 2 doz. in a bundle. The hearts & livers should be with them as they are the most valuable parts of the viper. Volatile & fixed salts of vipers, the fat, & the oil made by the retort, are all brought from Poictiers. Dried vipers cut into small pieces are distilled.

The volatile salt is reckoned a cure for the bite of a viper, or any other venomous creature, & is prevalent against measles, smallpox, pestilence, & intermittent fevers, and many other diseases. It performs wonders, & there is scarcely found a more universal medicine.

Other preparations are powders, fixed salts, tinctures, decoctions, broths, jellies, wines, essences, troches, elixirs, &c.

Vipers are carried in bags to the apothecaries being taken by the peasants in wooden tongs. Their bite is dangerous & often mortal.

Lemery says the trunk, fat, liver, heart and gall are used, & are good in various cases.

[Vipers still caught in England. See Miscel. 7. 333.
See Misc. 2. 212 &c. Misc. 11. 115.
Fraxisca de vipera is in book of rates 1660. Cont. 2. 231. Rated at 15/. 9.

5 236 Some one has said — "Mummy is become merchandise; Illy raisin cures wounds, & Pharaoh is sold, or balsams." 6 mo. in Stat.

History of Drugs

Venice Treacle

This is a composition with drugs reduced to an electuary with honey name. Thereon by the Greeks found the viper. It was compounded by Andromachus, physician to Nero. Vast quantities made at Montpelier but much adulterated. Great frauds committed in preparing this and other medicines

[Medicines in France were sold at markets and fairs and elsewhere, as well as by apothecaries.

Medicines were adulterated in various ways. Pomet is constantly alluding to these cheats and frauds.

m. 11. 191 • 2nd. 14. 280. • m. 2. 230

Apothecaries – Greek & Roman Physicians compounded their own medicines. In 13th & 14th centuries, Electuaries, Syrups & other medicines were called Confections, and apothecaries were called Confectionarii; and those who prepared confections & conserves for the table were sometimes called Apothecaries. The profession of apothecary did not begin in Germany till about 1400. Berlin had not such a shop till 1488; Hanover not till 1560, nor the court of Dresden until 1581. In 1485 the public apothecary at Augsburg was a woman. No account of apothecaries in France till 1484; Sweden 1550; Russia near 1600; were in London 1345.

It is not known when physicians gave up the preparation of medicines to apothecaries, or preparation of their own receipts. Some say the Arabs began the custom. The Arabs were the teachers of medicine before the monks.

Beckmann. Edit. 1803.

History of Drugs

Venice Treacle, or Andromachus's Treacle.

In 3 cat of Rates [Commrs. 6/.d. Flanders T. 30/. same Treacle 1/4d.] [In Book of Rates 1660 at 30/. 6d. Simples.]

He mentions some made in Paris 1688, that was honestly made. He gives a true receipt for making it — about 60 ingredients. Honey is 3 times the weight of all the rest. Except the troches of vipers, it is nearly all from plants — a little gum.

*Troches of Squills — compound of near 30 ingredients. Some Troches of vipers' flesh in the composition.

Grand Treacle, by Mons. d'Aquin. Many ingredients — over 30, including 24 ounces of Dried vipers with the hearts & livers.

There are other kinds of Treacle & Treacle water.

Sell Skink — a sort of Lizard, or like a lizard.

Com. D. III. L. 3 91 Brought from the Nile & used as an ingredient. One of the ingredients in Mithridate. As Mithridate has about 45 ingredients including a little seaskink.

Balls of Raw silk as it comes from the silkworm, are reduced to powder & used in several compositions or confections. The worm within the ball is first taken out.

Leeches from ponds are applied to several parts of the body.

"We sell the powder, volatile salt & oil of toads,

M. 12. 2049 M. 1. 111 as well as the Toad stone, found in the head of a large old toad. M. Charas treats largely of the toadstone ["which like the toad ugly & venomous, wears yet a precious jewel in his head." Shakspeare's As you like it]

We sell also volatile salt, Oil & powder of Millepedes or Hog-lice, to which great vertues

M. B. 317. are attributed.

[Ambergris was used as a medicine formerly. Ed. Enc. 1. 574. Amber also. There was the Tinctura Succina Ustanusata, once an article of repute in medicine. Ed. Enc. 1. 571.

* A Troche is a form of medicine in a cake or tablet, or a stiff paste cut & dried in lozenges.

History of Drugs

Mummy – is not only the preserved flesh of man, but is applied to the embalming stuff, as myrrh, aloes and asphaltum, (or they have been found also applied to) used for embalming – also applied to that which distils from mummies. R. Dic.

p. 236

Mummy (says Boyle) is a useful medicine given by our physicians for falls, bruises, & other cases. R. D.

Mummy (says Bacon) hath great force in stanching blood, which may be ascribed to the glutinous balsams. R. D.

Massinger refers to Ladies painting & "filling the crannies of their cheeks" "With mummy, cerices or infants fat To keep off age and time". R

"Diseases attributed to malevolent aspects of celestial bodies" by Boyle Misc. 2. 286.

Burton thought Stars caused diseases. Mis. 2. 17.

Paracelsus similar Misc. 2. 17

Medical Profession in England M. 8. 340

Physicians & other professional men. M. 8. 337.

Lackington's notions of physic and physicians Misc. 7. 415. 418.

Quack. p. 380

To Quack – to make the noise of ducks, frogs, &c. To make noisy pretensions.

Quacksalver one who cries & sells salves or unguents.

Lay physician of Pope: 2. 7. 395

Uncertainty of Medicine M. 9. 41

Guessing of physicians M. 9. 41

Medicines more fearful than diseases – M. 9. 40

Cranmer's Doctrine. M. 11. 279.

Cupping mentioned by Dryden, Pope (in Horace)

Never escape physicians. Misc. 9. 40. 41. – cannot pay.

Painful evacuations. M. 2. 273

No Physicians in Scotland M. 2. 21.

Julips – a drink made of distilled waters and syrops, or of a decoction sweetened with honey & sugar, or else mingled with syrops. A preparative to fit the humors for a purgation. "Cordial julep" of Milton was a pleasant drink R Misc. 231.

Electuary – so called because composed of select (Elektis) medicines; or because it was taken by licking & dissolved on the tongue. Ekleichein, Greek. to lick. As old as Pliny. R Misc. 226

Syrup. A medicated drink. Misc. 231.

M. 11. 284 Elixir is Arabic. Used for Philosopher's stone, for the purest, the very essence. Misc. 226

Lamartine's account of Physicians Mis. 9. 428

N.Y. Independent acc. of do – M. 10. 9. 422

"Medical Art wholly tentative thought." Mis. 11. 351

Physicians in Petrarch's day

"The Physicians of that age were anxious only for reputation & riches, which were easily obtained from an ignorant public. Petrarch knowing their frauds and impostures treated them with contempt and derision" Life of Petrarch.

Petrarch a leguminated physicians and quoted Pliny against them.

Circulation of the blood by Harvey 1619 – strongly opposed by medical men. Misc. 7. 145

"Most of your doctors are the greater danger, and hardest disease, to escape" B. Johnson The Fox 1605

Leigh Hunt on Physicians Misc. 8. 328

Physicians' desire for a secret language Misc. 7. 23 M. 10. 66.

cont. Misc 1. 90

History of Drugs -

Cantharides } We sell the volatile salt of these
Earthworms } in Paris
Ants

Oil of Scorpions, from Provence & Languedoc.
[Cm & M. 2. 237. Scorpions Green — Book of Plates & Oil of Scorpions]

* Spermaceti - used internally & externally, often
M. 12. 253. adulterated with white wax.

Fishglue or Isinglass - used in making the
Diachylum plaster - not otherwise in physic,
by Paris apothecaries

Sea Unicorn or Narwal has a horn in front
5 or 6 feet long. Used in physic.

Sea Horse. Fat used, & some other parts.

Sea Cow or manati. The bone taken out of the
head, is used to cure diseases - powdered. The fat also.

Tortoises. The oil used in France.

Sea Hog (or Porpoise. Fat good.

Sepia or Cuttlefish. The back bone is used
M. 12. 5] in medicine, the Os sepiae. Good in many
complaints

Crevise or Crawfish - a kind of crab. The oil sold
in France.

Sea & river crab. They afford little stones called
[Cm & M. 2, 230] crabs eyes or oculi cancrorum, found in
the head of the river crab. These little stones
are counterfeited, & most of the crabs eyes
sold in shops are nothing but an artificial
paste, reduced to powder [Crab's Eyes in book of plates 12/46

Shark's teeth used to rub children's gums to
make their teeth cut.

Pearl, good for some complaints.

* Brown's Vulgar Errors, says Spermaceti is used by Wool combers, M 3.36
M. 2. 208. and by country people for cuts, aches and hard tumors.
M 11. 185.

See Kenelm Digby's medicines, next page.

History of Drugs

Sir Kenelm Digby in a letter to John Winthrop d. at Paris Jan. 26 1656. N.S.
[See forward 244

Medicines & Physicians

Herb Gardens or Herbaries. } simples m. 2. 208

Miscel No 2. p 270: 11. 132
This No. p 220

Diseases – Mis. 2. 260.
Housewifes Physick by Tusser M.7. 369 }

Superstitions Misc 7. p 4.

Amulets p. 263.
In Burton
Misc. 7. 24.
Brand this 1. 338

Charms for burns.
Mis. No 7. 158.
Others Mis 1. 338 (338) 339
Charms to stop blood.
See page 228.

Others Mis 4. 226.
Many Charms
Miscel. 1. 340. 341. }
Charges for ~~[illegible]~~ only
m. 2. 360 }.
Charges in E. Physicians – M. 11. 351

Mr. Eliots wife p 276. No. 4. Misc.
Others in N.E. p 250. 251. " "
See Remarks Mis. 7. p 295. 298.

Rev. Thos. Smith Mis 5. 244

Mr Eliots opinion & remarks upon Physicians. Mis. 4. 326 }

Bacons remark with them M. 2. 282
Browns " on Medicine &c. 285
Laws of England about P.&S. }
Coll & Misc. 2. 185

Jos. Hawley medicines M. 8. 297.
Thos. Dudley medicines 1644 Coll M. 8. 317

See page 228. of this volume. 229
" " 270. Bonapartes opinion p 389.

Montaignes opinion Misc. 2. 197. 198. 199 &c
Misc. No 2. p 152. 190. 191. 214. 138.
~~Medicine &c working men~~ Misc. 8. 360
Medicines for Melancholy in Burton.
Miscel. 7. p 22. 23. 24. 25.

Physicians – see Bacon. Misc. 2. 282
Physicians in Virginia Mis. 2. 88. 120
Physicians (by Butler) – Mis 5. 98.
Indian Physicians – Misc. 2. 58. Con. 10. 39

Barber Surgeons Misc. 4. 221 – 6. 215
do do Coll & Misc. 1. 225 Misc. 3. 234

Parkinsons remark about neighbors as doctors N.H. 2. 89
Medicinal Herbs (Parkinson). Nat. Hist. 2. 88

Phys. Garden in London Misc 2. 47.
Herb Gardens (orchards) " 2. 295

Surgeon & Chirurgeon – " 2. 210. 242
Physic & Surgerie – – – – 2. 296
Apothecaries & Physicians, contest 1696. Mis 7. 395
Physicians & quacks in Burtons time " 7. 98

Female Physicians p. 273 (several notices)
do do do. Mis. No 7. 84. 158.
do do do. Holinshed. page 70. Misc. 1.
do. at Pawtucket. M. 8. 317

Kings Evil in N. Hampshire. Misc 1. 219
Mr Wilmot's Remedies. M. 8. 11. 351.

Seventh Son Miscel 1. 339
M. 12. 261 " " do 5. 140
M. 2. 298 " " Con. 9. 322
Misc 7. 154

Touching: Coll & Misc. 1. 348.

Touching for the Evil Misc 1. 339
M. 12. 261 do – " Misc. 4. 340. 57.
M. 2. 265 do " Misc 7. 132. 124
do " This No. p. 220
do " Misc. 2. 263
do – " Misc 8. 389

Quackery Misc. 5. 187. } Misc. 2. 206
" 5. 158 }.

Empiric Physicians M. 2. 262.
Piss Doctors – Misc. 5. 158. M. 2. 198
Misc. 11. 46
Suppositories, gluttony, &c. Misc. 2. 210
Homoeopathy. p. 406 – M. 7. 311

[See M. 11. 190.

History of Drugs.

Metals:

Gold. Not much used in medicine
Mercurcates. Several sorts are sold in shops, used outwardly. [a name given to res. pyrites — other minerals W.
Silver. — used in medicine
Iron — do. — do. in many shapes.
Quicksilver. Used variously in medicine.
Kills lice & cures the Itch. [misced. 8. 335. 317
Produces Salivation, taken internally.
Neapolitan Ointment, made of Quicksilver
Turpentine & hogs lard. This ointment
produces Salivation.
Cinnabar. Sweet Mercury. Corrosive sublimate
Red precipitate, & of other colors
Tin, in several forms.
Copper, Verdigris. — Tutty. Copperas. Nitrol
Medicinal Stones
Lead in several forms
Antimony; Calamine Stone, Blood stone,
Arsenic; Salt of urine. Lea Salt.
Nitre. Spirit of nitre. Aqua fortis
Borax. Alum.
Amber; Asphaltum, Pitcoal, Cannel coal,
p. 141.
Sulphur in rolls. Flowers of Sulphur.
Used to whiten many things
as specific in the Itch — & used
for other medicinal purposes
Misc. 8. 317.
Naptha. Petroleum
Precious Stones — powdered & used in medicine
as the emerald, sapphire, ruby, jasper &c
other stones.
Some Earths

Sulphate of Soda, called Glauber's Salt, from the discoverer;
not in Pennet
Sulphate of Magnesia, called Epsom Salt.

Sir Kenelm Digby in a letter to John Winthrop dated Paris, Jan. 26. 1656. new style; writes about medicines

one is Crabs-eyes pounded and vinegar poured on them which makes it foam or "boyle up". This is a drink for all sorts of ulcers, &c.

2d. "Pare the patient's nails when the fit is coming on (fit of ague, &c. apparently,) and put the parings into a little bag of linen or sarsenett, & tie that about a live eel's neck in a tub of water. The eel will die and the patient will recover. If a dog or hog eat of that eel, they will die". He says this "magnetical experiment" he had tried with "infallible success".

3d. He had made known, he says, in these parts a bark of a tree that cureth infallibly all intermittent fevers. It comes from Peru and is called Kinkina by the Spaniards. It is powdered & put in wine, & powder & wine taken when the fit approaches. It cures without sensible effect.

4. Elixir made of dew and nothing but dew, ripped up in a glass and digested 15 months till it becomes a gray powder, no humidity remaining. Cured all delirium and frenzies whatsoever, at one taking. It at first becomes black, then green then gray. At 12 months it is white & lustrous

5 Sympathetic powder, he first carried into England from France, 35 years ago. It effected cures. He intimates that vitriol is the main ingredient. He will be glad to receive medicines from Mr. Winthrop. King James tried his sympathetic powder.

Medicines. (In Winthrop Letters)

20. 5. 1658. Mr Winthrop was sick at Hartford. Mrs Davenport sent him: "a few fresh raisins, a little liquorish, and your own unicorn's horn which she hath kept safe for you; since you sent it for Mrs. Eaton." Mr D's letter to J. W.

4. 6. 1658: "Many are afflicted with griping, vomitings, fluxes, agues & feavers" but more moderately in Haven than at Norwalk & Fairfield. The Dutch are sorely visited. At Mastipeag, the inhabitants are like to lose their harvest, for want of ability to reap it. — Mr Harbert of Southold was sick at Manatoes. Brother Alsop has been sick. Mrs Davenport gave him some of Mr W's powder. [Mrs Davenport always ailing, apparently.

A medicine referred to by Mr D. sent by Mr. Winthrop, which had "Magesterium of Corall" in it. Indians on Long Island sick & 12 are dead. Mr D to Mr. W.

Mr Davenport often unwell

Mr Davenports complaints.

1660 20 5. Her urine sometimes high colored, and many times a black sediment in it. Costive. A pain in bottom of belly on the left side, in the morning and at other times after walking. Appetite & digestion good.

Wife unwell — took 6 grains of rubila & had 3 vomits & one stool.

1660. 11. 6. More Rubila sent to Mrs D. by Mr Winthrop sickly in town & farms.

1660. 17. 8. Governor of N.H. was sick — could not take rubila. Mr D. thought Mr Auger did not prescribe well for him. Teacher also sick. Mr Jones sick but has taken rubila and is better.

1660. 27. 9. from Mr D to Mr W.
"My wife hears by one in this town that a Dr of physic in England saith conserve of Rue will hinder propagation of Children. She desires to understand your judgment concerning it."

Letters to John Winthrop.

Published in Mass. Hist. Collections Vol. X. 3d Series.
See bottom of 83d page of this number.

Mr. Winthrop was at Pequot in 1654. latter part and in winter of 1654-5. Seems to have been highly esteemed as a physician. He visited New Haven in April 1655 — did not remain but was expected back, to settle his habitation there, at least for part of the year. Mrs. Lake a relation, often mentioned. Mrs. Hopkins seemed to be in New Haven, and Mr. W. had done more or less for her.

Joseph Alsop had a vessel & was at the Bay, at New London and other places.

1655. Mr Winthrop expected at New Haven to stay in November — was disappointed — did not come.

Joseph Alsop used to return thanks when he returned from a voyage from the bay (perhaps from Pequot only.)

1655 Nov. Work for the Iron Business going on.
"Higby" carried a letter to Pequot from Mr. D.

1658. 26. 5. Winthrop was in Hartford.
" 4. 6. Has return to N.H. expected — (Hungerford is a great favorite in sickly times.

Young Mr Allerton lately came from the Dutch.

1658. 6th mo. Winthrop at H. Seems not inclined to return to N.H.
1658-9. 1. 1. " seems inclined to let his house to N.K. (Kimberly?
Mr. D. describes it a house fit for a public man; thinks it should not be let to N.K. — town will buy it.

The above letters were all from Rev. John Davenport. Last one dated 28-9 1659

Letters to John Winthrop

6. 12. 59-60. From Roger Williams. He speaks of "Connecticut Cydar, which we are glad to hear abounds with you". - Yet he addresses Mr Winthrop as residing at Hartford, "on Quinnihticut". Calls the Savages "wild barbarous wretches". & wishes "Onkas & his Brethren" were removed to long Island or any where else, or a truce for years agreed upon. "Streams of blood" had flowed.
Mr Williams son Joseph had been cured of "a spice of an epilepsy" by "Taking of tobacco".
He sent respects to Mr Stone, Mr Lord, Mr Allen, Mr Webster, & other loving friends.

22. 12. 1659. from Mr Davenport. & the following.
1. 1660. Had heard of Mr Paleotts decease - a loss.
5. 2. 1660. Young Mr H. seems to have purchased Mr W's house.
13. 2. 1660.
20. 5. 1660. Brother Benhams "good & sweet spirited wife" was dead since preceding letter & a young child & only his sons.
11. 6. 1660. Mr Bishop lost his way from Wethersfield to New Haven, & lay in the woods in a cold night.
Mrs Street, wife of Mr Street, teacher, died recently - or within a few days.
Mr Joanes & wife Mrs Hannah Eaton & her infant, and two sons by a former wife, have arrived; 2 servants, &c
"Edmond is come" from England - a respectable person.
Mr Hartlib wrote to Gov. Winthrop; whaley & Goffe at Boston
Roger Williams letter to Gov. W. - received Oct. 2. 1660.
Joshua Windsor, a former servant of John Winthrop Sr. was a neighbor of Roger W. - in a contest about land with James Ashton
"Mouhiggins" he calls the Mohegans
The "Nauhigg" he calls the Narragansetts } He says much of affairs in England

17. 8. 1660. from Mr Davenport.
27. 9. 1660. from do. Gov. Fromanis Newman died.
Beating of the "2d drum" on a Lecture day. (Thursday, sunday after Thanksgiving)
Beating of first & second drum on a Sabbath.
Mr Robert Newman was in London.

1664. August 3. From H. Oldenburg, Secretary of the Royal Society, requesting contributions to the society, of his observations, &c: He was a member. Referred to many objects in the History of Nature.

1664. From Samuel Hutchinson, London, about making Salt, &c.

1665. From Philip Carteret, then at Virginia. Hutchinson had sold to two Carterets "2/3 of a salt work and potash work which was formerly contrived by you" (Gov. Winthrop.) They were shipped from England in a mast ship, that was to come to Pescadoe (Piscataqua)

1665 July 18 Mr Winthrop to Capt Ph. Carteret at N. York. "His contrivance for making salt in England is not enough — it was a sort of experiment, but had not been tried, it seems. He rather discourages setting up Salt works in N. Jersey, &c. He says "they bring great quantities of Salt from the Isle of May, Salt Turtles are in many places in the West Indians where they have it for nothing but the gathering it up." It is sold cheap.

1665 Aug 14. From Mr W. at Fishers Island to Col. Richard Nicolls, Gov. at New York. "Indians of the northern partie" and Mohawks seemed to be at war. Many remote tribes engaged. Some of these parts are neutrals. Gov. Nicolls had written to Gov. W. — wanted peace among the Indians. Nicolls had 2 indians, sentenced to be hung for killing Dutchmen — asked advice; given.

1665. Aug 14. From Samuel Willys (so he wrote it) to Jno. Winthrop at New London.

* They attempted to make Salt about Piscataqua, (at Dams Portsmouth) 1683. (Colls Salem, 2. 175.17.6.) Winthrop had Salt works near Sa[illegible] Colony to settle, expected to make Salt 1. 60.53.80.

Letters to John Winthrop.

John Plumb describes a falling star, as he called it, dated "Seabrok, Oct. 1665."

Rev. John D. to Mr. W. 10. 2. 1666.

1666. 14. 4. Same to same. Mr Winthrop still persuaded from Mr D. & his family. Mr D. laments divisions & distractions at Hartford.

"Were Mr Hooker now in vivis, it would be a sword in his bones, that the church which he had planted there, should be thus disturbed by innovations, brought in & urged so vehemently by his young successor in office, not in his spirit; and so far from their lax ways that we opposed the baptising of grand children by their grandfathers right, much more would he have decried the baptising of adopted children by their adoptants right; most of all, the baptising of servants, born in the house, or bought with money, unless they had a spiritual right by being regularly joined to the church according to Gospel rules. But he is at rest, and the people there now wrongfully divided, and the better sort are exceedingly grieved, while the lower & worser party insult, hoping it will be as they would have it, viz. that the plantation shall be brought into a parish way, against which Mr Hooker hath openly borne a strong testimony in print. The most of the churches in this jurisdiction are professedly against this new way, both in judgment & practice, upon Gospel grounds, viz. New Haven, Milford, Stratford, Branford, Guilford, Norwalk, Stamford; and those nearer to Hartford, viz. Farmington, and the Southern part of Windsor, together with their Reverend pastor, Mr Warham, & I think Mr. Fitch & his church also."

He notices the zeal & warmth of Mr Hayres & some of his party, & the opposition of Mr. Whiting, Mr. Warham. Mr Haynes & Mr Whiting were to have a dispute about baptising, &c. June 20. 1666. on a lecture day. Mr D. supposed no good would come of this, but the the worse part would be vote the better part, & there would be interruptions & clamors.

Gov. Winthrop seems to have been rather neutral, not opposed Mr Haynes beginning to baptise in the new way on a certain day proposed by him, because the practice was not consented to, but opposed

Letters to John Winthrop & others

[Alarm of 1666

Letter from John Allyn for the Gov. & Council of Connecticut, to Gov. Bellingham of Mass. Dated Hartford July 10. 1666. "Yesterday" they had a letter from the Governor of New York, stating that a sloop from Albany brought information "that the French from Canada were marching towards these parts; having sent a gurdle of wampum to the Mowhawkes to invite them to attend the arrival at their forts & to give them battle. Many the Mohewkes & Oneidas have given assent notice" & the governor of N.Y. takes it for truth & hath sent to Garrison at Sopus & the Garrison at Albany, & hath encouraged the Mohewkes to maintain the war. The French are about 700 men, as the Indians report."

Mass. 1 253

The Gov. requests some horse from Connecticut. Connecticut proposed to Mass. to join with the plantations up the river, if Mass. desired, to provide for the common safety. There was fear that the French would settle in those parts, — that is western part of Massachusetts.

Geo. Denison to Gov. Winthrop. Stonington Oct 27. 1666 about the Indians. He is opposed to the order to remove them from Cosattuck, meet April.

Charles Hill to Gov. W. New London Jan. 16. 1666-7. He reports the great Fire in London, which continued four days, & gives the outlines of the burning. He had just arrived from Barbadoes, & brought the news from there. It was not known at New London when he arrived, 10 days ago.

James Noyes to J. Winthrop — Stonington March 25 1667 He was against the Indians planting at Cousattuck. The town was much opposed to it. Says they had provided them good land to plant on. Capt. Denison was on the other side. He says mostly Harmon Garrett's men live elsewhere; not many live at Cousattuck.

Rev. Abraham Pierson to J. W. Branford Sept 27. 1667. Seems very friendly to Gov. W. "I am upon my remove".

Letters to John Winthrop

From Mary Gold, dated Tenbrills 23. 1. 1668-9.
Mass. H. p. 2
Her husband was a tenant of Mr Winthrop owed for rent of land. She says 27 £ was now claimed; and they had paid 19 £ in barley & malt when her husband was in prison. or so much had been taken, (not for Mr W. apparently) Gold was a Baptist & had been in prison, & she expected he would soon be sent to prison again.

Bryan Rossetr to J.W. Guilford June 28. 1669.
About his troubles. He says he refused to pay rates at Guilford, from the first, for his person & horse, & this was the leading cause of his imprisonment. His reasons for refusing were:—
1st He was an allowed practitioner of Physic by the Gen Court of Con. being tried & approved by Mr Hooker & Mr Stone, old Mr Smith of Wethersfield, in the face of the Court.
2. Mr Leete & other chief men at Guilford desired him to settle there as a physician, & agreed what to pay for a visit.
3 The learned nations exempt allowed physicians from personal services & their estates from rates.
The Bay also & New Haven the French doctor and Mr Pell, & Mr Davenport preached for it also.
4 Physicians have to do much in charity, or some that are poor must perish.
5. He was not rated for his head in Connecticut. Guilford was still until the seaside towns submitted to the Corporation (new charter) & then they put into the list his head, & his horse "which he kept for sudden occasions"! — He was imprisoned after this. He still claims to be free from rates for his head & horse.

1669 George Heathcote, of Barbadoes, wants some help for his disorder sent to Boston or Cambridge.
1669. Wm Jones to J.W. about a calf with 2 heads.
1670 May 2. Gov. Lovelace of New York, about peace made between Mohawks & other Indians. He had promoted it

2.62

Letters to Mr Winthrop, &c

Letter from Mr Winthrop to Sir Geo. Carteret, recommending Mr Jasper Crane, Mr John Ogden, Mr Robert Bond, Mr Abraham Peirson, Mr Brewen, and others who had removed from Connecticut to New Jersey. July 2. 1673.

Col. Lovelace to Gov. Winthrop July 31. 1673. about the Dutch

Address of Southampton to Massachusetts Connecticut or Plymouth, ~~for help~~ giving their reasons for submitting to the Dutch. Dated Aug. 29. 1673.

Signed by

John Howell	Daniel Sayer	Henry Peirson
John Jessup (a mark)	Jos. Barnes	Thomas Halsey
Joseph Raynor	Obadiah Rogers	Samuel Clarke
John Davis	John Laughton	John Mepsdam
Thomas Halsey Jr	Zerubbabel Phillips	Thos. Goldsmith
Francis Sayer	Thomas Cooper	John Bishop
Job Sayer	Christopher Lupton	Robert Wolley
Samuel Jokes	Jonathan Tapping	Thos. Reeves
Wm Russell	Jos. Wildeman	Jona. Raynor

See Mass. Vol. 1. p. 8.

Samuel Epps to Fitz John Winthrop, a funny letter dated Boston Dec. 5. 1673.
He says he resides "at Mr John Pinchon's house in Boston, whose pretty wife has grown pregnant". — Epps grad. H.C. 1669

Fitz John Winthrop (the 3d John W.) at Southold Feb. 25. 1673. to John Allyn about the Dutch

Gov. Council to Major John W. on L.I. March 2. 1673-4

Gov. Leverett to Gov. Winthrop about Dutch. March 3. 73-4

Other letters about the Dutch.

Capt. Matthias Nicolls at Stratford, March 16. 1673-4 to Gov. Winthrop about Dutch & L.I. Probably not a Stratford Nicholls. [Had been Secretary at N.Y. Letter April 11. 1674

Letters from Gov. Leverett &c. Peace. Boston May 8. 1674

Letters to Mr Winthrop, &c.

~~Rev~~. John Davenport at Boston, 30. 2. 1675.
He received Rubela of Mr N. Had a lame arm.
He was son of Rev. John D. who died March 15. 69-70

Gov. Andross. at N.Y. to Gov. W.

Henry Stephens to Mr Stanton, about the breaking out of the Indian War, June 29 1675. 12 houses at Swansy burned & several men killed; Seconke, a good part burned, and men killed by Nipmock Indians, Here one house is robbed, & anot. burned more near Mr Smiths. People going to Island. No town in date.

Daniel Wetherell to Gov. Winthrop. N.L. June 29. 75 about Indian War. He & Lt Avery had been to see Uncas — found that almost his men were gone; he had had correspondence with Philip. They were suspicious of Uncas.

John Winthrop Esq. recommended to the Royal Society by Hans Sloane & others London Jan 10. 1733

John Winthrop to Lord Brereton, Boston Oct 11. 1670 about a hill near Kennebank river, which removed & turned over in June or July last.
He had sent a shellfish called Horsefoot, Hummingbirds nest & 2 eggs, shells & clays from the Tovertuna hills — some silk pods
The nest was shown to the King: Cranberries sent.

Secy. H Oldenburg. wants more facts about the Hill

Titles.

Mr Davenport styles Mr Winthrop, after he was Governor, "Right worshipful J. W. Esq" "Honored J. W. Esq. Gov. r. & Gov" Roger Williams calls him 1660. "honored kind friend Mr J. W. Gov. &c. Mr D. 1660. has "Right worshipful & mu— honored J. W." &c usually has "Right worshipful" only. Some out of N.E. address him as "Honored Sir" & so in N.E. — Mr D. calls him "Honorable Sir" "Honorable J. W." &c in 1666. — Allyn addresses Gov. Bellingham as "Right worshipful" & "Honorable Sir" 1666 — Later Gov. W. Winthrop is more often "Honorable" in superscription "& Honored Sir" in Mass. Bay letters is "Honored Sir" sometimes "worshipful Sir", & sometimes "Honorable Sir" & rarely "Dear Sir". Honored, honorable, & worshipful or right worshipful are in superscriptions to the last.

Some Newhaven Men.

Thomas James — [See John James p. 188.

The minister was in N. Haven, 1640. See p. 8.
He was there again ——— 1646. See p. 37.
Thomas James had son Nathaniel bap. 1.6.1641. see p. 204
Thomas James had land for family of 5 & 200 ft, before 1643. 3. p. 140.
Mr James was seated ... about 1646-7. 4. 289.

Song above, as is supposed.
Thomas James was admitted freeman 1645. p. 33
"Dorothie Thomas James" resided in N.H. 1646. p. 40
Thomas James was fined for deficient scabbard 1646. p. 40.
Thomas James was seated, about 1646-7. 4. 289
Thomas James alienated house & lot. Feb. 1655-6 p. 65

C. 10. 165 **Thomas Mulliner, senior & junior.**
See p. 5. 10. 23. 31. 43.
Sr. was at Newhaven as early as 1640 — had concerns at Totoket in 1640 & after. He resided at Totoket chiefly, as in divisions 1646 & 48. He sold out all his rights in Totoket in 1651 & left the place. Was sometimes "Mr. Mulliner", sometimes Thomas M. There was a father & son or Thomas M. Sr. & Jr. though usually but one, I think.

p. 65 Thomas Mulliner was of Newhaven 1655, 1657, & 1659. Had a farm there. Had a wife Martha, and two children born there, viz. M. aged 56, Liz. 58. He sold out Aug. 2. 1659. Was a carpenter. Whether Sr. or Jr. does not appear. Probably Jr. Thomas Mulliner was seated at N.H. Feb 1655-6 or not in 1661-2 — Mr Mulloine was also seated. 1655-6.
Thomas M. Sr. and Jr. are both named 1645 page 31.

Thomas Mollener was of Westchester 1664. (8. 324
Thom Mullener & Martha his wife of West Chester, N.Y. gave up all their rights to Branford houses & lands, June 24. 1691, in consideration of 20 acres at N.W. corner of town. Committee gave him a deed Nov. 9. 1691. (10. 241.

Some New Haven Men.

Con. 11 * Mr. Melyen, Maline, &c

Mr. Melyen and Jacob Melyen } took oath of fidelity April 7 1657

Mr Mullwine was seated 1655-6
Mr Meline was seated 1661-2 & Mrs. Meline.

p. 68. Jacob Maline in New Haven 1661.

p. 71 Jacob Meloine & wife fined for form. & pre marriage 1662

p. 71. Mr Moline & wife interceded for son Jacob in this matter 1662

p. 71 Isaac Melyen here, brother of Jacob 1663

I do not find any other family at N. H. after 1663.

Samuel Mellhen died at Fairfield on or before 1659.
He owned a house & land there. (8.194)

John Winnes married Susanna Melyen. 1664 - 8.13.

{ Mr Savage says Susanna Melyen was of Boston, leather seller, 1683, & her will was made & proved in 1706. Mr Winnes advanced in age; was with Hannah, son Samuel (education cost 300£) and Abigail Tilly, after Wm. T. — Jacob M. in 1693 was guardian of his nephew Riberus, son of Isaac M. late of Virginia planter. Samuel grad. H.C. 1696. — Mr Savage thinks they were Dutch or may have been }

Con. 11. Mr. Edmund Leach lived in New Haven 1647, 48. 49
Bought John Chapman's house & land Dec. 1647. died not return in many years. Had a family. p. 47

Con. 11. Owen Morgan lived in New Haven 1645, 1650. 51. 52.
Bought widow Knowles house & lot. (see p. 66.
He removed to Norwalk, & died in a few years. see 4.308

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* Mrs Johannah Melines, widow of N. Haven, sold land to Henry
p. 142 Glover, 1685.

m. 14. 150 Jacob Melyen Glover, died in Boston 1706-7.
Had Dutch & English books. — same as above. I think all Dutch probably.

p. 190 Rev. Jeremiah Peck began to preach at Saybrook in
Con. 11. the fall of 1661. He had 100£ accommodations. Jan. 30. 1665-6 he sold 6 parcels of land to Robert Chapman & 4 others. 1665. 6 Feb 14. Town bought his house & homestead, for M. Buckingham. He is supposed to have left Saybrook in 1665-6. He signed the covenant to remove to New Jersey Oct 30. 1666, and he removed to Newark in 1666 in fall, or 1667 in Spring. He called "Rev." and "Clerk" in records of New Jersey. In 1670 & 1675 he was invited to become pastor at Woodbridge, but he did not accept either call. He removed from Elizabethtown, N. J. to Greenwich, Con. in fall of 1678 as their minister. Married John Mead, Jr & Ruth Hardy in 1681. Dissatisfaction at G. May 1689, because he would not baptize children of non-communicants, under halfway covenant.

Davis Peck, Esq. Hudson, 1857.

Excesses in Eating & Drinking — see p. 420. (see M. 2. 273

M. 2. 260 Drunkenness

Sot. one in a state of weakness, inertness, stupor, with drink. a stupid person. an habitual drunkard. R.
"Ruby faced sot." "The Scottis Stelle for sotties." R. Brunne
Similar use by Skelton. [M. 2. 210.

Drunkard. "An old drunkard loves a tavern, though he cannot go to it but as he is led by another." South.

Fuddled — "To fuddle all night." "Fuddled noses." Dryden & "The table floats around, & pavement is faithless to the fuddled foot." Thompson.

To tip, tiff, tipple — To drink frequently.

Tipsey — having tipped too much strong drink, or tippled too much. R.

Inebriate. see M. 2. 285.

"Drunkenness hath diffused itself over the nation" — originally from Holland [Misc. 9. 55 [Queen Elizabeth.

M. 11. 45. English Drunkers — "not a leak at sea can suck more liquors." Mis. 9. 59
[see the Question & Answer. Misc. 11. 45.

Indians killed by Rum, more them by war & disease Misc. 1. 15

M. 11. 45 "Malt mad" B & F. said the English were malt mad when barley was plenty, that is, mad with beer & ale.

M. 11. 42. Wine was the principal means of intoxication in upper classes.
M. 2. 246. in time of B & F. as Sack, Hock, Claret, Canary, &c. Drunkenness very common; lewdness more so.

M. 11. 42. "Lewdness & Gluttony" were very common B & F.

M. 11. 42. Ale much used & abused. B & F.

M. 11. 42. Drinking song — "Wine is the cure all." &c "Let us fill boys." &c

Misc. 8. 78. Banquets & Feasts — Drunkenness.
[Banquets not confined to Servants.

Mrs. Jameson. "Drunkenness is the vice & curse of Canada." (upper c.)
[Mrs. Jameson was a lady, & she refers to it very frequently. [illegible]
[illegible] in Canada particularly.

Adam. R. 75. Drunkenness in Britain, especially Scotland: & in general

M. 11. 319. Intoxication sought for in all ages.

M. 2. 260. Freethinkers belong to a drinking club.

Malte Brun says, the Chinese abstain from heating diet & inebriating liquors. They make their grapes into raisins.

M. 2 212. { Liquor given at Vendues in N. York. See p. 168.
Liquor given at Vendues in Boston. See Misc. 4. 98.
Rum Drunk out of bottles at Vendues in Pa. M. 13. 308. [illegible] Thought forbidden at Vendues in Lond.

Gluttony, cause of diseases, &c. Misc. 2. 214. 273 & references. M. 2. 260.

p. 260 [262]
M. 2. 260.
M. 12. 358

Drinking & Drunkenness of English &c.

This No. p. 224. 272

Referred to. Miscel. 1. 52. 72.
Miscel 2. 266. 297. 257
Miscel. 3 56.
Miscel 4
Miscel 5. 140. 141. 91. 92.
Miscel 6
Miscel 7. 51. 16. 17. 93. 382. 294. 414. 262
Miscel 8. 387.

See Gov. Burnet, wines & liquors & waters. M. 14. 170

Drinks in Virginia. Misc. 2. 217.

see Drunkenness in Ed. Enc. &c. 775 It reigns most in cold climates. it increases as we recede from the equator. Ancient Germany were remarkable for excess in drinking. the most barbarous nation, other things being equal, are always the most drunken.

Ed. Enc. &c. 493. One great cause of poverty through the land is the excessive indulgence of spirituous liquors among the lower classes (of Scotla. d.) Ibid. p. 750 "Spirituous liquors are much more common in Scotland than in England".

M. 2. 20 Drinks.

M. 15 43. Clarre. wine mixed with honey & spices & strained till clear. Pisment is the same. the spices are nutmegs, cloves, ginger, mace, cinnamon and galangal. (Glossary to Chaucer)

Wine 90 Malt Spirits sold in England were made 1/3 only of Malt and 1/3 of raw barley, 1/3 barley and 1/3 wheat. Hearn Scotth.

Cider Brandy & Peach Brandy in Virginia (Beverly) Misc 4. 285 286
do — do — in Pennsylvania (Kalm) Misc 3. 77.
Misc 5. p. 92 Liquor or Brandy from Persimmons — Kalm. Misc 3. 85
Brandy by the Swedes in Pa. Misc. 3. 92 four grain
do by the Dutch 1640 .. Misc. 7. 23.

M. 15 43. Bragget. a Drink made of honey & spices. & some say ale. Holinshed calls it Brackwort or Bragwort —
Glossary to B. & Fletcher says Bragget is made of honey & ale.
Glossary to Chaucer says Braket is made of ale & wort, honey & spice.

Verjuice — is the juice of green, unripe, sour fruit, as crabs, grapes, &c. R. is the juice of crabs & sloes. Johnson. Nat. Hist. 2. 277. Used by Holinshed. Dryden. "Tipples verjuice". It is taxed in England.

2. 2. 216 Sangree, punch & flip, are used in a satyrical song by Matter Byles about 1732. But Sangree is not in Dictionary

Distilled Liquors.

See Usquebaugh p. 262. Distillation introduced into England, & the liquor called Aquavitae. Misc. 7. 93. No dates given: was in 16th century.

p. 271 Usquebaugh, mentioned by Fergusson as brought from Ireland in bottles. Mis. 7. 394
do. mentioned by Howell (M. 7. 381) much used in Ireland — less in England.

Drinks in England when Howell wrote — see Misc. 7. 381.

Drinks & Drinking in other Countries by Howell. M. 7. 382
Distilling Usquebaugh & Brandy in Scotland. M. 3. 70
Distilling Brandy from Malt, Apples, &c in England M. 3. 69
Drunkenness of Queen Anne & in general. M. 1. 291.

Aquabitae is the name of native spirits. In Scotland it signifies Whiskey, in France, Brandy, in Ireland Usquebaugh. Rees Enc.
Rum — called Kill Devil, M. 4. 315. M. 3. 137. Cooper's is. 1. p. 6.

The Savage & the civilized man both delight in drunkenness. Saxons were glutton & drunkard. M. 2. 9. 19.

262

m.2.260 Drinks

See Kinds of Drink. modern or recent. Miscel 2. 216.
See English Escape Con & Misc. 1. 170. 171. Misc. 8. 90.

Older Drinks. [See Intoxicating Liquors - Miscel. 5. 91 M. 4. 220. This No. p 224

Mum — Miscel. 1. 50; 2. 292. 294; 3. 56
Richardson calls it a kind of strong beer

p 238 Metheglin. A Welsh drink of Wine & honey, R. D. Meddyglyn W.
Misc. 11. 319. Harrison calls it a Welsh drink. See Miscel 1. 62
One calls it

p. 238 Hydromel. } Liquor or pungent or berries muffled, but not many [illegible] London 103.
p. 238 Mead or Meath } made of honey & water — do not do for much.
Not very different from Metheglin — was a kind of spiced
called Swath swash by Holinshed. — Misc. 1. 62.

m. 15. 42 } The preceding drinks were sometimes spiced, and
Ale was often spiced.

Mulled Drinks. Wine warmed & sweetened, & being rendered
M. 2. 260 mild, was called mulled wine. R. D. Other drinks were
m. 15. 42. called mulled. as "cider mulled with ginger warm." Gay.
"While wine mulled with ginger warm" Jonson. Miscel. 2.

Hum. See Miscel. 2. 282.

p 61. Cider. See Holinshed Misc. 1. 61. Miscel 3. 56. Philips M. 2. 292
Perry See do " 1. 61. " 3. 56 Misc. 4. 214
See Markham Misc. 3. 30. 40. " 2. 243.

Sillabub. R. D. "Quaffs sillabubs in cans". Drayton. Only example given
"Spiced Syllabub". Misc. 2. 243.

"Hornes full of mede" - Chaucer.

Hippocras or Hoccras. See Webster; also Markham, Miscel. 3. 23.
Liquors in England in Henry, Miscel 1. 35
Beer & Ale. mell Markham - Miscel 3. 30.

p 61. Usquebaugh (from which our word Whiskey) had the meaning
Misc. 5. 120 Aqua vitæ, uisge being water, & bagh, life, in Irish. First
" 5. 154 distilled in Ireland from malt, afterwards in England -

m. 15 } Stilling wholesome Waters is noticed by Tusser - probably not spirit.
p. 38. } See "Still". p. 271. Markham notices distilled waters, but not distilled malt.

The Aqua vitæ of Shakspeare seems to have been Usquebaugh -
which probably included French Brandy. See Misc. 2. 140. Misc. 5. 154.
used in B. & Fletcher Misc. 11. 38.

"Aqua vitæ bottle". Misc. 5. 145.

"Whisquybeath" Scotch for Usquebagh. Misc. 4. 236
Usquebaugh. 1700, Miscel. 7. 158. rotten. Whiskey 7. 159

Ale & Beer. See Miscel 8. 392. Miscel 7. 380. 381.

Schnaps is a name for distilled spirits in Wallachia (Walsh) & in Sweden,
in Prussia (Cochrane) and corn in U States.

m. 2. 242 Blk Cherry Brandy. Miscel 7. 3. 158. Cherry Whisky. Misc. 2. 178. M. 12. 361.
Cherry Brandy M. 4. 316.

Excise of 1660 (Con & Misc. 1. 170) shows English Drinks, domestic
and imported - viz. home made - beer, ale, cider, perry, metheglin
mead, vinegar, beer, strong water or aqua vitæ.
Imported - most of same mentioned, & "spirits made of cider or wine"
See for 1775. Misc. 8. 90.

Hosbroke's "Encyclopedia of Antiquities, and Elements of Archaeology, classical and mediaeval". London 1843. New Edition.

p. 282. "Calendars of the Romish aera are stuffed with their Saints' days, festivals & customs".

p. 284. M. 2. 152. 2. 241. Amulets or Charms — abundant in middle ages — worn against witchcraft, as remedies, against pestilence: as hair of the bear; verses from bible; earrings & common rings of ostrich bones; magical characters upon strips, &c. In 16th century, amulets of arsenic were worn around the neck against pestilence, & made in large quantities. One item says: — "a hundryth wight of amulets for the neke XXXS iiij d."

p. 322 Misc. 4. 239 " 12. 2. Bedsteads in 16th century were many, the posts very large & curiously carved, and furniture of silk mostly. Wood was oak. Curtains, &c

Pillows, Bolsters, Blankets, Sheets, &c are early date

p 265 Feather beds & down beds, the Romans had. The Gauls made flock beds.

p 267 M. 2. 234 M. 4. 118 Mattresses stuffed with wool, dried vegetables, straw & hay, are noted. Not with hair.

M. 2. 206. 12. 44 Quilts, the Romans had. Gauls invented the reef. A quilted (stitched) coverlet. R. D. Also quilted garments. [a coarse, thick coverlet

Servants had mattress, sheets & an old quilt, or only a mattress, bolster & covering.

Misc. 2. 295 " 11. 252 Roman women, represented in bed, are stark naked, as well as the men. "It is proved by Strutt and others that till the reign of Henry VIII. both sexes slept naked."

Yet he says the women wore shifts in the Norman aera [Brookes 1820, says the Norwegians, men, women

Lon. 2. R. 30. 122 Ed. Exp. and children, sleep stark naked, in their stove-heated rooms. E. 2. Reviews. 1823 "Beds in public house p 265. Shakspeare has, "He's standing bed & truckle bed "She is brought to bed". Misc. 2. 142] one for master, one for servant. [Lottery Wives.

Fosbrokes Antiquities

By Rev Thomas Dudley Fosbroke. M.A. &c.

p 265. Carpets — Hells made of wool or camels hair 3 feet by 6 or 9. are placed on
Ed. Enc. V. 469] sides of some rooms in Persia to sit upon. are thick & soft.

M. Brun. Carpets similar to those of Persia & Turkey are made in Shansi province China,
Repub. 1800. found. Persians making carpets, & carpets on floors.

M. 3 Carpets. The ancient Persians had carpets & umbrelles & sedans

Carpets. Rose in Persia were chiefly made in Seistan.
Chardin says they were called Turkey Carpets because
they pr used the ough Turkey to Europe. Malt. Brun
Rich carpets still cover the floors of the great in Persia are
made in Khorasan ~~with gold~~ & Yezd, & st. of camels wool & Goat hair
carpets were made in some cities of Asiatic Turkey
long since. Some calls carpets of Smyrna.

Carpets of rich tapestry covered the floors of Indian Nabobs & Rajahs
Carpets & mats cover the floors of the higher classes in India.

Ed. Enc. II. 260 Carpets cover the floors of the higher classes in Arabia,
and the rooms are laid round with cushions, "instead
of Chairs, which are unknown in the east." [Did the eastern
manner of sitting on the ground or floor or a sofa a little raised,
first suggest the use of floor carpets?]

X. 269. Rich Carpets, woolen, are made in N. Circars, & Allahabad, & Dacca

M. Brun. 2. 426 The houses of the richer classes in Persia have the all covered with
Carpets — the richest & finest from Herat, & nothing else is
reg. lined by prince or peasant for seat, bed, table and
M. 11. 228 11. 60 devotional kneeling — the only difference being in the quality.
They kneel on carpets at their prayers, & so become sacred, &
visitors leave their slippers at the door.

M B.E. 339. Carpets are made in Asia Minor & neighboring countries
"have been in use in that part of the world from time immemorial."

M B. 1. 392. Carpets are made in Arabia

1. 409 Ispahan old palace has carpets on floors very rich, made
in time of Shah Abbas — 1586 to 1636. Colors unfaded.

Walsh. The Bulgarian Christians in their wattled huts, sleep on the
91. 10 floor on large, thick, striped carpets, on which they sit by day & lie down at

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A priest carted 1553 Through Cheapside, "was saluted with chamber pots & rotten eggs." Stype.

See Misc. 2. 239.

"Carting" harlots & their males". Misc 1. 65.

Carting men & women about London. Brand, Miscel. Not. 335

p 268. See page 268. Carting bawds 3. p. 378

Carting Whores. Misc. 4. 230. (on Shrove Tuesday.)

Tumbrel. Rich says, is "a kind of rolling carriage used as a punishment of disgrace or infamy; also a cart or wagon."

See Millers & others on a tumbrel. Misc 7. 176

p. 263. Beds in public houses. 100 years ago, the
M. 9. 119. visitors of the baths at Buxton slept in one long room; one part allotted to ladies and another to gentlemen, with only a curtain between.

Misc. 2. 160 Brooms. Roman were made of palms, & twigs.

Carpets. Are found on couches & floors
" 226. at Pompeii, in the Turkish manner.
p. 309. 305. In middle ages, some were used before high
Miscel. 1. 32. altars, but rooms were strewed with straw
" 7. 113. or rushes. Bp. of Toledo is said to have
" 2. 161. covered his floor with tapestry 1295, and
" 4. 311 the Queen of Edward E. from Castile is said to
" 2. 146. have followed the example. Bedside
" 7. 92. carpets, in bedrooms, occur in 1301.
" 7. 88 abroad, if not in England. The chamber
" 4. 297 of Edward II. was matted. In the 16th
" 7. 62 century we find carpets of English work with
" 2. 239. arms; a square board carpet cloth for the
" 5. 153. table with arms in the midst of it; a large
Con. 10. 44. carpet for a cobbard; carpets fringed with
Misc. 9. 214 crewell, Turkey carpets for the table; carpets
11. 356. of green cloth; Turkey carpets before the
11. 60 Communion table appear 7. Ed. VI. and are
11. 208. frequently mentioned in reigns of Eliz. & James E.
12. 48. They are adverted for sale 1660. But they
p. 309. were used for other purposes than covering floors. [Carpets for floors were used by ancient Persians, Mathieum. and Sall. used them.]

The Tumbrel was a two wheel cart, unloaded by being
Mis. 2. 213. thrown back. In this, according to Cowell. bagpipes
M. 2. 239. by dulcarna, adulterers & fornicators were carted through towns. See preceding page.

p. 280 Chamber pots. One for Queen Elizabeth was of silver. "pispot" used by Bryden 1580 & used in Holland's Plenty.

Con. 10. 49. p. 278 Chinaware. In days of Elizabeth, it was brought from
M. 4. 361. Venice. In 1631. East India Ships brought it to England
" 7. 173. 403. "China dish" in Shakspeare, Misc. 5. 151. M. 11. 353. [Grey way is Chinese in 1668 & 71
" 2. 242

p. 308 413. Clothes Press — not explained. Mis. No 1. 40; twice; Con. 10. 46 [Misc. 2. p. 147. 296. Napkin Press Misc. 9. 88.

Bay Window + Oriel not the same. "The carved oriel and deep many lighted bay window, often projecting in a multitude of capricious angles + curves." Chambers. Inf. for P. Some even octagonal, commanding views in different directions.

Woods for furniture, &c:
Misc. 2. 19. Hugh Jones of Maryland, 1699 says Black Walnut is much esteemed by Joiners for its grain + color.

M. 2 / 2140 / 237 WOODS used for furniture &c [Continued Misc. 11. 156.
Bermuda Cedar finer than Virginia Misc. 6. 142. 1609
Ship wade of Cedar sent from Virginia sent 1606. Misc 6. 139.
"Bermuda cedar chest" mentioned by Miss Caulkins p. 359. or "chest of Bermuda cedar."
Jackson mentions furniture of Rosewood, mahogany + walnut.
Lamentine mentions an oak table in his father's kitchen: a long walnut table in another kitchen (set with benches) a set of drawers of walnut which Genevieve had.
Red Cedar from North America and W. Indies was formerly in great esteem for wainscotting + cabinet work, but is rejected since the introduction of Mahogany. Bingley. Phil. Edition. 1818.
Used for lead pencils — Rees says, Red Cedar was formerly in great request for W. + C.
Rosewood, grows in Jamaica, is Myris balsamifera. Used by Cabinet makers in England. Bingley. 1818. "useful knowledge"
Misc. 3. 272. Virginia 1649 exports "walnut tree wood + cedar tree timber."
Cypress + cedar chests. 16th Century } See Miscellaneous 8. 389.
Walnut + Oak Furniture 16 Cent.
Cedar. Con. 10. 45

Walnut used for joined tables, cupboards and bedsteads — Markham Misc. 3. 43
used by joiners upholsterers, gunsmiths, Cabinet makers — Misc. 2. 52
} Furniture of oak, walnut + chestnut — See page 226. — Walnut Misc. 2. 260.
of Mahogany. Misc. 7. 151.
Walnut or Oak " 8. 389
Mahogany used but little over 100 years, 1835 — 8. 389
Walnut — Con. 10. 45

Mahogany, 1st use, see Ed. Enc. VI. 444. Bingley says it was introduced into England 1724
Blk Walnut for Tables, Cabinets, &c. Joscelyn. 1671. Misc 3. 140
Walnut planks (in Virginia) for Tables or cupboards. } Misc. 6. 322
Cedars and cypress for chests, cabinets, &c (Virginia 1650.
Cedars, cypress, sassafras, Blk Walnut for wainscoting + cabinet making. Virginia M. 3. 275
Blk Walnut, Wild Cherry, Curled Maple, Cedar, &c } Kalm p. 80. 87. 97 No 3.
Red Maple, White + Red cedar
Cedar for chests, tables, bedsteads, desks, lutes, virginals &c. Virginia. M. 6. 161
Oak followed by Walnut, and Walnut by Mahogany in E. Latter under Misc.
M. 13. 111. In a description of Jamaica 1671, Mahogany is mentioned as one of the "rich + curious woods" Misc. 9. 64

Mats from Russia in Book of Rates 1660, cont'd Misc. 2. 217.
Mat. An interweaving of rushes, straw, &c. They knelt on mats. Swift. R.D.
Misc. 2. 217. Misc. 5. 143.

M. 14. 171. A Boston merchant, wealthy, has no Mahogany in his furniture 1729. Gov Burnet 1729 has no Mahogany. M. 14. 164
"Mahogany was introduced into England about the beginning of the last century" says Ed. Enc. VI. p. 444. The logs were brought to England as ballast. The carpenters found the wood too hard for their tools + it was laid aside. But Dr Gibbons got Mr Wolaston, a cabinet maker, to make a candle box of it: the next he made

Fostrokes Antiquities

Misc 2. 233. Bay Window had rectangular corners.
Bow Window. (had rounded corners, apparently.

Misc. 2. 147 8. 389 Cradle – he says, is a small bed, a coffin, a hollow buckler, & a boat

Misc. 2. 251 Crispers. Fire hooks mentioned in 6th century. (M. 12. 107.

Cupboard. Stow mentions a cupboard for
Misc. Vol. 68. showing plate "of 5 stages height, triangled".
" 1. 40.
" 2. 252 A "cupboard of plate" was a cup of gold
" 7. 67. covered: 6 standing pots of silver; 24 silver
" 12. 245 bowls with covers, a bason & ewer, of silver.

Court Cupboard (Nares says) was a moveable closet
or buffet, on which plate & other articles of
Misc 2. 142 2. 252 11. 356. baseby were disposed. Sometimes adorned
with carved figures. In 1659, glass vessels
& probably China were placed with the plate

Forks were introduced into England in 17th century
p. 285 & is said. One of silver, 1610, shuts up, & has
at the end as a blade that draws out a tooth pick.
Some say they were brought from China to Italy.

Forms used for the dinner table. Some had backs
Misc. Vol. 40. and cushions. (See forms Misc. 8. 389 Misc. 9. 67.

Furniture was commonly of Walnut in England
Misc 8. 389 till superseded by Mahogany. Walnut still
used in France & Germany.

Misc. 2. 144 Hand barrows were used by masons in 15th century
(Wheelbarrows in N.Y. 1701. Col. 10. 110

p. 284 Horse Blocks. The Romans had them of stone
& wood. They were common in other ages.

Misc 2. 223 Jacks. Beckman says they were invented in 16th
M. 12. 109. century, and the Smoke Jack.

Knives were worn by women at the girdle about 1600
Misc. Vol. 71 and before

Mattresses were made of feathers, flocks, dried
p. 263 Misc 1. vegetables & Spanish broom (Spartium junceus.

Moulds for pastry, of brass are found at Herculaneum, of elegant patterns.
M. 18. 300.

Fosbrokes Antiquities

Con & Misc. 1. 227 Pulpits. Some had sounding boards. [M. 2. 310

Misc. 2. 152 Preaching by the hour glass was common.

Posts or Pillars were set up before the houses
Misc 2. 296 " 9. 59 " 11. 352 of sheriffs, mayors, &c. on which proclamations
and public acts were fastened

Snuff. Some allusions to it as if it was used
p. 277 been before tobacco was smoked. This cannot
be. It is said it was formerly taken in small spoons
P.S. Aromatic Snuff was taken before Tobacco Snuff.

Trenchers. The wood of the maple was in
Misc. 1. 69 " 2. 212 " 2. 142. " 4. 238. great request for trenchers, before earthen
ware came into use at table. "The author
can remember when no other than wooden
dishes of this kind were used in farmhouses
in Shropshire" Fosbroke. [Queen had Trenchers M. 9. 55

Watches, he thinks, were known in England before
p. 281. 1577, but not spring watches. [Watch making introduced into Geneva 1680. 130,000 Watches made yearly. M. Brun

Water closets were known to the ancients.
Misc. 2. 161. known in England in time of Elizabeth.

Whipping through streets by Catholics. M. 15. 235

Whipping at a post is classical, & Christian.
Cornel

Whipping at the carts tail is a old punishment
of Seducers among Germans & Saxons
"Whipped & croppe 1" sometimes both done B. of F. M. 11. 33.

Whipping at Carts Tail — see Miscel. No 2. 166. M. 11. 39.
in England in 7. 101
a bawd whipped at the Cart tail. see Misc. No 2. 277
see Mass Laws. M. 14. 433
Whipping at carts tail. Miscel. No 1. 335 No 1. 187, 317 stripes.
"Whipping through the street" 1633. see Con. & Misc. 2. 256.
"Whipping through the city: London. see " " 2. 266
do do do. " (Gilbourne) " " 2. 267

p. 264 Carting persons through towns. see page 264
"Whipped through market towns." Shakspeare. see Miscel 2. 145 see Misc. 11. 341
whipped out of market towns M. 11. 341.
M. 14. 358 Madmen were caged and whipped, in Shakspeare. Misc. 2. 145
Whipping paupers at the end of a cart naked. through a market town 1530
11. 12. 260 1817 25 & 60 whipping post, stocks & cages in London, in days of T. Miscel. 7. 98
Exhibit in and cudelly in prisons. Miscel 9. 63 Water Pot Misc. 9. 61
Whipping post. Con & Misc. 1. 233, noticed in same p 153. 155. 201; M. 2. 215.
Stocks. Con & Misc. 1. 233, 154, & Misc. 5. 144. — Misc. 9. 352. Hours made M. 11. 343
Cages " " 1. 233. Misc. 4. 39. Misc. 9. 352
Whipping at the Carts Tail in Philadelphia, 1729 & 30. — Con. 8. 406;
Whipping in Philadelphia for fornication. Con & Misc. 1. 309 — Con 8. 406
"Whipping at carts arse" p. 15 of Th. Whipping Lashes p. 137 of this
"Whipping at the carts arse". Bailey's Dic. II. Cant words under Flogging.

Hosbrokes Antiquities

"I know on which side my bread is buttered." Ford. in The Lady's Trial

m.2 237 Bread & Butter took the place of dripping" for breakfast between Edward IV & Elizabeth
Miscel. 8. 387. Lel. 11. 3. 85 " " 3. 101 Buttered Toasts. See Mis. 5. 158 M. 2. 237, m. 11. 38.

Calicoes. First importation by E. I. Company in 1681
Miscel. 4. 296. " " 301. The printing commenced in London 1676. Printed India Calicoes prohibited 1721.

Education. "Reading & writing were, from the 14th
p. 401. century, the chief parts of education in
M. 8. 388 England, as now." Peacham says in time
M. 7. 416. & Locke of Charles I. "Parents either give their children
m. 15 no education at all, thinking their birth or estate will bear out that, or a very slight one". In reigns of Elizabeth some ladies understood Italian, French, the lute, often some Latin, & sometimes globes & astronomy.
[See Education in Ed. Enc. Vol. VIII.

Ladders were ordered to prevent or put out fires, in some English towns, with leather buckets and crooks.

p. 271 Grammar Schools, properly so called, were
Misc 4. 214 commenced after 1447. private teaching
Misc. 1. 78 being forbidden, to prevent the growth
" 7. 84. 44. 416 " 8. 388 " 11. 330 of Wickliffism.

p. 236 Gall, human, & of various animals, used for medicinal purposes. [Gall of goat. eagle. ox pens. 234. 239. 237

Grammar Schools, parochial, in parishes
see above. occur in the 15th century.

"Laundresses or Washer-women were the chief
p. 271. Harlots of the middle ages & were kept in castles. They followed the crusaders on foot, even to Jerusalem; but among the Saracens there were only 60 to 12.000. Some restrictions on them by 23. Eliz. – not to "come into the gentlemen's chambers of this Society under 40 years of age" &c.
[See Gilbert Stuart. Miscel. No 2 p. 137

Fosbrokes Antiquities.

"Lawsuits were formerly much prolonged
Misc. 1. 64. by legal chicanery as now. Lawyers took bribes on both sides. Perjury afforded a living to many, says Andrews."

Bolting was at first done by a sieve
Misc. 1. 170 moved by the hands, and a handle.
" 2. 235. (in modern Europe.) Referring to mills.
The method of applying a sieve in the form of an extended bag was first made known in the beginning of the 16th century. These mentions gave rise to bolting cloths.
[See under Newgate. Con. No. 10.

M. 2. 294 Milliners were originally men - + gown makers.
Misc. 5. 15.

Minced Pies - called also Shred pies formerly;
Misc. 4. 236. and Christmas pies. Originally made in the form of a cratch, from the manger in which the infant Christ was laid. [Nativity pie. see p. 378.

Names. Many were given in honor of saints, and
Misc. 3. 203. from vows of parents to saints. Hebrew names used after the Conquest. In the times of the Puritans "it was usual to christen children from the titles of religious & moral virtues, whence came Grace, Prudence", &c

Ordinaries were long the resort of gentlemen
Misc. 2. 216 particularly in the reign of James I; in fact they were gambling houses.

Pardons for adultery. Many were granted by James I.

During the Commonwealth, marriages were performed
M. 12. 128 by Justices of the Peace. In 1657 ministers were empowered to marry.

Misc. 2. 134. Parlor in England 1473 "was the same room as now".
["paved parlour" Chaucer. "Parlour dight with arras" Spenser
The widows parlour" Dryden "gut rushes on the ground"

p. 244 { Surgeons fee about 1700, 1/. a mile; setting bone 10 groats
bleeding 1/ amputation 5£, but no settled price
Physicians formerly did not live out of cities and great towns.

p. 225 Schools. In Caxton's woodcuts, the school
p. 323. master holds a rod in his hand, & the boy
M. & 335. kneels before him.
M. q. 47. Tusser says he was whipped 53 stripes for a
11. 327. small fault at School, by Udal, master of Eton.
11. 330
11. 311
15 [illegible] See Tusser's account of this, Edin. Quart. Review No 77. p. 163.

p. 261. Still. The Irish distilled spirits from malt 1590
p. 262. and added aromatic herbs & spices.

Straw head coverings. Coryat saw in Provence:
Mis. p. 266. Harrington describes a lady in one, in time
of Elizabeth.

Tarring & feathering was a punishment of offending
Misc. q. 126. Crusaders.

Year. Reckoning from Christ began in Italy in the 6th
century, in England & France in the 7th
p. 281 — in the letter by Augustine. Beginning the
year in March came from Germany.

Common farmers live better now than the
thanes & knights of the Saxons

Breakfast in time of Elizabeth. Butter & Eggs,
Misc 4. 236. but more commonly meat; sometimes broiled
beefsteak with a cup of ale.

p. 269 Courtesans for some centuries previous to 1661,
were disguised as laundresses.

Bundling. He mentions "the Welch custom
Nat. Hist. 2. 20 of Bundling, or courting in bed",
Misc. 7. 324 from which but few improprieties flowed.
" 2. 237.
"The liberties allowed to lovers, & even to intimate
acquaintances, in the times of Elizabeth and
James, were very indecorous. These were to
handle them roughly, put their hand on their
necks, kiss them by surprise, &c. When courtship
ensued in inferior rank, it was conducted
in the coarsest manner & commonly ended
in bastardy." — Bundle & Bundling, not in Dictionaries.

272 Fosbrokes Antiquities

Norman Dinner & later. They carried a knife about them. The rustics eat pottage and bread & cheese.

Misc. 4. 235 Misc. 8. 387. Men formerly dined with hats on. They took them off when grace was said. The dining hour was 9 or 10, then 11. In 1592 11 was the hour! afterwards 12.

3. 261 Much drinking formerly — much drunkenness on account of the restoration.

p 223 Fools. These were abundant. The domestic fool went out of fashion in 17th century owing in part to the puritans.

[illegible]lessing & Thanks. Misc. 8. 340

above Grace at meals, was both Jewish & Pagan

Mis. 2. 274 " 2. 167 " 8. 388. In Shakspeare's time grace was often said in metre [French Child not say Grace. Misc. 3. 104. 115. (Canada) (France)

Holidays. Abp. Arundel in 1389 instituted 22 new Saints' days, to increase the revenues of the clergy by new oblations. Servants were not to work on Saints' days. 20th Elizabeth, the people were permitted to work on holidays during harvest.

p. 378 M. 9. 61 Long coats were formerly worn by boys till 13.

M. 7. 93. Children knelt in presence of their parents.

M. 14. 284 Silk Scarf — 'an ornament tied loosely, or hung upon the dress: so named in 16th century.

See Misc. 2. 207 Misc. 9. 198.

Slaves. The Anglo-Saxons made slaves of all they conquered. Female slaves were sometimes prostituted for profit. Bondsmen wore an iron collar. Among our ancestors, parents used to sell children and relatives their kindred; who if they were females were, after prostitution & pregnancy, sent to Ireland for sale. Youths of both sexes were taken to the ships in droves, tied with ropes.

Nat. Hist. 2. 83

Servants were pricked with a goad, like oxen.

Fosbrokes Antiquities

Supper was a festive meal with Angles-
Misc 1.62. Saxons — hot meats & hard drinking.
Rustics had bread & herbs for supper. In 16th
century, sack was drunk at supper, and
fruits eaten.

Thunder terrified our ancestors. If it happened
in the winter, it was thought to foretell famine,
mortality or some dreadful evil.

Travelling. Portmanteau's were used by the Romans.
In the middle Ages, travellers sung songs
on the road; and the clergy sung psalms.

Clients & others at Rome were humble to their
patrons, but did not bend the knee.
Genuflexion did not come in till long after
the fall of the republic.

Waiters. Royal Children & great barons waited
upon Kings, bareheaded — an etiquette, for people
dined covered.

Welch. "They placed privies before the doors of their
houses." Their houses were not in streets. This
refers to Middle Ages

Winter. Our ancestors had stored up for winter
bacon, salt, salt-meat, ricks of hay,
and stacks of wood.

Women in Northern Nations studied simples
& the arts of healing wounds. They sung
on the road when travelling. Eating and
Drinking & times of indulgence were their
accoutrements. Hoops were invented, he
thinks, to cover pregnant females. Hoops
were abolished by Geo. IV. Evelyn mentions
hoops at Genoa, of whalebone, which bear
out the coats in such a manner, that
a lady appears as broad as long.

[Women as Physicians & Surgeons. See Miscel. No 4. 236. Ill. 1. 70
Herbert in Misc. No 7. 295. 296. 298. 299. See page 285 of this No, and 298. 244
Vives in " No 2. 249. Mis. No 7. 84. Miscel 8. 388 & Aubrey 386
Burton in " No 7. 22. Doctors in Virginia and Hydrophobia. Ill 6. 327
Females in New England. Misc. 9. 32.

Portable Fire Arms

See Chambers' Miscel. 4 Page 317

Arms at attack on Pequots see Con & Mis. 2, 342

Elton. C. & Mis. 1. 235. & 248
See C. & Mis. 1. 343

Miscel. No 1. 85 marks
" No 1. 88. "

Military Antiquities Con & Mis. 2. 105
See Con & Mis 2. 117. 121

Henry's History, in Misc. 1. 37

Arms in London, &c. Misc. 7. 115
Armor. Ml. 7. 115

Arms in France Misc. 1. 246.

From Richardson Musket. Misc. 2. 138.

Arms of ordnance Miscel. 2. 252

Match Locks Misc. 2. 140

Capt Smith's Arms in Va. 1608. Misc. 6. 141

Hand guns by Ewbank. Mis. 6. 343
Hail shot " 6 343

Military Matters. Ml. 12. 104. Ow Ow M. 14. 282. 403
Musketoon - much cumbered & confined - hence doubts about the advantages of Muskets. 251 guns a. c. M. 11. 350.

Matchlock still used by several nations & tribes of Asia

Chinese use Matchlocks & bows. Matlo Bron. pa. Ed. Enc.

[Buchmann differs see M. 12. 105

M. 14 404 a Hand guns are said to have been invented about 1440. Tubes without stocks.

Harquebuse was an improvement. Had a stock & trigger. The match had been applied by the hand. A cock was now made to hold the match. A corps of Harquebussiers occurs in 1476. The butt end began to be made wide. In 1512. the harquebuses had match locks, but being short had no rests. When the butt was bent down, the piece was called a hagbut. In time of Henry VIII, there were hand-guns, harquebuses & hagbuts. Were about a yard long, gun & stock. There were smaller, shorter ones called demi-hags; & the pistol originated from these.

The harquebuse was used for fowling in 1585, and so were the others.

M. 14 404 a The musket came next - from Spain, & drove out the harquebuss. They were long & heavy, and a fork or rest was necessary, when they were fired. They were match-locks.

Rests were sometimes armed with a swines feather.

Daggers were sometimes put in the muzzle of the guns, & this is the origin of bayonet.

M. 14 404. a Bayonets used in French Army 1671. They were stuck into the muzzle

Portable fire arms.

The bayonet superseded the pike: and was furnished at length with a socket.

Caliver – was lighter than a musket – had a wheel lock & a place for bullets in the butt
m.14.404a. was 3 feet 2 inches long & fired without a rest

Carbine – a small fire arm between a
m.14.404a pistol & musket, used by horsemen. The Dragon was a species of Carbine.

m.14.404a Dag. much like a pistol.

Fire-lock [he suppose. they came into
m.14.404a. use about 1669. It was earlier than that.

m.14.404a Petronel – had a wheel lock – some like a dag.

Pistol, is mentioned 1544. [Some pistol barrels at Tower Locks. G. M. 1.

Locks. The match lock by means of a spring and hammer, let down & burning match upon the priming. — The wheel lock, excited
m.14.404a. sparks by a steel wheel grating against a flint; the wheel was wound up by a spanner. Used until time of Charles II — The
m.14.404a Snaphaunce was introduced in time of Charles I – had a moveable hammer placed on the pan; the cock struck against the hammer. The hammer of the snaphaunce did not form the covering of the pan.

Bandoleers, Twelve little boxes were fixed to a belt and worn over the left shoulder.

Touch boxes are flasks to hold priming powder

Cartridges were at first confined to pistols. They were used in time of Elizabeth, but not generally.

[See Fire arms in France 1574–1589. or in 16th century. Musset 1. 240. Some Misc. 1. 246

p. 326. Gun & ball in Cromwell's time.
m.7.197. Muskets, fowling pieces, hand guns, & cross bows in Maine 1648 with halberts, long pikes, swords.
Ed. Enc. II. 443. Handguns, rifles, &c.

["Captain was a great mark of distinction [in 17th century & after] than deacon, doctor & many other offices." Officers held commissions a long time, some over 30 years. Shattuck's Concord, p. 247.

[In N. England & other states every man is required to possess fire arms. In Europe they fear to trust arms in the hands of the people at large.
Pres. Dwight's Vol. 1. 17.

[See m.14.403.

George IV

"He was almost entirely devoid of political and moral principle, with not a very clear understanding of the distinctions of right & wrong. His whole life had been an uninterrupted course of profligacy & vice. On the night of his marriage he reeled into the bridal chamber in a state of beastly intoxication." Yet he was a man of talent & ability.

Ch. Examiner 1849

Dissenters [see Miscel. p. 366.

"Dissent began in Biblical study, and has ever since vindicated itself by unanswerable arguments drawn from the bible. The greatest biblical scholars on the continent of Europe & America have always been dissenters. Nearly all the vernacular translations of the scriptures by Protestants have been made by dissenters. Our own version owed its origin to a Puritan, and Puritan scholars made a large proportion of the body of its translators. The most famous orientalists in England have been found among the Puritans and dissenters. The most effective vindications of the scriptures against infidelity have come largely from the same sources. Even the condordence, which saves all preachers so much labor came from the pen of one educated among dissenters. Who that is competent to pronounce an opinion on the facts of the case, is not well aware that the works of the persecuted & nonconforming ministers, of such men as Owen & Baxter and Bunyan and Watts & Doddridge have done far more to kindle & keep alive the flame of piety in the hearts of multitudes of men women & children in England, than have any works which have issued from the favored Church Establishment"

Ch. Examiner. Nov. 1849

M.2.208.c. Women Smoking.

Smoking. "Women as well as men used to smoke after supper". This refers to England in 17th century. Fosbroke

Women as well as men smoked in England in time of Charles II. "yes, and in time of Elizabeth." Misc. 9.70. Mis. No. 4. p. 236.

As to New England, see Mrs. Rowlandson.

Con & Misc. 2.255 A proclamation of 1633 says Tobacco is taken by a great number of men & women".

"Many ladies in England were greatly addicted to smoking." Stow. Miscel. No 7. p. 94. (under Queen E.

Clumsilis, a female, in Gay, smoked. Miscel 2. 291

[Probably most females have up smoking for s. [illegible]

Misc. 10. 163. Heriot says about 1586 "Many men & women of great calling use tobacco, some burning pipes in a day."

1620. England paid £120.000 for Tobacco - most of it went to Spain. Misc. 9. 58.

Men smoked some vegetables before Tobacco was introduced & new pipes. Misc. 9. 50

Smoking. Ben Johnson uses the words. "The most divine tobacco that ever drunk!" "Tobacco fills a man full of smoke & embers." "can hold reeling in cups of drinkes, chambers of smoke, bowers of sweet lines and cabins of soldiers." — more p. 378 1598.

p. 378

M.2.208.c. Men Smoking or drinking Tobacco.

Con. & Miscel. No.2 306. 341. 313. 119. 200. No.4. p 221

Miscel. No 3. p. 182. 183. 238. 141. 111. Miscel 2. 211

Miscel No 7 p 94. 142. 23. Whitaker quote Tobacco [illegible] Error. Misc. 9. 52

Tobacco Tongs in this. p. 225. 232.

Miscel. No. 6 first Smoking noticed. 1535. — p 155

Tobacco is in Hacklyt, Spenser, &c. — & even in Holinshed (Misc. 1. 73) as a medicine.

Misc. 6. 155 Cartier in Canada, 1535, finds smokers; — (Verrazzano did not notice Tobacco. 1524

" 6. 166 Greenville, in Virginia. 1586. finds Smokers — Cartier is the older: notice of Smoking in U.S.

" 4. 341 (above). Hudson in various places. 1609. do. — Florida Indians smoked 1568. M. 6. 168

Con & Misc. 1. 232 — Smoking in London. 1630. Davenant accounts.

Tobacco & pagsons — Miscel. 7. 391. "Nicotiana incense" Misc 2. 295

Drinking Tobacco (Thatcher) M. 3. 184 Smoking in Hampshire, Prices 283.

Snuff. [illegible] used as sneezing powders & esteemed medicinal. M. 9. 71

Aromatic powder was used as snuff. Knight's Shakspeare.

M 2. 296 "Snuff in a pounced Box" Shakspeare. Mis. 5. 145. There must have been a sneezing powder used before tobacco was made into snuff.

O.S. Shakspeare does not say snuff in a pounced box — snuff comes in after — was in the p box.

"Aromatic powder was used as a snuffing before the introduction of tobacco". Knight. Sh.

Snuff & Snuff Box. Snuffaning drugs - p. 233.

Miscel. 2. 186. 208. 292. 293: This No. p. 305. 268. | Con. 10. 103. Snuff box in N.York 3/1706

Miscel 4. 236. | Con 10. 111. Silver snuff box in N.Y. 1703

Page 322 of this. Snuff box & cane are usual helps to discourse. Speculation No 30. Hoppers to men. See Misc. 2. 786.

"Snuff for the fan" Misc 2. 293. Con. 10. 96 Snuff by Ladder or bottle in N.Y. 1752

Snuff for a candle Misc. 5. 155. Con. 9. 378 Snuff in bottles in canister, Rappee in N.Y. 1753

Snuff & Tobacco in Life of Sir W. Raleigh. Misc. 6. 70. 71

or Sniffing Smoking & chewing. — Rappee & Scotch Snuff, &c.

Spanish & Scotch Snuff both made in Boston. Misc. 4. 150.

Snuff in Northampton. Misc. 9. 100. Tobacco in Hampshire M. 9. 100

[See Misc. 9. 70. 100. 210. 301. M. 11. 226.

278 Royal Society [Miscel. 2. p.1. & 59. Miscel. 4. 322. 330
" 7 p.147]

Mis. 8 f. Making Pitch & Tar in New England.
Read before the Royal Society, July 9
1662, by Mr Winthrop.

The pines producing the tar, & made, and pitch, are commonly called pitch pines & they grow on barren plains; and in some places, on rocky hills, among the plains. These pines are found in several parts of N.E. "The most tar is made about Connecticut above 50 miles up the river, where there be great plains of those pines on both sides of the river, something up into the land from the riverside". Some has been made in Massachusetts & New Plymouth. Those plains are in many places near the sea coast. In these plains many trees have been blown down ~~diuers~~ ago, & the whole tree is rotten but the knots, where the boughs joined to the tree. These knots lie as they grew upon the tree, the whole length, none of the rest of the tree being left "but all rotted or burnt up by the often burning of the ground, which is every year set on fire by the Indians: and so with the dry withered grass and weeds, are burnt up by degrees (some part one year some another) all the dry boughs or other wood, sound or rotten that lieth amongst them, except these pine knots which alone escape the fury of the fire", some being scorched black. Where there is little grass or woods, whereby the fire may run, the rest of the bough is only rotted from the knot. These knots burn fairly when in a heap, but lying singly the fire leapes over them. Tar is made from these knots, being full of resinous matter. The rest of the tree contains some terebinthine sap, which exudes if the tree be cut into, or some bark taken off. This is more indigested than that in the knots

M. 12. 202

E See pines Misc. 3. 139. Nat Hist. 2. 109.
See knots " " "

Ms. 1. 306, Belknap } The knots are gathered into heaps, upon a ~~clay~~ hearth made of clay & stones, so high that the tar may run out into a vessel. The tar runs into the centre of the bed or hearth & th[illegible] runs out one side in a gutter. The knots are piled up & covered with clay or loam, like a coal pit. The wood is fired, & the tar runs out into a board or other vessel. After the tar has run out the rest is excellent charcoal, which the smiths seek after. [Dr. Belknap incorrectly states the process also.

Misc. 2 p. 161. See below } These same knots are split by the planters into small shivers, as thick as the finger or thinner, "and those they burn instead of candles, giving a very good light, and they call it Candlewood" and it is sometimes used in New England, Virginia & among the Dutch planters. As it is something offensive ~~from~~ by the smoke, they usually burn it in the corner upon a flat stone or iron, except sometimes a single stick in the hand to go about the house.

Ms. 3. 408 3. 137.

The living trees are full of knots with such turpentine, of which tar could be made: but the labor would exceed the value of the tar, to fell the trees & cut out the knots. "Labor is very dear in that country." Some of the old trees have other parts of the body, (besides the root) full of turpentine; but such trees are commonly preferred for candlewood, because they are much easier rived than the knots.

Ms. 2. 161.

Pitch is made of tar by boiling. Rosin may be made from the same knots by splitting & boiling them.

Johnson Duthrop was proposed as a candidate by Mr Bverton Dec. 18. 1661

Mss. p. 284. He made other communications — one about making pot-ashes — not found

Royal Society.

Mr Wainthrop read his paper about Ship building in Northern America Sept. 24. 1662. - ships of war for Royal Navy

1 There is a great store of good oak timber

m.9.107 2 There is a great store of spruce & pitch pine for masts.

3 There is a great store of pitch pine for Pitch.

m.9.329 4 There are many sawmills for sawing plank and boards of all sorts.

m.9.329 5 Many of the mills are near navigable rivers or good harbors.

6. Ships have been built there for 20 years past. [illegible] were at London this year, that were built there, of which two were about 200 tons. Some of 300 & 400 tons have been built there. There are good workmen there & all things necessary. Provisions are plenty. There is iron made there, but Spanish Iron is most approved.

m.15.172

[This seems the first one made in England - See M. 12. 368.

p. 400 A Pendulum Clock noticed by Dr. Pell - 1662. Not a new thing. [illegible]

Mis 2. 244 Mis. 5. 155 Mis 7. 63. 64. Mis. 4. 314. Mis. 1. 176

Clocks & watches about N. York. 1683 to 1705 [illegible] m.10.309.

"8 day Clock" mentioned by Dickens several times.

Clocks.

Chron. [illegible] "Balance Clock" invented by Gerbert [illegible] 970 [illegible] 480

A clock made in 1379 is represented in Chambers's "Information for the People" Edinburgh. 1842. The motion

p. 400. p. 322 was regulated by a balance with weights above the escapement, instead of a pendulum. The power was a weight hanging below the clock, as in modern times. This weight would rapidly run down to the ground, if there was nothing to check & modify its operation. To prevent this rapid unwinding, & to adjust the movement of the wheels, there was formerly the balance with two small weights above the wheels; afterwards superseded by the pendulum.

m.12.364 Galileo discovered the properties of the pendulum, but Huygens is said to have first applied a pendulum to a clock, 1657. An improved pendulum, invented by Dr. Hooke, was introduced by a London Clock maker 1680, with the anchor escapement. An improved escapement was invented about 1700

[Chronicle m.11.206

[Chimed clocks. Miscl. 2. 145. Struck the hour. Same. Miscel. 5. 145.
Rev. E. Rogers of Rowley had a clock in his [illegible] 1660-61.

until about 1500; clocks were of great bulk, and used in turrets or large buildings. After 1500, some were made small enough to be introduced into apartments, but no real portable clock or watch was made till weights & pendulums were got rid of. The main spring was substituted for a weight about the middle of the 16th century (about 1550) and was followed by the invention of the fusee, a necessary appendage to a main spring.

The striking mechanism of the clock was adopted for the use of the Romish priesthood to arouse them to morning devotions. It is not known when it was invented. There was a great variety of striking clocks in the 17th century — Repeating clocks were invented by Barlow, 1676. Famous clock at Strasburg Cathedral formed before 1580. Many clocks invented in 17th Century some clocks and illuminated. — [illegible] [Mu 11. 335.

Misc. 2. 213. Misc 4. 314. Mis. 1. 172

Watches.

The time pieces called watches were very imperfect although they had a mainspring, fusee, & a balance in the present form of a vibrating rim, until the spiral hair spring was applied to the balance. The balance spring or hair-spring was invented after the pendulum, and was used for the same purpose in watches, as the pendulum in clocks. This hair spring applied to the vibrating mechanism of the watch balance, is the crowning invention in the mechanism of a watch. Its invention is claimed by three men; Hooke 1658, Hautefeuille later Huygens, 1674, or earlier. 1658 refers only to the first suggestion. It was probably many years after, before the spring was much used. [Pocket Watches used before 1600. Misc. 11. 353. Ladies Watch Mu 11. 353. – Clock or watch formerly the same reason of this. M. 11. 335

§ 268. p. 380

Mis. 2. 152 The Hour Glass, or measuring time by the running of sand through a tube, was known before Christ. B. 6. 140.

Sundials were much more ancient. One made for one place or latitude is not suited to other places, but the Romans did not know this 293 B. C. Some moon dials in Eden. Dials of little use unless

M. 2. 150. M. 11. 147

Watch for water-light. – Watch-case M. 5. 145; – sometimes cased of a water light. M. 5. 159

Mis 2. 145

Mis 5. 151. Watch strikes (Shakespeare) A priest had a watch. Misc. 5. 151.

" 5. 145 "Dial" carried in pocket, to tell the time.

Watch for ladies – in pope see Misc. 7. 394 397. Up this page 315.

An Alarum or Larum } See Misc. 5. 159. "Larumbell" M. 5. 159
Sometimes called a watch – had an iron case – it was iron

A gold watch in Boston 1730. Misc. 4. 152.

[Cont. in Misc. 11. 206.

282 The Calendar. &c Almanacks. M. 2. 230.

Misc. 2. 238.

In 1582, the 11 minutes in a year, (or 11 min. 11 sec.) excess, amounted to 10 days, since 325. In 325 the vernal equinox was on the 21st March: in 1582 it fell on the 11th. So the pope took out 10 days, & reckoned Oct 5th as Oct 15th. 1582, 1700 being a leap year in Old Style & not in New Style, made a difference of another day, or 11 days, in the 2 modes of reckoning. 1800 made another day's difference, and since 1800, Russian dates are 12 days forward of other parts of Europe. April 1. in Russia is April 13 in the rest of Europe —— The legal year in England began March 25, until 1752, then Jan. 1st. It began Jany 1. in Scotland in 1600 Chambers

There must have been again of about 3 days from the beginning of the Julian Style. 45 before Christ, to 325 A.D. And the equinox 45 B.C. must have fallen about March 24. S.J.

2. 271 The Christian Era was not adopted for some centuries. Even in Italy & in Rome itself, this era was not used until the sixth century. Used in France in the 7th, & universally in the 8th century. Not uniformly used in Spain until after 1350, nor in Portugal until 1415

Christ was born 0; sometimes held to be 4 years sooner.

See Miscellanies No 2. 12. (Royal Society.) 2. 238. R.D.
See p. 263 of this No — Miscel. No 5. 152.
Solstice or Solstead. Miscel No 7. 176.
Beginning of year. Miscel 5. 144 Miscel 1. 78. 184.
Do — do — Miscel 3. 59. 109. 110
Conversat. 1. 319. "Civil year" began March 25. "Historical Year" began Jan 1. Cooper.

"A Calendar is a book in which are stated the days, weeks and months, with the feasts or festivals of the church". R. Dic.

"In England, till of late, we had two beginnings of the year, one in January & the other on March 25," but by act of Parliament 1752 Jan. 1. was appointed to be the beginning of the year for all purposes. Priestly Lectures on History.

See Hist. of Groton p. viii.

Chambers Information says - "Amongst Christians, Christmas Day, Circumcision day, January 1, day of Conception, 15th March, and Easter Day, were the beginning of the year, at various times and by various nations. Gregory XIII. altered from Christmas to January 1. in 1582." In England this beginning was sometimes used from about this time, but the 25th March was more used for a long time, & was not changed until 1752. It was altered in Scotland to Jan. 1. in 1600.

New Style was adopted by Lutherans of some countries in 1700 — In Low Countries earlier, in part. Law of England passed 1751. Russia now differs 12 days - date for another country is June 1/13. 1840 &c

Calendar, &c

Months ending in ber as 7ber, &c. Virginia Misc. 2. 92

Sosigenes aided Julius Caesar to rectify the Calendar and fixed on Jan 1. 46 B.C. as the beginning of the year. He observed that the vernal equinox was March 25. Cornelius of Nice found or fixed it on March 21. Pope Gregory found it March 11. and fixed it on March 21. 1582. as it still is.

Misc 3. 159 Lechford's account of the manner of calling the months & days of the week in New England.

Misc. 7. 334 Hooker says the Anabaptists called the days of the week, first, second, third, &c. Probably those of Gr

Almanacks - Misc. 2. 230. Misc. 1. 335. 341.

"Until Lord Macclesfield's bill for altering the style [in 1751 or 1752] there was a custom arising from the collision between the civil & ecclesiastical year, of dating the whole period that lies between Dec. 31st and March 25th (both days exclusively) as belonging indifferently to the past or the present year. In Popish time it was absolutely necessary that a man should use this double date, because else he was liable to be seriously misunderstood." Many errors in literature have arisen from the confusion of dates. Some writers seem not to have understood the fractional date 1648/9; one writer says queen Elizabeth died on the last day of the year 1602, but a careful writer would have dated the event March 24, 1602/3. Some writers have said James I was proclaimed Jan. 1. 1603, when it was March 25, 1603. De Quincey would have writers use one date now, viz. the denominator of the fraction, if one may so style the lower figure. De Quincey's Biographical Essays, a Note.

Town Histories Vol. 1. Hist. of Mid. South Co. 1879. } Dr. Winer's account of the old style & the change. Not all correct. [to them

Misc. 3. 255. Johnson's reasons for calling the months, 8th, 9th, &c.

[Cont. M. 15. p. 260

Horse Blocks

Con. 4. 17. Windsor, in 1686, had a Horseblock at the Ferry; and one at the meeting house.

Horse Block, [See next page

1845. Felt, Salem, 1. 313. says: - "Some of our country villages still show the large, flat, and elevated stones, close by their sanctuaries, where the couples alighted, & again took their seat on the horse!" These were used when sidesaddles and pillions were used

Hartford p. 18. Horse Block at the Meeting House voted by Hartford Dec. 1726. It cost 8/. It was a new one. There had been horseblocks before.

N. Hamp. 3. 77. Horse Blocks voted in N.H. Dec. 1773. just recorded - "for those who ride to meeting". Most people did not ride.

[Cont. in Misc. 12. 186

284 Furniture - [page 267. 222. Misc. 2. 281. Misc II 487.
See Paris Miscel 1. 169. - at N. Yarmouth, Miscel 7. 203. Misc 10. 178.

p 283. The Mounting block stones erected in public places and highways for riders to mount their horses. They were found in many cities of Europe in the 16th century, especially near council houses. Such accommodation was endeavored at Plymouth in 1632, and steps for the same purpose may still be seen in many parts of England where they are employed chiefly for the ladies. Pomander balls & strings. Perfumed mouldings.

p. 226. Misc. 2. 277. Paper Hangings. [In N.E. Misc. 7. 244.

The simplest & most antiquity are not always the oldest, the contrivances of an inventive age are often backwards & forwards. - Hangings of paper seem to have been made after those of the worsted or velvet kind. We do not give painted paper as a beginning as some others do, but it is not definite.

The velvet paper is not a paper, but the figures are always covered with a kind of flock, or velvet, or some woolly substance giving it the appearance of velvet or plush. The hangings of fine & subtle art are frequent. The ground with a part of figures in soft plain, or in linen cloth was used, not paper. Paper hangings first made in England. Patent first obtained 1688. Some hangings. Pope had his seat made of paper. Paper hangings were made with other materials, generally upon linen cloth, silk, cotton, leather & other substances half out, are common, 1874. They could be employed for hangings & other purposes. It did not then use paper for ground work.

Hangings not made in Germany until 1700 and then linen was the ground work, & articles small face hangings or one set, were bestrewed with metallic dust or sand, which gave them the appearance of gold & silver brocade.

He does not tell when real paper hangings were invented. [Holinshed mentions "painted cloths" as a hanging.

Miscel. No 1. 172. Miscel. No 7. 113. Miscel 4. 311. Painted Paper.

He says paper hangings were first imported from China and then imitated. French excel the English.

Misc XIII. 2. 236 Painted Paper in Book of Rates 1660 is rated at 13/4 a ream. What was this?
" 2. 237 Leather Hangings in do. also in Excise 1643. In 17th Century. Ill. 7. 113.

Forks

Formerly all articles of food were cut into morsels before they were served up. Among the Chinese the sticks serve, even at their meals, even the rice cannot be taken in large spoons. The people everywhere use their fingers, the Turks still do. Forks were known in Italy about 1500. In France forks were used at Court, about 1600. Coryate saw forks for first time in Venice in 1608. In many parts of Asia drinking glasses, spoons and forks are rarities.

p. 267.
p. 380.

[Montaigne, Miscel. No 2. 204 — Ben Johnson Miscel 2. 146. 268.
Coryate. Do Do. 184 and No 1. 261. No 1. 172.
Pict. Hist. of Eng. Do No 7 — 93. 63. Miscel 8. 388
Henry, Misc. 1. 35. Shakspear Miscel 2. 144

Eating with Fingers — Miscel. 2. 204. Misc. 5. 153.
No forks at English Tables after Restoration, Misc. 9. 62

Umbrella & Parasol. — See Montaigne Miscel 2. 202
See Miscel. 2. 138. and No 1. 261. No 2. 155. + 244. & 292 293.
In Philadelphia Mis. No 1. 266. + in England 7. 266. — No 2. 216.
Chambers Misc. No 4. 315 Miscel 2. 295. 147. 153.
Miscel. 8. 385 " 2 292 293 — 212 a.

Dampier, 1687. says the Chinese have no hat, cap, or turban but when they walk abroad, carry a small umbrello in their hands to fence their heads from sun or rain

Coaches were much more used in rainy weather than at other times — hence the opposition of the Hackney-coachmen to the introduction of Umbrellas in London, 1768 & after.

Umbrellas were used by kings of Assyria (Nineveh) Layard p. 107. 662.
Umbrella or parasol was an emblem of royalty among Eastern nations. was generally carried over the king. Closely resembled those now used; always open in sculptures. Edged with tassels, ornamented at top & Layard Vol II. p 253.

" Tirasols or Shadows — in New Mexico 1582 "such as used in China". M. 6. 124

"Ladies Umbrellas" advertised at Salem. 1775. Hist. Salem 2. 195

M. Brun. Umbrellas were used in Persia in ancient times & are now used
M. Brun. Parasols were used in India before the Christian era.

Ed. Enc. VI. 378 } The umbrella was in use amongst the ancient Persians; some of the men sculptured on the tombs of the kings had parasols or umbrellas over their heads.

Sports & Pastimes. [N. America see Misc. p. 260. 261. — 264 to 267.

Those of the ancients — see Misc. No. 2 p. 156.
Those in England, in "State of England" 1692. Miscel 3. p. 57.
Those in England in "new state of England" 1691. " " p. 111.
Those mentioned by Burton — see p. 276 & Mis. 7 p. 20. Mis. 1. 362
Brands Games & Sports. Miscel. No 4. p. 222, 223 &c
Sunday Sports 1618 James I: and 1633. Charles I. Con & Mis. 2. 255. Misc 1. 362
Games licensed by James I 1620. — Miscel. 4. 302.
Sports in Henry, History Misc 1. 35
Sports in France 1364. &c. Misc 1. 246
Sports in France in Montaignes time. Misc. 2. 197
Sports in England 1660 to 1688, Miscel 7. 432.
do in do mentioned by Elyot. " 2. 243. Stevens 243.
do in do. Misc. 2. 246 " 7. 72. a tilting
do in do. 1399 to 1485
do in do. 1066 to 1216 — Mi. 7. 56 — 1216 — 1399 — Mi. 7. 63.
Gaming. see Treatise against it. 1684 — Miscel. 7. 277. 278
Old sports given up — childish. Howit Nat Hist 2. 305.
See Th. Elyot's Exercises for Health Misc. 7. 370
Christmas Sports. Chambers Misc. 8. 352. 354. Howitt Misc. 1 370
Locke's idea of Eng. pastimes in High life. Misc. 7. 417. His Recreations, ibid.
Use of the hat. Miscel. 7. 277
Herrick's country Sports Mi 7. 374.
Randal Holme's Sports of England Misc. 11. 352 (some not in Strutt.
Ascham's Sports — — Misc 11. 328.
Massachusetts old laws against Shuffle board and Dancing in ordinaries — Miscel 4. 53. Also against cards & dice.
Sports in Philadelphia, including bear baiting, cock fighting, &c
See Con. 8. 406. Misc 13. 330.
Hunting, Fishing, Fowling. Misc. 4. 284
Fowling Amusements This. p. 400.
p. 293. "Men familiarized with the torture of animals will soon behold with indifference the pain of their fellow creatures!" Ed Enc. F. 720
Voltaire's notions about Diversions Mi. 8. 80
Rev. A. Topladey notions about Sports. Misc. 11. 35
p. 290 "And rides the wild mare with the boys" Shakesp — that is, plays at See-saw. Knight's Sh.
Mark & marksman. Shooting at a mark, &c by bows & by guns
Matches — at cricket, at hunting, &c. Parties unmatched or made equal R
at Shooting. p. 341
Raffling — ie to rifle, to win all. Game of hazard with dice. R.
Misc 4. 155. Chaucer, Dryden.
Betting. English fond of it. Miscel 7. 155. Ben Jonson mentions wagers
Mis. 2. 234. at horse-races, hunting matches, &c
" 7. 155

"The Sports and Pastimes of the People of England", &c. from the earliest period to the present time. 140 Engravings. [A new Edition by Wm. Hone.] By Joseph Strutt London 1834. 1 Vol. 8vo. {Strutt has more volumes on English manners. For a Review of this in N. A. Review July, 1831.

See Athenaeum. 111. p. 17. for dancing in time of Elizabeth, &c.

p. 227
p. 417 Dancing. The English, high & low, have, for
Misc. 7. 29. centuries, loved dancing & spent much time
p. 285 in it, and they were formerly said to
7. 182 excell in it. A writer in the days of Elizabeth
7. 112.
2. 254
1. 117 accuses the people at large with loving principally
Contributions 2. 325 disportes as daunsynge, syngynge, toys
Misc. 3. p. 287 trifuls, laughynge, and gestynge". The Priests
p. 296 and monks were accused of dancing at an
earlier date

Misc. 4. 224
" 2. 787.
" 7. 94.
" 8. 307
" 11. 348. "Hunt the Squirrel" is a dance now used in England: while the woman flies the man pursues her, but as soon as she turns, he runs away & she follows. He answers it.

"Kissing Dance", he thinks is the same as the Cushion dance of the 17th century. Consured.

Misc. 7. 95
2. 253 Shovel Board — this was formerly common
p. 308 among the opulent — the shovel board table
p. 288 was placed in the great hall. These tables
Misc. 4. p. 223 are from 3 feet to 3 feet 6 inches in breadth, and
Misc. 7. 95 30 feet or more in length. About 4 inches from
Misc. 2. [illegible]
Misc. [illegible] one end, a line is drawn across the board
about 4 inches from the end, & parallel with the end;
at 4 feet from this line another is made. The
players stand at the other end, each having four
flat weights of metal which they shove from
them alternately; and the object is to carry
the weight beyond the mark nearest the edge
& lodge it there on the 4 inches, without having
it fall. If it hangs over the edge, it counts 3;
if it lies between the line & edge it counts 2
if over the first line & not over the second it tells 1.
The game is 11 when 2 play. — Tusser, Holinshed, B & F. Dryden

Strutt's Sports.

Billiards have superseded the game of shovel-board. Billiards are said to be a French invention

Swinging – a childish sport, in which the performer sits upon a rope fastened at each ends

Misc. 2. 219. " 4. 223. Grown persons indulged in it also. He quotes Gays lines – On two near elms, the slackened cord I hung, On two near elms, the slackened cord I hung, Now high, now low, my Blousalinda swung.

Shuttle Cock – a boyish sport in 14th century & since. Fashionable among grown people in reign of James I "Shittle-cork" Richardson says it should be. in Sly Skelton.

Dice Play is ancient – used by the Greeks. Common in the middle ages. Saxons, Danes & others

p. 256. M. 2. gambled with dice, and lost property and liberty. John of Salisbury, in 12th century, calls it "the damnable art of dice playing." Clergymen & bishops played dice.

English laws have been against it for ages. There was much unfairness in the game. Some had loaded dice, & other cheats were resorted to. [Chess. Tables. Dice. see in Chaucer. Con. 9. 326

Chess playing came from the East.

p. 290 Misc. 2. 241. Draughts came from France & Poland – not so intricate as chess but some like it; is entirely a game of Skill [Our N.E. Checkers.

M. 14. 191. 1760 Checkboard & Checkers 1/4. Boston.

Nine Men's Morris – much used by shepherds,

Misc. 7. 95 Dipsa and rustics. The board is marked for 24 men, and has 20 rows of 3 men each, or places for 3 men. The lines are sometimes marked on the ground. Two persons have 9 men each & they lay one down alternately, & the business of each is to prevent the other from placing 3 men in a row. When all are down they are played backwards & forwards.

[Seems a dance in Shakspeare Misc. 5. 152. [Morris not in R. except Morris-dancing.
[One kind was played on the ground M. 7. 95.

Stool Ball. Girls played at this. B & Fletcher. Prior. Con. 9. 357.
Tennis-ball, or tennis, is played by two, by hand; also with a bat.
– R. Die.

Strutt's Sports

Fox and Geese. He has the board marked out. There are 17 geese, & one fox in the middle. If the geese are skilfully played, the fox must be blocked.

Tables. [called Backgammon in Gov Burnet's Inventory 1729] This pastime is now called Backgammon. It is played with dice but is not called dice — is different from it. Called Tables by the French. Discovered about the 10th century. Formerly played by the clergy & men of opulence. Has become unfashionable in England. [walnut & ebony] [Playing Tables made of walnut or of Damascene in Boon's Rates. Cont. pp. 2. 236]

Misc. 2. 238. 7. 95

Comino. A childish sport imported from France. Played with 28 oblong & flat pieces of ivory or bone

Cards. Many edicts & laws against card playing. Called "the damnable lust of cards and dice" in 1508. Has ruined many.

M. 7. 95. 11. 195.

Cross & pile, or with us, head or tail — a silly pastime, formerly known at the Court.

p. 432

Childrens Sports. [See Misc. 8. 330

The pop gun, made of hollow elder. 1640, &c.

Riding a stick for a horse — ancient. ["Broomstaff or poker they bestride". Prior

Racing on foot

Hunt the fox. — Cat after mouse.

Hide & seek, or Hoop & hide [Bo-peep. Mis. 2. 235 [substitute for cats 11. 40.

Misc. 2. 140

Barley Brake — running well belonged to it. [used by Shirley. Drayton

Mis 2. 296. " 11. 329.

Puss in a corner.

Leap Frog. [Hobby horsey. Prior. [Pitching the bar. Prior. Means of sport. in B & F. M. 11. 39.

Base or Prisoners Bars. Much depends on skill in running. Played by two parties of equal number

See Misc. 11. p. 344.

Misc. 2. 232. 142. 296. " 4. 223.

Hopping upon one leg — ancient. [Jumping M. 11. 352

[Leaping — different kinds of hopping & jumping games.

Skipping the Rope. — Trundling the Hoop. [Running do.

Swimming. — Sliding. Skating. [Shooting do.

Walking upon stilts. Swinging, Bell playing.

Merilot or See-saw or Teeter-totter.

p. 290

Played with Marbles — Taw, Nine Holes, Boss out, Span-counter

M. 2. 275 [Taw is a marble to play with R. Game of Marbles & Taw seems the same.

Boys played at nine holes in Drayton — Others at Span counter, in B. & Fletcher. Misc. 2. 242

290 Strutt - Sports.

[... Bubbles - in Dickens.

Childrens Sports - continued [Tountops, &c see Misc. 5. 290

Tops, or the Whip-top, and the Peg-top. [Town & parish Tops. M. 11. 352

Whirligigs and Te-totums [Whirligigs by B. & Fl.

[2 Merry. Shakspeare. M. 5. 143

Even or Odd. Duck & drake } Children play with cards, 2 m. 11 made arrows, &c. B. & Fl.

[Cyclops and Hum. Min. Wyford. 2 Ed.

M. 2. 243 Chuck Farthing. It is pitching half pence, &c. Pitching farthings into a hole

Baste the bear. one boy is the block & one the hammer

Hunt the Slipper - by boys & girls. [Bird's nesting.

[Getting nuts & berries.

M. 11. 74. 2. 290. Flying the Kite. [Fine sticks, M. 2. 266

Mis 2. 140. Hoodman Blind, or Blindman's Buff - Greek

Hot Cockles. Cruel sporting with insects, [M. 8. 308.

Building Houses with Cards & other materials

Drawing little wagons, carts, coaches.

Questions & commands - Push Pin, silly

Handy-dandy - Crambo [in a play at short verses. see R. Dic.

Snapdragon. Paper Windmill.

Lotteries - formerly among boys. Now suppressed

Drawing Cuts or making of unequal length - by quarter [p. 325 cuts Misc. 2. 253. M. 11. 33

long - in old plays. the shortest cut lost [Pop gun mentioned by Richardson

Misc. 2. 185 Wrestling. Boys & men (page 294

p. 289 Titter-totter - [is the teter of New England

Misc. 4. 223. Gay describes it: "Adown Buscoma fell". &c

"Reeling" the wild mare" M. 11. 339 [Susan in R. Dic. p. 286

"To fillip cherry stones" - see Misc. 2. 266. "amongst the fallen oak the plank I lend,

and myself poised against the tottering mard".

Recreations - Out of Doors. Chambers 1842

Gymnastics - club exercises, leaping, vaulting, carrying weights, running, & walking.

Swimming, Skating, Curling (a game on the ice)

Cricket, Bowls, Golf (played with ball & club) other kinds of Ball.

as Fives, Rackets, Tennis, Trapball, Foot ball! 2 Merry.

Tennis is seldom played now. Once fashionable.

In-Door Amusements

Chess. Draughts (the same as our Checkers) p. 288

Backgammon (the old Tables) Billiards, Cards.

Dancing.

"Cherry pit" Misc. 2. 242

Glanvil has - "to play at put-pin, or be fond of tops & cherry stones" R. D

Drayton has - "hoodwink, barlybreak, tick, or prison base" [mean plays, semi-fy.

Whistling common. Some times were whistled. Some whistling instruments.

p. 376. Bridal, i.e. Wedding sports. There was a bridey stake, & they rolled a bridal "ball".

and eat bridecake around the stake. Misc. 2. 236.

Skittle Sports.

p. 294 **Bowling** — an invention of Middle ages.
Misc. 8. 352 Practised on open greens, & in bowling alleys
Bowling greens are to be found in most country towns in England. Not so much used as formerly. Bowling alleys were covered. These were nurseries of vice. Are abolished in London — Bowls or round balls are used, but the sport is not ball nor nine pins
1813. Port Folio p. 308. says Bowling in England is now unpractised or unknown. Was formerly fashionable. There was a bowling green in Philadelphia 40 or 50 years ago. [say 1790
Kayles was a sport played with pins.
Clash " " " " pins [Clashe M. L. 243.
Loggats — now called Kettle Pins. Like Kayles
Nine Pins, called also Skittle Pins [See Pins. M. 11. 352
Quiter Pins — like Skittles
Half Bowl — Nine Holes
Pitch & Hustle. It is pitching ½ pence at a mark [Misc. 5. 142

Throwing at Cocks. This was a popular
Misc. 4. 230. 7. 95 diversion, and a cruel one. The cock was put to a painful & lingering death by throwing sticks & cudgels at him. This custom is nearly discontinued
Duck Hunting. A barbarous practice. Gone out of fashion
Squirrel Hunting. A rustic pastime at Christmas
Misc. 4. 235. time & midsummer time.
Ath. 2. 395. Hunting & Shooting are winter amusements.
Recreations of 17th century. — from Burton's Melancholy. 1660.
Cards, Dice, Hawks, Hounds. —
Ringing, bowling, Shooting, Keel-pins, trunks
Coits, pitching of bars, hurling, wrestling,
leaping, running, fencing, mustering,
swimming, foily, foot balls, baloons,
running at Quintain — common in the country.
Riding, running at rings, tilts, tournaments,
horseraces, wild goose chases — these belong to M. 11. 352
"greater men." — In country, May games
feasts, fairs & wakes. [Throw the Sledge. Misc. 11. 352

"In time of Charles II. Cockfighting, bull baiting & bowling were great pastimes" Lobegeil
note 1844. Bowling has nearly gone out among the lower orders. Will come again.

Recreations recommended by James I to his son Henry:
Running, leaping, wrestling, fencing, dancing, Caitiff or Tennis, archery, pall-mall, — On horseback, the tilt, the ring, & low riding. Hunting with hounds, not with guns & bows. Hawking — Cards, Tables.
Dicing he condemns, as being only ruled by hazard. Chess is "overfond."

Recreations — more that are mentioned by Burton, 1660.
p. 293. { Bull Baitings, Bear Baitings } our people greatly delight in these.
Rope dancers, Jugglers, Comedies, tragedies, Artillery Gardens, Cockfighting [u.4.226 u.7.95]

Winter recreations, he names: —
Cards, tables, dice, shovelboard, chess, Philosopher's game, small trunks, shuttlecock, billiards, music, masks, singing, dancing, ale-games, frolics, jests, riddles, catches, cross-purposes, questions & commands, merry tales, of queens, lovers, lords, ladies, giants, dwarfs, thieves, cheaters, witches, fairies, goblins friars, errant knights. — Mummings, stage plays. At other seasons, May games, wakes, Whitsun ales, Let the common people, he says, play at ball and barley-brakes, — feast, sing, dance, have puppet plays, hobby horses, tabors, crowds (violin) and bagpipes. Also plays, masks, jesters gladiators, tumblers & jugglers are to be winked at.

Pastimes in London, by a writer in 1790.
Drinking, cockfighting [u.7.95], bowling upon greens, tables or back gammon, cards, dice, billiards, musical entertainments, dancing, masks, balls, stage plays, club-meetings, riding, hunting hare, lower class have football, wrestling cudgels, ninepins, shovelboard, cricket, stoolball bell ringing, quoits, pitching the bar, bull & bear baiting, throwing at cocks, and wrestling, lying at alehouses

London Sports, 1739. Additions to those on preceding page — Sailing, rowing, swimming fishing, horse & foot races, leaping, archery, bowling in alleys, skittles, tennis, chess, Crewights. — In winter, skating, sliding, shooting. These pastimes were in practice in other parts of the kingdom as well as in London, or most of them.

Pageants & processions were common formerly. The motley displays of pomp and absurdity, fit only for children's amusement, (N. Hist. 2.305) were highly relished by the nobility. Henry VIII and Elizabeth were greatly pleased with pageantry.—

Elizabeth was entertained at Kenelworth with fireworks, hunting, music, dancing, an interlude, bear baiting & tumbling, running at the Quintain, plays, banquets, masque, & many other pastimes & shows.

(p. 292. 294 Mis. 2.145. M. 4. 222 M. 7. 95. Conf. Vol. 1. 219) Bear baiting & bull baiting were fashionable and considered as proper amusement for ladies of the highest rank.

The English are always fond of strange sights, and were in Shakspeare's time — They like to see men & monkeys dancing on ropes or walking on wires, dogs dancing, pigs arranging letters, &c.

The English always delighted in secular music, songs and theatrical performances — in dancing, and great noises, as firing of cannon, beating of drums and ringing of bells.

The cruel pastimes of throwing at cocks, bull baiting, bear baiting, prize fighting, &c were much frequented by the fair sex, & were countenanced by those of the highest rank.

(M. 2. 299.) These barbarisms were usually exhibited on the Sabbath, in the after part. The same portion of time was allotted for plays, dicing, cards, dancing and other pastimes.

Horse baiting noticed M. 2. 232. Under Henry VIII admittance to bear baiting was a halfpenny a person. It was on Sunday. Knight; Shakspeare.
See Life of Eliz. VII. 644 & 5 "Those who delight in the torture of animals, will soon be (p. 288) indifferent to the sufferings of mankind."

p291 Bowling succeeded archery, and swallowed the time & estates of many. — Other species of gambling are now prevalent as E.O. tables, Pharo-banks, &c. Horseracing is now a dangerous species of gambling.

[Shooting Butts were kept in repair by towns, Liverpool ordered the butts repaired 1567 for gun

Howling, says Burton, 1660, may be performed
III 2.268. with guns, lime-twigs, nets, glades, gins, strings, baits, pitfalls, pipe-calls, stalking-horses, setting dogs & decoy ducks.

Bat Fowling misc. 11. 43. See Webster. Seems used figuratively sometimes.

Slinging stones; throwing stones & weights, casting the bar & sledge hammer — an old sports & some are still used. Also Quoits, &c

p. 290 Wrestling is now confined to the lower classes.

Boat-rowing.

Ball Playing — many kinds as hand-ball; tennis much played by the kings of England as well as others; balloon or wind-ball; stool-ball; hurling is a species of ball-playing; Foot-ball.

Ball playing with a club or bat — one game now called goff, much like bandy ball; stow-ball; pall-mall; Ring-ball; club-ball; cricket; trap-ball; and tipcat, [Latter called also Kitcat. Mis. 2. 240.

Golf M.8. 342]

Tumblers were both males & females.

p 377 * Rope dancers were sometimes females.

Morris dance; the Ladder Dance.

Wire dancing: [Walk on Wires, Misc. 9. 64.

Leaping and Vaulting. Balancing.

The Mountebank. The Tippler. The Fire-eater

Tricks by bears, horses, monkeys, dogs &c

Sword play. Bear Dancing. May Games.

Fire works.

[Trap-ball: "Trap is a plaything with a hollow to take or hold a ball". R.D. "Clutting the sledge" used by Ford & others. R.D. Sporting on Sleds is in British sports but refers to Northern Europe, the Rhine, &c. There was Skating in Britain but more in Holland. — Stilts seem used in England.

* p.377 Rope Dancers mentioned by W. Wheatley — several times by B. Jonson. by Brome Misc. 2. 269 Misc. 4. 76. in Phila.

Misc. 3. 123. "The New World of Words or a General English Dictionary". 4th Edition by E. P. London 1678. — It has not many of the common words — very deficient. Folio

Const. Misc. 2. 224 } Cambridge & Oxford. A view of these is given in this dictionary. Cambridge shows many common houses, larger all. They all stand with the gable end to the street, and a door in that end. Roofs are like old New England roofs, not very steep — come out even with the ends. Most an one story or 1½ story — the end windows are high, reaching up almost to the eaves & not coming down to top of door. Some side windows are of same height — few side windows are seen. Spires on colleges, or turrets. Oxford shows large towers & some spires: houses not seen.

"The Guide into the Tongues" with their agreement & consent one with another". by John Minsheu, 1617. London. Folio Misc. 3. 123. } Professes to give the words in 11 Languages

To spell — literas suo nomine appellare". } Minsheu
also syllabas coagmentare.

[Espelle. to join letters or syllables together. Cotgrave.
To Spell. to divide a word into letters & syllables.
to speak or utter words, or their separate syllables. } R to learn, to read. R

3 Sermons" on the Government & Improvement of Mirth". by Benj. Coleman. Boston 1707 Miscel. 7. 285. }
"Gods mercies call us to sober mirth; we ~~abuse~~ them if we be always of a heavy heart & sad face".
Immoderate mirth condemn, "such as is heard in taverns when drink has intoxicated men" — and they chant to the sound of viol. Inferior mariners are noisy. He has several pages in favor of Psalm singing

New Haven Newspaper or [Miscel 7. 321.
Connecticut Gazette. No 60 is May 29 1756.
1756 to 1762. Marriages & deaths very seldom entered. [I find none] ~~or mention~~
Printed on a sheet, 2 quarto, or square nearly, or 12 by 10 inches
A few advertisements.
M.15 p.359 } List of Letters in New Haven Post Office June 11. 1756
about 36, for that & several other towns.
M.4 213. } ices of the paper 2/6 a quart lawful money, if sent by post
" " 1/10½ do — " " without postage
Made up Chiefly from London, New York & Boston papers — very little Domestic noticed.

Con.10 95. } New York Price Current June 21. 1756
Wheat 5/6. Flour 15/. C. Molasses 2/ W.I. Rum 3/3. Beef 45/. bbl. Pork 75/. bbl. Salt 2/6 bush & Bohea tea 5/. by the [illegible] Indian corn 2/6

Pamplets, Sermons, &c printed & advertised

Gardiner & Jepson at the sign of the Unicorn and mortar, in Queen Street, Hartford, offered for sale "a large and complete assortment of Drugs
Misc.4. 195 and medicines of all sorts, chemical & galenical" with dyestuffs, Paints, oil & colors, Clothiers ware and other articles. Also Loaf sugar by hhd. bbl or loaf. Raisins of the sun at 40/ a cask. May 12 1759
May 13. 1758. a much longer advertisement. Many articles mentioned, as Patent medicines, viz Balsam Pectoral drops, Hoppers female pills, Turlington's Balsam of life &c. Instruments. Books of Physic & surgery. & most kinds of Grocery Ware [They began in 1757.

Daniel & Joshua Lothrop, of Norwich, advertised Drugs & medicines, July 31. 1756
A short advertisement — had advertised before, probably.
Luke Stebbins had a shop of G[illegible] in Kensington. 1756 — had Baily's Dictionary, Watts Psalms, &c

Connecticut Gazette.

Rev. Jared Eliot, "On Field Husbandry" advertised Ct. Essay. July 14. 1759

Throop & Smith advertise a large assortment of Medicines & other things, at their Store in King Street, Hartford. Aug 11 1759.
They adv. 1762.

advertised in N.H. 1760. Bailey's Dictionary, 1st and 2d part, Spectators, Paradise Lost, &c.

Gardiner & Jepson again June 26. 17.. Have all sorts of Groceries.

Best Bohea Tea adv. in N.H. at 9/6 — no tea
Mass. 9. 255. advertised but Bohea.

A firm in N.H. advertise Delph Ware by the hhd.
1762

Costumes - from Fosbroke.

m.2.240 m.8.348.350. m.18.104. m.1.174.236

Bands. Henry VIII first wore bands - they were falling bands. The band at first was but a shirt-collar. Women also wore bands, but in 17th century the neckerchief succeeded

m.2.231. m.1.267. Con.10.451.

Cravats were introduced by Charles II & his courtiers. and superseded the shirt-bands.

m.2.147. Mus 1.177 " 1.251 Con. Misc. 2.293. Con.10.453

p 332 **Doublet.** It at first had no sleeves, but after these were added it superseded the tunic & was worn with the waistcoat, which at length became its substitute.

p 353. m.2.259. m.18.105

p.299 **Jacket.** The term was derived from a short-coat of mail called a Jack. The Jacket was short or long, with or without sleeves. Seems loose.

Misc 2.283 11.338 m.18.105.

Waistcoat. This superseded the doublet. It was a garment common to both sexes

p.353. m.18.106

Shamois or Shammar was a gown, cut down in the middle. Used by opulent persons, strutt thinks. ["Samar, a sort of long robe". Baily A lady's jacket - has a loose body & side laps or skirts to the knee. Sleeves short. Fairholt

Cines 2.299.

p 300. **Petticoat.** The name does not occur till the 15th century. Worn by both sexes, but first by women. W

p.320. m.18.112

Bodice. The corset was by degrees changed into a bodice, a sort of sleeveless waistcoat quilted, having strips of whalebone between the quiltings. Sometimes laced over a stomacher. It assumed the name of stays about 1700 or before. [Webster calls a corset, a bodice.

p 353. Con 10. 389 38/3

Buttons. Laces were long a substitute for buttons. But few buttons worn in 16th century, nor for some time after

m.2.237 Misc.5.161 Con 10. 48.

Stock was formerly used for stocking. R.

"Our bumbast hose, our treble double ruffs,
Our suites of silk, our comely garded capes
Our knit silk stocks, and Spanish leather shoes" Gascoigne

Costumes

Shirt & shift. Came into general use about the fourth century. Those of the common people were woolen. [... durability some some shirts were made of camericke, Holland, lawne, or finest cloth, & shifts of silk velvet). Cont. 10 of & stitched, & renewed. III. 14

Misc. 2.208

Breeches. Tight leather breeches are as old as the 13th century. In Henry IV. time, some breeches were called hose; and answered the purpose of breeches & stockings. The flap is modern. The original fashion was a slit-buttoned.

Misc. 2.281 See below. p. 332

Tippet. — worn about the neck by both sexes: sometimes large & long. Sometimes narrow. [a tippet for his neck" Pett. with muff.

Coif is head covering.

Jacket. He says, was originally the same as the doublet, but was so changed that both were worn together, in 15th century, and then the jacket was the superhumic, & in process of time lost its proper name and is now called a coat

p. 298. See below. p. 332. Misc. 11. 338. Misc. 18. 105

Franklin 551 "A jacket, jump, or loose coat reaching to the thighs, buttoned down before, set upright half way, with sleeves to the wrist." Hand-la-Holme.

Costumes from Chambers. [Misc. 8. 350

Tunic of the Saxons was a smock-frock, still worn

M. 18. 1014

Blouse was a blue shirt — still worn

M. 18. 304

Dalmatica was a super-tunic of the Normans [Henry I. his effigies have a dalmatica under his tunic.

M. 1. 182

Beaver Hat — mentioned by Chaucer.

Red color — much worn centuries ago, by the great English borrowed French fashions in 15th century.

The Bodice laced in front over a stomacher first appeared about 1460 or 70

Cont. 10. 389

The Doublet was sometimes laced like a bodice — was short. Hose fastened to doublet by points. Gown over doublet Henry VII.'s time. Doublet laced over a stomacher & petticoat by men. Long coat or gown over doublet. Long hose.

Misc. 2. 259 p. 332

Buttons were worn in this reign. Much slashing.

C. 10. 428.

16th Century.

Henry VIII.: Coats of every length. "Jacket or doublet with skirts and sleeves."

Hose had long been applied to the dress from the waist to the feet, & continued through 16th century. The time of its separation into **Breeches & stockings** is not known

Misc. 2. 281. See above. p. 332.

Cont. next page

Costumes. From Fosbroke.

16th Century

The women appear in long bodices, with or without skirts, or close bodied gowns over them, with petticoats, and then the famous farthingale.

Coins made in the time of the Commonwealth

Same ill. 8. 111 — Gold pieces of 20/ + 10/ + 5/.
Silver pieces of 5/. 2/6. 6/. 6d. 2d, 1d. ½d
Pewter farthings. Copper farthings.

Henry VIII.

Costumes from Chambers. 16th century. p 299. Misc. 8. 350.

Henry VIII. Hose separated into breeches & stockings.
"Stockings" comes from "stockying of hose"; that is, adding the lower part that covered legs & feet, to that which was fastened by points to the doublet and was called
Misc. 2. 209. Stocks. That is, the upper part of hose was called Stocks.
Gold neckchains worn by women. Partlett covering the neck.
Gowns of noble ladies open in front to the waist, to show the petticoat
Can only wear waistcoat over gown, like men's. Henry VIII time
Sleeves of both sexes distinct from gown & waistcoat to which they were tagged. Had buttons, for show.
Pins introduced. Before dress was kept together by ribbons
Con. 10. 401 and loopholes, laces with points and tags, clasps, hooks & eyes, skewers of brass, silver & gold.
Poorer classes used natural thorns.
Breeches & stockings of same piece, in middle life, in Hen. VIII
Mis. 2. 209 Worsted kirtles were worn by women in mid. life, called
p. 298. 320 ml 18. 112 Petticoats after this reign. White aprons & caps.

Edward VI. Mary.

Long stocks & Trunk hose continued.
Hardingale, or hooped petticoat introduced. Ruffs.

M. 1. 245 Elizabeth.

Wmn. Ruff was in great glory. Hardingale. On ladies heads were worn French hoods, hats, caps, kerchiefs, cauls of net wire and lattice caps. Weyes or cauls of hair. Finger rings, earrings bracelets. Velvet masks.
Mn Trunk hose, long waisted doublet, cloak, ruff, stockings, &c
Coats & jerkins were worn over doublets. Hats, of velvet, &c
Beaver hats were imported & expensive
James & Trunk breeches & doublets. James was prodigal & so were
Misc. 1. 145 others — Hardingale & Ruff.

[Cont p. 304

[See dress in Elizabeth's reign — Misc. p. 34

The Months in England. [See Old Times. Missed 1 3.48B.

From Chambers's "Information for the People." Edinburgh 1842. – [He ~~has also~~] "Fabric ultural monthly Calendar." [He has also a notice of all the Saints Days.

January –

This is the coldest month, on an average – in some years February & March are colder. General average temperature in the central parts of the Island 37° of the Thermometer. A mild winter is often followed by a warm summer. The crocus, mezereon & polyanthus occasionally blossom the latter part of January – & the hedge sparrow, thrush and wren begin to pipe about the same time

February.

A ~~month~~ with of snow, rain & their hybrid sleet – of frost, and thaw. ~~& chiefly winds~~ General average of Thermometer 39° or varying from 32 to 42. Flowers are crocus, snowdrop, Jonquil & hepatica. Raven & rook build nests; house pigeon has young. Ringdove coos, goldfinch sings. thrushes pair.

March

A month for sowing & planting, in gardens & fields. A month of sharp dry winds. General average temperature 41°. A general bursting of trees into leaf, & meadows into flower, & of some birds into song. Sometimes begins like a lion & goes out like a lamb. Rather dry. Season for planting gardens & sowing fields; but most of these things in April.

April

Mild weather & genial showers are attributed to April, but the weather is often dry with cold winds. less rain in this month than any other. General height of Thermometer 46°. usual seed time for barley. Busy time for seed-sowing in gardens.

May.

This month has the best reputation – but it often baffles the hopes of those who rely upon it. In favorable seasons, herbage & foliage are a bright green, natural flowers are profuse, skies are soft & genial, fishes leap, swallows twitter, bees hum, the cuckoo is heard & the corn comes into blade. But cold east-winds often prevent or cloud these appearances. The east wind is more prevalent in May than any other month. Average temperature about 51 degrees. In some backward parts of the country seeds are sown in May. The ash, last-budding of the trees, comes into leaf the latter part of May.

Months in England. From Chambers.

June

In central parts of the island, June is a dry, cold ish summer month. Drought or evaporation reaches the extreme point. June is the day of more southern climes. Foliage is fresh & fully expanded & the verdure of pastures & cornfields is at the best. Towards the end of the month, we have the earing of wheat, the flowering of the rose, the ripening of strawberries & the commencement of hay-harvest. General average of the thermometer 57 degrees. The garden flowers are in great glory, and weeds are luxuriant, most so of any month.

July

This is the warmest month of the year. Average temperature 61 degrees. This month regulates the ripening of the crop & determines whether it shall be early or late. Flora is in her glory; there is a greater display of flowers than in any other month — all the hardy annuals and many others. Small fruit is abundant — as cherries & strawberries in the beginning, & currants, gooseberries & raspberries, later in the month. In forward seasons a little barley is sometimes cut before the end of July; rarely is any other kind of grain ready before August. Peas, beans, lettuce, early cabbage & other garden produce comes to perfection. Early potatoes are seen — not mature.

August.

~~Often the finest month in the year, but not to be depended on.~~ General average of temperature is 55°. ~~The first 3 weeks are often as warm as any of the summer, but a sensible falling off in the latter part.~~

The average heat of August is 60 degrees — nearly that of July. Heavy rains early in August. July & August are the hottest, & often the wettest months. Winds S. & W in August. "Harvest, in the average, commences about the middle of the month; in late seasons not so early. Barley ripens first, Wheat next, Oats next. Large fruit, as apples & pears, begin to ripen this month, but mainly plums. Exotic annuals & plants come into flower, as amaranths, xeranthemum, zinnia, jacobea, china asters &c. also the gigantic biennial shepherd's club, & the gigantic annual sunflower. St Johns wort, monkshood, phlox, flower about this time

Months in England.

September.

Often the finest month in the year, but not to be depended on. General average of temperature is 55°. The first three weeks are often as warm as any of the summer, but a sensible falling off in the latter part. In Scotland most of the harvest is done this month. Large fruit comes to perfection. Flower borders are still gay — the latest exotic annuals only beginning to flower. The dahlia appears in grandeur in September. Houseflies are more numerous than in any other month

October.

Average Temperature 49¼ degrees — weather often steady and agreeable, yet some symptoms of winter. Some of the bare harvest-fields are ploughed for winter wheat. "The foliage of the trees becomes changed from green into a variety of tints which gives the woods a beautiful appearance, & is generally admired". Migratory birds commence their flight. Towards the end of the month, if high winds prevail, the trees are a good deal bared. There is less decline in the gardens. The hollyhock, dahlia, & some other flowers are conspicuous. Potatoes are laid up. The gossamer floats over the fields.

November.

Average Temperature 43 degrees. Vegetation dies, and trees are thoroughly stripped of foliage. Reputed a gloomy month, but temperature is sometimes agreeable in early part. A number of plants remain in flower in November. "There are pleasures, even in November".

December

This is the darkest but not the coldest month. General average temperature 40 degrees. Deciduous trees are completely stripped. The ground is often white with snow. Not much strong ice. Pines & other evergreens form an agreeable resting place for the eye. The rose continues to blow during this month. The Glastonbury thorn belongs to a species in the east that blows in the winter

He refers to the "central parts" of the island of Great Britain, and is a little later in his time for many things, than those who refer to England farther south. — Perhaps he refers to Scotland in part.

Cont. from p. 300. [See in France Misc. 1. 241–245.

Costume in England under Charles I, when the emigration to New England took place.

Cont. Misc. 1. 215

From Chambers. — See Misc. 8 349'50'57. 411'12'13.

M. 1. 251. The Ruff gave place to the falling band.
Collars of pointed lace, hanging down on the shoulders, held by a cord & tassel at the neck, called Vandyke — worn by men — sword belt for rapier over right shoulder. Beaver Hat.
Vests & cloaks of velvet or silk damask.
Short trunsered breeches, terminating in fringes, points, & rolls.
Red boots with projecting lace tops. Blackbirnet boots.
Charles wore red stockings & a red cloak at times —
a falling band, doublet, ruffles (at wrists), breeches, stockings, shoes, cloak — sometimes a cravat instead of falling band.
Some wore a buff coat or jerkin for defence, instead of Doublet.
Most of body armor was laid aside before 1650.

M. 18. 114 Women wore gowns with close bodies & tight sleeves, but farthingale was retained — a gorget ruff, French hoods, earrings, necklaces & bracelets. Puritans went against lace, jewels & braided hair, & used close hoods & higherowned hats. — The farthingale disappeared near the close of the reign, & the yellow starched ruff & band; and dress became more elegant — or full skirt & sleeves, falling collar edged with necklace, hair in graceful ringlets. Puritans condemned these.

Puritans Ac. 8. 412 Ac. 1. 366

Charles II.

Cont. Misc. 1. 216 Early in his reign the doublet was shortened & worn open in front, & the shirt was shown in front & at waistband. Loose sleeves & breeches were decked with ribbons & points — ruffles at kneebands & wrists. Lace collar shewed its points. Cloak on left shoulder. High crowned plumed hat, was soon lowered. Petticoat breeches introduced — sleeves of Doublets only to elbows. Skirts of the doublet lengthened from above the waist to nearly to the knees, & had buttons & button holes the whole length, thus becoming a COAT.

Cont. Ellis. 2. 291 M. 18. 106

This long doublet, was named a COAT in an inventory of 1679, and in the same writing, waistcoat, breeches, pantaloons, drawers & trousers are mentioned — "the earliest mention of these articles" the writer says. (Not so in N. England.) Stockings, "lower end of stocking", that is, socks; long square ended cravats instead of lace collar.

Ellis. 2. 264 Fans of paper folding, introduced from China; less beautiful than the old fashioned fans. Cont. Misc. 8. 413

M. 18. 115 Females. Dress not very distinctly described. More elegant than men's dress. "Crimson petticoat" used.

James II & Wm. III.

M. 18. 115 Coats of velvet &c. without collars. Petticoat breeches given up. Breeches now tied below the knee. Broad brimmed hats turned up on 2 sides. Embroidered waistcoat. Long cravat. Bands were narrow. Periwig enlarged & became a flowing wig.

Females. Dress became more formal & Dutch under William & Mary. Bosoms covered. No change under Anne. Waist long; sleeve tight; skirts long & full; false locks & curls. Top knot driven out. Lace scarfs worn.

Costume in England. Chambers.

Shoes. The shoe rose yielded to the shoe string, & silk under the Stuarts. Shoe buckles were introduced at the revolution. In common life, leather things. Spurs fashionable after 1688 - worn at 6 all days me

Hat. Broad brimmed hats were worn from Charles I till after 1700. When much worn was called "slouched". First one flap was turned up, before or behind, then two, & then the third, and the cocked hat was complete. ostrich & peacock feathers formerly worn in hats.

"Wigs became fashionable towards the close of the century" 17th c. "together with false hair." Professional men wore full bottomed wigs.

The Female Bosom was "unsparingly exposed" until the time of Wm & Mary.

The female hair under Wm. was strained over a toupee of silk or cotton wool, & curled up so high as to be called a tower, covered with a lace scarf or veil that hung in front. The tower gradually sunk into a coif with 2 lappets & a knot.

18th Century.

"Dress of the old English gentleman" as it was called, began in Queen Anne's reign & continued without much alteration for two fourths of a century. A periwig in formal curls, small cocked hat, full bottomed coat, short breeches, stockings drawn over the knee, square toed shoes with buckles & high heels. This formal costume was relieved by lace-cuffs, ruffles, neckcloth, & clock in stockings. (He contradicts himself & shows many changes.)

Snuff box was first carried in reign of James II. & continued indispensable for a fine gentleman up to 1750.

Breeches were worn over knees from 1760, fastened by buckles or strings. Buckles were worn until close of century. & below?

Shoe buckles were worn until 1791 when strings became general.

Coats were velvet, silk, satin, & broadcloth, and colors very fanciful; some scarlet until about 1790. Cloth became the general wear, & the waistcoat was made of the costlier materials embroidered, and sometimes the breeches.

Females wore in early part of 18th century the large whale bone petticoat, which degenerated into hooped petticoat. In time George I & II. loose gowns called sacques were worn, & hooded silk cloaks, very small muffs. Also ornamental aprons, with watch, necklace & fan. 12 to 18 in. diam. "Furbelowed scarfs were worn from the duchess to the peasant."

Under Queen Anne, the flowing coif or veil was worn, flowing behind. Next towering head dress was restored, & again discarded. Next, the hair was worn in curls down the back. Hoods of all colors & fashions. The high top knot came again pointed like a steeple with streamers. Periwigs were worn by ladies, and the head was made up of pins, paste & pomatum sometimes. Powder generally worn by ladies till 1793, when queen & dau. discarded it.

Costume in England, from Chambers.

Caps & Bonnets – 18th century.

M. 12. 254 Caps were at first small; then one covering the cheeks: the mob-cap, fly cap, & others. (the French night cap; the mob-cap, the head, or pinned from the top of the head, or under the woman's chin.)

Calashes like the head of a cabriolet were next appended to the head dress.

A flat straw or silk hat, of small size, trimmed with ribbons was worn on crown of head.

A Gipsy straw hat, large & round, was fastened by ribbons under the chin.

Bonnets, in early times generally made of velvet, cloth, & silk, was in 18th century changed to straw.

Misc. 8. 385 M. 2. 208c. Gay mentions a new straw hat lined with green about 1724, but it was then comparatively rare.

M. 8: 385 Mrs. 1. 266 Plaiting straws together to make bonnets was not practised to any considerable extent in England until about 60 years ago; it now employs 200,000 females in England. (When does his 60 years ago begin? or when is his "now"? About 1840 or 42.

Leghorn plait has superseded English straw, & having declined, straw, silk & velvet are used again.

French Revolution made more change in dress from Mrs. 1. 255 1790 to 1800, than had taken place in any previous period in a century. It originated with those who despised old court usages, viz the sans culottes. It consisted of a round hat, short coat, light waistcoat, & pantaloons; a hkf tied loosely round the neck with long ends hanging down & showing the shirt collar above; hair was cut short, without powder, & queues tied with strings. This simple form of dress found many admirers in England & soon became common among young men. Tight pantaloons were changed for loose trousers about 1814. (trousers had been used by boys 15 or 20 years.) Many elderly persons held out in old kneebreeches, &c. and some still do in 1842. White neckcloths continued until George IV. when black stocks or neckcloths were used. This was about 1825. (a long used by King & army.)

Hessian boots without tops with tassels dangling in front were worn over the pantaloons. After trousers came Wellington boots, came into use & worn under the trousers.

The collarless, broad-skirted coat disappeared about 1800. After some changes, the loose frock coat or surtout came in about 1815.

1815 to 1825, appeared trousers, Wellington boots, black neckcloths & stocks, and surtouts or frock coats. (This surtout is a loose frock coat.)

Costume.

Plaid among Scotch Highlanders. In 1747
M. 2. 290, 6. after the rebellion the English parliament forbid all
Su M. 12. 79 men & boys in all Scotland (those of the army excepted) to
wear plaid garments, called highland clothes, as
philibeg or little kilt trowse, shoulder belts, &c. and no
tartan or particoloured plaid or stuff might be used for
great coats or upper coats. 1st offence, to be imprisoned
6 months; 2d offence to be transported 7 years. This
contemptible law was repealed in 1782.

M. 7. 75, 76. Sumptuary laws as to dress were very common
Miscel. in England, for centuries. Mc. Culloch says instances
N. 5. 138. are on record of individuals being put in the pillory for
No 2. 209. wearing so expensive & unnecessary a luxury as a shirt!
N. 2. 104
No 7. 175 Adam Smith is severe upon the kings of France & England
" 7. 69. for their sumptuary laws. They were the most egregious
8. 349 spendthrifts in their dominions.
8. 411
11 Sec below. Con & Miscl. 1. 230 & 2. 279 — Sump. laws in Virginia Mis. 2. 75
" " in Connecticut C & M. 1. 34
Hampshire p. 166 to 119. See Mass. laws & prosecutions in Hamp. " " in Mass. M. 4. 50.

Costumes. — See page 328. Garments from Shakspeare 332

In Granger's History. Miscellaneous Vol. 171 to 182.
In Hughson Con & Miscel Vol 203 to 248
In New Albion 18th Cent. do do — Vol 1. 208
In France — Miscellaneous Vol 236 – 245
Women's Dress. Mis. No. 6. 408 – 411
Dress from Domestic Life &c. Misc. No 8. 384.
Costumes from Chambers – 330 – 351 – 349 – 348

Dresses of different Nations, & general remarks 1757. Con & Mis. 2. 279.
Apprentices Dress, London, 1582. Con & Miscel 1. 231. — page 228.

Sumptuary laws. 24. Henry VIII. Some persons are forbidden,
M. 16. 373 and others allowed to wear coifs, partlets, purses,
doublets, kirtles of satin, &c R. dic.

Beaumont & Fletcher mention — "tyres, wires, partlets,
pins & perwigs" R. dic. These are women's dresses
Perukes & Perwigs said to be the same — [Miscel 2. 138
Later Writers say — "gowns, mobs, caps, lace"; "mobs, flounces, sacks, and slippers"

p. 305. Sack. Chaucer mentions a poor woman who had on a sack. Also
Richardson calls it "a large, loose robe".

Perwigs said to be false hair many days & not wigs. Miscl 5. 154. 155. (Whitehead
Perukes said to be false hair. Miscel 5. 143. Misc 4. 314. M. 11. 349
Perwigs & false hair are the same — see Misc. 11 349.

Old Things in England in Elizabeth's time.
taken from Scott's Kenilworth. (See "Killing with kindness." M. 11. 346.)

"Large Oaken Presses, filled with shelves of the same
p. 265 wood, surrounded the room". Formerly shelves for books (in a monastery;) in Cumnor place! Still had many books.

"Oaken Shutters" were to windows, "mantled with curtains".

"The fashionable game of Shovel Board" was played on a
p 287 "massy oaken table" in Cumnor Hall.

"The floor was covered with a Spanish foot cloth or
p. 265. Carpet", on which flowers & fruits were represented.

A Table of old English oak, covered with fine linen.

"A large portable Court Cupboard was placed
p. 267 with the leaves of its embossed folding doors
M. 2. 142 displayed, showing the shelves within decorated with a full display of plate & porcelain"

[These three articles Carpet, Table & Cupboard were in the Banqueting Room in Cumnor Hall. Salt cellar on table about 2 feet high, of metal for wiping spoon in. Use of chair of state, or throne, with canopy, cushions, side curtains, foot cloth, and [illegible]

Cushions & Stools. ~~Rooms in high up to the [illegible]~~

M. 11. 270 Stools covered with velvet, &c. used for seats, or else cushions or ornaments with needle work, &c. lighted with wax tapers (set by stools) & in the room.

"Sleeping Chamber thickly carpeted, so that
a heavy step could not be heard. Silver lamps with perfumed oil
Bed hung [illegible] by a sheet. [illegible] in [illegible]

A posset dish to contain the night draught on the toilet.
and a mirror

A pair of pistols & dagger at the head of the bed.
- arms for the night for honored guests. [illegible] for an
[illegible] than [illegible] prayer. Hassocks of velvet or [illegible] to kneel
upon, [illegible] & bound in prayer.

"Wardrobes or dressing rooms" he represents
as rooms of some size, suitably furnished, near sleeping room.
[Cumnor Hall

"A Parlor furnished with implements of
M. 2. 243 & 14 (n) the chase."
Buckram suits to protect masking dress.

The Poisoner, the Quacksalver, the Alchymist
and Astrologer were often united in the same
person.

M. 2
274 Buttery-hatch, a place for provisions, dressed & others.
Cicely, a name used in [illegible] times.

"The Usual popular amusements of whooping
hallooing, shrieking & playing rude tricks upon
each other." — these in [illegible] & fields near Kenilworth castle 1575.

"Oaken roof" of Baronial Halls seemed in view — not covered,
The hall was open to the roof at the end.

"Banqueting Room — the eating room.

"Carolet riding cloak." "Ivory handled whip" "Smock frock". "Fan with ivory handle &c.

Old Things in England

from "Kenilworth"

Great Hall at Kenilworth - "and silken tapestry, was "misty with the fumes" and "all around in high carved oak work of a lofty roof; superb chandelier hung from it, with 24 torches of wax."

"Livery cupboards loaded with plate", in banqueting room (Kenilworth)

Kenilworth Inventory, 1584. (Some items in Notes to Scott.

A salt, ship fashion, with 16 pieces of ordnance &c. - 32 z.

A salt, in shape of a swan, mother of pearl silver &c. 30 oz 3 3/4

M.12.3 Perfuming pan of silver 19 oz. 6 long tables. 14 long & short forms (They are in the Hall.) M.12.274

M.12.11 Hangings in tapestry, & gilt & red leather (The subject given.)

M.11.159 Bedstead of Walnut tree - with top, red pillars; ceelor, tester, and
M.12.78 single vallance of crimson Satin, with a broad border of bone lace of gold & silver. Testu richly embroidered

M.12.248 Five curtains of crimson Satin with stripes of bone lace, garnished with leaftons & loops of crimson silk & gold, containing 14 breadths of satin, 1 3/4 yards deep. Celor, vallance and curtains lined with crimson taffeta sarsnet

M.12.44 Counterpoint of crimson satin quilted embroidered & lined 3 yards long, and almost three wide. (Or with 3 yards good; breadth 3 yards 4 scant.)

A chase of crimson satin, suitable.

M.2.206 12.44 Quilt of crimson satin, 6 breadths, 3 3/4 yards deep, fringed and ornamented, with white fustian. ("3 yards, 3 quarters wide down")

Five plumes of colored feathers, garnished, standing in cups (Probably on the centre and four corners of the bedstead. Note.

A Carpet for a cupboard of crimson satin, with an
p. 265 embroidered border, fringed with silk & gold, 3 parts of it,
Inv. 12.47 lined with Bruges satin, 2 yards long and 2 breadths of satin

[Bedstead & five items above, belong to one bed. (i.e. bedstead, curtains, counterpoint, &c.) There
M.11.209 were in all 11 down beds and 90 feather beds and 37 mattresses.

M.12.27 A chair of crimson velvet, seat & back embroidered, with fringe of gold, silver, &c. Frame covered with velvet.

A square stool and footstool of crimson velvet, fringed, &c

A long Cushion of crimson velvet, embroidered, garnished, lined, 1 1/4 yard in length

A square cushion of like velvet, embroidered, &c

p. 264. 10 velvet carpets for tables & windows.

M.12.48 49 Turkey carpets for floors. 32 Cloth carpets.

1 A velvet carpet, crimson, is described, 1 3/4 yd long, 3 breadths of velvet; richly embroidered garnished, fringed, lined, &c

2 Great Turkey Carpet, blue ground with a list of yellow at each end, 10 yards long (30 feet) and 4 1/4 yds broad (12 3/4 feet)

3 Long Carpet of blue cloth, lined with Bruges satin, fringed, 5 3/4 yards long, the whole breadth of the cloth.

(Note: one carpet of each sort. - Yet Knight admits no floor carpets in use of date. M.11.256.

Old Things in England.

Kenilworth Inventory — continued.

Pictures — chiefly described as having curtains — of men & women
Little folding Table of Ebony.
Five of the planets, painted in panes
23 charts or maps of countries.

An Instrument of Organs, regalls & virginalls, covered with crimson velvet, & garnished with gold lace.
A pair of double virginalls.
A Cabinet of crimson satin, embroidered, ornaments, &c
M.1.1.52 Another of purple velvet.
M.12.62. A Desk of red leather.
Chess Board of Ebony, with checkers of christal and other stones, garnished, &c. 32 men of christal and other stones, one sort silvered, the other gilt. Another board of bone & ebony.
Great Brass Candlestick to hang in the roof of the house
M.12.64. with 24 branches (12 great & 12 lesser), & 24 sockets for candles, and 24 saucers or candle-cups under the sockets, with rollers, wings, images, &c.

The Earl of Leicester was an unprincipled villain and the murderer of his wife, according to authorities quoted by Scott, and most of those that appear in the novel are graceless, wicked wretches — I mean the conspicuous persons. [See Miscel. p. 319.
Dec. 1, 1844.
[Wickedness of great men in England appears abundantly in all their histories, their novels, &c. See Macaulay.

Inventory of Robert Arden (father of Shakspeare's mother) 1556.
of Wylmcote — He had table boards, forms, cushions, benches, & one cupboard in the hall; painted cloths in hall & chamber; 7 pairs sheets, 5 board cloths & 3 towels; one feather bed, 2 mattresses, sundry coverlets, antiques called canvasses, 3 bolsters, 1 pillow; in the kitchen 4 pans, 4 pots, 4 candlesticks, a basin, a chafing dish, 2 cauldrons, a frying pan & a gridiron. Not a great supply.
Cattle, sheep, oxen, bullocks, kine, weaning calves, swine, bees, poultry, wheat in barns, barley, oats, hay, peas, wood in the yard, horses, colts, carts, & ploughs.
from Knight's Life of Shakspeare

Lyme

Minutes from Lyme records, by Rev. S. Nash. taken hastily, 1850.

Henry Benet mar. Sarah Champion, Jan 27. 1675 } Children. Henry, Charles, Rose.

Thomas Lee — 1st wife [Sarah Kirtland] died May 24. 1678; 2d Marah D. Wolfe July 13. 1679 } Ch - John Sept. 21 1670. Thomas Dec 10 1672. Sarah Jan 14. 1674. by 2. Phebe April 14. 1677: Sarah Ap. 23. 1679

John Comstock, son of Wm. C. of N. London. & brother of Daniel C. of N.L. W. had 2 sons } Ch Abigail, Apr. 12. 1662. Elizabeth, William, Christian, Hannah, John, Samuel

Joseph Peck, not son of Wm. before, Miss C. error. Town Clerk. son of dear Wm. of N. Haven. See at bottom. } Sarah Aug 4. 1663: Joseph Oct 12. 1667 Elizabeth Sept 9. 67. Deborah July 31. 72. Hannah Sept 14. 74. Ruth Aug 18. 76. Samuel July 29. 78. Joseph March 20. 86.

* He a deacon, and Justice of Peace. Sarah wife, died Sept 14. 1726 aged 90. He died Nov 25. 1716 aged 78 years.

Gen. William Peck died Oct. 4. 1694, aged 93. Elizabeth his wife Dec 5. 1683. } supposed same as at New Haven. N. Haven is in margin of Lyme Record.

Mathew Gilbert m. Sarah Peck May 9. 1684
Samuel Pratt " Elizabeth Peck Dec. 1686
Daniel Sperry " Deborah Peck, Aug. 3. 16...

John Lay Jr. } Sarah Sept 9. 1664. Rebekah, Edward, Catherine, Marah, Elizabeth, John, Abigail, Phebe
John Lay, Sr. died Jan. 18. 1674

Wolston Brockway } Hannah Sept 14. 1664. William, July 25. 66. Wolston, Feb 6. 67-8. Marah, Jan 16. 69-70. Brigget, Jan 14. 71-2. Richard, Sept 30 73. Elizabeth, May 1. 76. Sarah, Sept 23 79. Deborah, May 1. 81.
Wife Hannah, dau Wm. Bridges. died Feb 6. 87

John Huntly — died Nov 16. 1676 [See children, No 4. 287.

Thomas Cotton } Sarah, dau. born Sept 25. 1678 [See siblings

Moses Hayes ("Hois") } Moses Aug. 1. 1678. Ruth Jan. 6. 1681.

Edward DeWolfe } Simon Nov 28. 1671. Charles. Benjamin

* Jeremiah Peck of Waterbury, Gent. and Joseph Peck of Lyme, deed the homestead of "Mr. Wm. Peck, dec. our reverend father" of New Haven, to John Allyn. Date not given.

Lyme — continued.

Abraham Brunson & m. Hannah Griswold Sept. 2. 1674 } Anna born Oct. 5. 1675, Abraham .. Mch 29. 1677, Mary . Mch 21. 1680, Elizabeth .. Aug 12. 1682

Sarah Tileston died Nov. 22. 1687

Matthew Griswold & m. Phebe May 21. 1683

Richard Smith Jr. m. Elizabeth Nov 17. 1677

Robert Perigo } Hannah March 31. 1674, Mary, Abigail, Robert, Elizabeth.

Aaron Huntly & Marah } John, March 24. 1677, Elizabeth, Aaron, Daniel, Marah, Jane

Richard Lord & Elizabeth } Elizabeth Oct 28. 1683

p. 315. Con. G. 213. Sonquatt Matthew Beckwith called Jr. in 1665, Elizabeth at N.L. 2d wife Elizabeth below } at G. Matthew Apr 13. 67. John Feb 4. 680 | at N. London James Jerusa 71. 1st, Elizabeth Feb 4. 1678, Sarah, Mary | 3 first baptized at N.L. Sep 10. 71. 7 by 1st wife — one by 2d.

Peter Pratt died March 24 1688 m. Elizabeth Griswold Aug 5. 1679 } She mach mar. Mat. Beckwith above.

Clark Waterus m. Sarah Pratt Apr. 20. 1671 } Elizabeth March 22. 1671 (71-2), Sarah, Lydia, Clark, Jabez, Samuel, Ruth, Rebekah, Gershom

William Robinson } William Oct 24. 1677, Marah Jan 12. 80, William Feb 19. 1682

William Thomson m. Filladelfa Tileson July 19. 1678 } Rachel, Joanna & Filadelphia

John Smith m. Marah Oct 26. 1685 } John, Martha.

Lyme - continued.

John Waller } John born Nov. 10. 1679
m. Mary Darrine Dec 28. 1678

Amos Tinker }
m. Duren June 1. 1682

Simon DelWolfe } Ch - Simon, Sarah, John
mar Sarah Lay Nov. 12. 1682 } Josiah, Phebe, Daniel
No 4. 236.

William Pike (sup. son of Wm. Pike, sr. of N. London. Miss. 6.
or Peake } Abigail May 14. 1683. d?
m. Abigail Comstock June 24. 1679 } William, John. died
Daniel, Abigail

Thomas Champion (Died 1705 son of Henry, born 1656) } Hannah[1] b. Feb 13. 834. mar 8. 87-2 Sarah[2]
m. Hannah Brockway Aug 23. 1682 } Clarah[4] July 93 Deborah[6] Aug 26, 97.
[3] Thomas Jan. 21. 90-1; Henry May 2. 95
[7] Elizabeth July 1. 99.

Daniel Rayment } Richard, Jan. 9. 1686
m. Rebekah Lay April 15. 1684 } [John at Saybrook. Dec 19. 1691

Daniel Comstock } Marah April 4. 1685
Ann March 13. 1686-7

Jonathan Hudson mar. Sarah . . . . June 17. 1686
Charles Hodges mar. Anna . . . . July 1. 1686
John Lay, Jr. mar Joanna . . . . May 26. 1686

p. 51 Thomas Lee } See back for first children.
Marah D'Wolff } Elizabeth Oct 21. 1681. Wm Apr. 7. 1684
Stephen. died; Joseph; Benjamin, d?
[See genealogy] Hannah, Stephen. Lydia

William Brockway, (Will dated 1728, son of Wolston)
m. Elizabeth . . . March 8. 1692-3 } 5 children. illegible
oldest born 1693 youngest 1704

Henry Champion } Joshua 16--
(mob son of 1st Henry - 6. 54) died July 1704. } Henry born Sept 28 16-- Rich 15. 94
Hinman 522 } Sarah 169-, Samuel, Oliver, Abigail 99
Rachel, Stephen. July 15. 02; Mary 04

Wolston Brockway Jr.
m. Margaret Dec 4. 1688 } Wolston born Oct 26. 89; Samuel Feb 10. 91-2
Jonathan May 10. 94 Deborah 1696, Edward March 8. 98 9
Margaret April 17. 01. Ephraim April 4. 1703

Lyme

Names of those who chose lands on the East side of Saybrook (Lyme). 1648.

Matthew Griswold
Thomas "Lepingwell" (to Norwich
Edward Lay
Thomas Champion
Morgan Bowen (to Norwich
Thomas Bliss (to Norwich
Henry Champion
Hugh Lees
William Backus (to Norwich
Jonathan Rudd. to do
Greenfield Larabee } Crossed. Went
Richard Bushnell } to Oyster River.

Others later on Lyme side
1664.
John Hayes sen.
John Comstock
Henry Champion
Richard Smith
Wolston Brockway
Reynold Marvin

Lyme

In Graveyard – William Ely died Feb. 1717–18. in 71st year; so born in 1647. This must be the first Wm. Ely, son of Richard –

Richard Ely had house & land "on Great Island in the river Piscataquack," which he sold to Mr. Nathaniel Frier. Elizabeth Ely, wife, confirmed sale Oct. 14. 1671. See letter from Rev. S. Nash, (P.S. Perhaps Nathaniel Fenner.* Mr. N. has Fenner afterwards.) Perhaps the land was Mrs. Ely's, & came from Fenwick or Cullick.

* The name is Nathaniel Fryer

John Robins of Lyme, rent a place of John Westall in Lyme

Richard Ely's wife July 6. 1687, was Mary (Marvin) daughter of Reynold Marvin, as appears by an agreement made by said Ely & Capt. Jos. Sill of that date. Mr. Dean

Matthew Beckwith sr. was a seaman – was in his pinnace at Hartford in 1639. He coasted about and traded here & there. Came to a doleful end in 1681, falling down a precipice in the night, and breaking himself to pieces. Miss Caulkins.

Matthew Beckwith, son of above, had a wife Elizabeth
p. 312. and 7 children – then married Elizabeth Pratt, alias Rogers alias Griswold, dau of Matthew Griswold. & had one child – Samuel. He made his will 1716, & died June 4. 1727.

Con. 5: 269. John Butler died in Lyme 1755. Zebulon Butler was his son – an officer in Militia, &c

316

Complexion or Beauty, as to Hair, Eyes, Skin, &c.

Female Beauty

(From page 318.

Port Folio Jan. 1816. p. 57

Hair. The Romans were partial to red-hair or flava coma. So were the Greeks.

The writer in the P.F. prefers light brown, full & waving.

Forehead – should be small, smooth open with a gently rising eminence. Eyebrows well divided, broad & pretty arched.

Eyes – should be blue, hazel or black – languid, or brisk.

Cheeks – soft & plump, tinted with vermilion color

Nose – exactly in centre of face – an imperceptible rising on the top

Mouth. Teeth to be rather long, narrow & highly polished

Lips pouting with a living redness.

Chin – small, white, soft, decorated with dimples.

Dimples are praised by the Poets.

p. 336. p. 358 Complexion, or Hair, Eyes, & Skin.
cit. 2. 2/63. 276, 246. Misc 8. 374. Misc 11. 345. Misc. 7. 399.

1 Celts from Asia, first came to Europe. They had a dark complexion ["colorati vultus"] curled hair [torti crines [and dark eyes, but he does not say so.] Still common among their descendants.
Ed. Enc. VII. 669

2 Goths came next — as Scandinavians, Germans, &c. The Germans had coerulea lumina, or blue eyes, flava caesaries, or yellow hair. Also coerulei oculi blue eyes, and rutilae comae, yellow or red hair [rutilae means both yellow & red, or jaune & roux] Flava Germania is used. The Gauls are here said to be mostly Gothic; they given them rutilatae comae. & Virgil gives them aurea caesaries. and a fair complexion or lactea colla (milk white necks). Am. Marcellinus calls the Gallis, candidi et rutili. The people South Britain were similar to Gauls in complexion & eyes, but hair less yellow (Strabo). The Caledonians had rutilae comae, & so supposed of German origin by Tacitus. The complexion, hair & eyes of the Goths are still evident in Norwegians, Danes & Icelanders who have intermingled least with other tribes.

Blue eyes & red hair in time of Romans, were characteristic of Goths, Germans, Gauls, Britons, & other Goths farther South. The Gauls in Galatia are said by Livy to have rutilatae comae. Am. Marc. says the Alani were tall & fair with hair inclining to yellow. They were a Gothic tribe.

3. The Slavi next came — with a brownish complexion, dark eyes, black or brown hair & in general red bushy beards; & these marks they retain in Russia, Poland, Bohemia, & Dalmatia.

Climate has not essentially altered the complexion, hair & eyes of the Celts, Goths & Slavi. But the intermixture of races has been very great & influential.

[The Roman terms for hair, do not indicate auburn or flaxen hair, but yellow, golden or red, as to Germans & Goths.

Ed. Enc. XVII. 120. Linnaeus described Northern Europeans or Scandinavians as being tall, with whitish (albidus) straight hair, eyes of a shew blue eyes (cinereo-coerulescentes) — Others say the hair is brown, white or slightly auburn, complexion fair, skin smooth.
Ibid. The Anglo Saxons in N. of England & in some lowland districts of Scotland are distinguished by a peculiar harshness of features.

Anglo Saxons.

Ed. Enc. II. 90. says the A.S. had the superior size, fairness & bloom of complexion, and the yellow hair, ascribed to the Germans by all ancient historians, & still seen in the Saxon breed of this day.

Swedes.

Bayard Taylor, Dec. 1856. found the Swedes along the gulf of Bothnia & by Stockholm to Umea & beyond, had yellow hair & blue eyes, rosy cheeks, & stout, strong bodies, well developed.

cont. on 317th page.

The Strut, [viz of the Cock.

M. 2.245 The poets have made the cock a strutter.
2.140. He struts before the hens.
2.241 "Stoutly struts his dames before". Milton's L'Allegro.
"Salutes the light & struts before his feathered flock". Dryden in R.
"The cock foregoes his wonted strut, and wading at their head," (at the head of the hens in the snow) } Cowper's Task 8
"Hen-roosting cocks want their incumbrens". Pot Marriage. Mus. 11.

Juvenile Books in Philadelphia formerly. M. 3.331.
Juvenile Books — Remarks on them. Misc. 11.314
Books for Childhood in England in the Times, & for manhood too. Misc. 11.332
Misc. 8.320.

M. 2.235 Childhood in N. England or Books of Childhood.
M. 8 320 "Untired, we turned the leaves of "Mother Goose",
Shrunk at the fate of "Little Riding Hood",
Or wept to read the "Children in the Wood",
And in the "Primer", how we used to quake,
To see John Rogers burning at the stake;
How oft we tried that sum beyond our ken,
To count the heads around that best of men"
"Childhood" in Tribune. Aug. 4. 1851. by Mary Allen, Pomfret, Con. June 1851.

M. 2.240a. Wicker work — made of twigs — osiers, &c
M. 18.162 Chaucer says Cages & Paniers were made of twigs, sallow, red, green & white.

Costumes &c [see page 332. 307

m.18 106. The Roquelaure — it is evident from Gays Trivia, was a soft cloak, fastened with a clasp which pent the hands.

The Bavaroy, was a looped cloak, fit for fops.

The Cloak, "bespattered o'er with lace". " "

The "true Surtout" was the outside garment to wear in the streets, made of Kersey. "Its ample form, without one plait depends". — This comes nearer the modern great coat — evidently had sleeves — hands not pent.

see below. m. 2. 210

All these overcoats or outside garments used by Gay in his Trivia, within a few lines.

Riding Hood and Umbrella } women in winter were "defended by the riding-hood's disguise, or underneath the umbrella's oily shed." Gay.

"Clinking pattens" were worn in winter — in mud and wet — According to Gay, the patten was made on the anvil, "to raise her steps above the mire." It was something iron fastened under the shoe, and not the wooden shoe, or any other. [I have seen a picture of the shoe with an iron ring under it, raising the shoe an inch or so — ring fastened to shoe by iron studs.

miscel. 2. 292. 293 2. 296 b

"Bacons fat" used — M. 7. 374

M. 2. 208 The Shoeblack is represented by Gay as "renewing the glossy black" of shoes, with a brush, and a vessel containing whale oil and soot. His work is called "the new japanning art". Pope has "a new japanner to their shoes." "idolized shoes" used. "Blacking for shoes" (Spectator. 461.

cont. m. 16 346.

above. Surtout — see Cos. & Miscel. 1. 231. — (in 1582.)

p. 332. "Riding Suit" used by Shakspeare.

Codpiece. See Miscel. 5. 151. 152. 154. Montaigne M. 2. 2 0

M. 9. 52. m. 2. 245 Round Hose should have a codpiece, &c. "a servant came from London "with 3 ballads in his codpiece." 1604 "a pedlar "gilded their codpieces of their purses". M. 11. 355 (Yorkshire Tragedy

m. 18. 112 Petticoat. (see p. 298 300). Is not in Richards's words, but is in some examples, under Petty — small, mean.

"A fine petycote of straunge makinge" was sent by Pope Boniface V. to King Edwin, Bale says. It was for a man.

"Petticoat" of a woman, used by Marsden in a play

"Petticoats, F. coats" used for petticoats by Shakspeare. Mis 5. 145

"Fringe on petticoat" by S. Misc. 5. 145.

little called petticoat after 1547. (see p. 300). — (other accounts different.

"Smocks & linen petticoats" with rich lace: Pepys. Misc. 2. 148.

Smock & petticoat. Shakspeare. Miscel 2. 144.

"Petticoat as distinct from a body & sleeves, is not considered ancient" Fosbroke

Costumes, &c

Napkins — Richardson says Napery, Napkin &c come from the **nap**, or soft, downy surface of cloth, &c. linen cloth having such surface is **napery**. Ul. 2. 295 Con. 10. 318.

Napery is applied to linen household goods, especially table-linen, as table cloths, napkins, &c. Misc. 1. 68. 78. Misc. 2. 138.

Napkins are often the same as handkerchief; as in the case of the servant who tied up the money of his lord in a napkin. Same in Shakspeare's time — Napkin to wipe sweat. Miscel. 5. 156 Con. 10. 453.

"Napkin in Othello 2. 141

"Wt did she heave her napkin to her eyne" Napkin to wipe eyes. in Lowell's Compt. 2. 141

"Ewer, basin & napkin" to wash hands. Shak. Misc. 5. 153 (Here it is a towel.

Greasy napkins. Misc. 5. 145.

Napkins at the Table — See Miscel. 2. 146; & 204. in 3 places.

"Napkin Press" Misc. 7. 88. [Cont. in Ul. 15. 134

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p. 346. **Pocket** — of ladies formerly in fore part of stays. See Miscel. 5. 154. Ul. 2. 296 & 6. Is a place into which any thing is **poked**, pushed, thrust. R. die Fox & Spenser use the word. **Pocket**: also Hall, Prior. Pockets unknown to ancients — See Kenny, Misc. 1. 34. Pocket in mens coats. Con. Misc. 2. 292

M. 2. 27. **Garter**. from gyrdan, to gird. A girder. R. Were worn in sight formerly. See Miscel. 5. 153. 154. 158.

Misc. 2. 279 Con. 10. 322 M. 17. 4 — M. 1. 247. **Head Coverings**. Turn M. 13 211. 1767.

Bonnet is a clothing or covering for the head — seems chiefly used by Shakspeare & Misc. 2. 235. seems hat-shaped. See Miscel. 2. p. 141. 3 or 4 places.

Ul. 141. M. 2. 278 2. 141. 148 4. 308. 3. 266 5. 157. M. 10 322 The **Hat** was on a female usually by Shakspeare. P. P. Chaucer, Berners gives hat to men — & later writers. Tourneur has "a hatted duke", who was of a rank below a duchess. Shakspeare has "a platted hive of straw" on a female's head and it is also called "sheaved hat." "Wheaten Hat" B. Jonson seems for a female.

Misc. 2. 234. 5. 156. 4. 308. **Cap** is a covering for the head — used by Mon. Jon Chaucer Sir T. More, Fuller, &c. Caps for men. Laws of 1571, all over 6 years to wear woolen caps. [Cont. See Con. 10. 322

Misc. 2. 281. 4. 308. M. 306 **Hood** was a covering for the head — sometimes the eyes were covered with a hood. Was used by P. P. Chaucer, Berners. Drayton, &c. Hood & coat, or hood & cloak are sometimes together. Hood, hat and hat, are from same source.

Misc. 2. 45 **Coif** is a covering for the head. Sir T. Elyot refers to his grandfather's cap, close bonnets, & their coifs. He slept in the latter — "Night cap" is used by B. & Fletcher, Bacon.

Misc. 2. 288 **Kerchief** — a cover for the head — L. N. Brunne, Chaucer, Fuller &c. seems, hdkf. tied on the head — & name given to a similar article, used for other purposes. [Head Knot at 21. Head, dress at 8. M. 6. 37

Misc. 8. 384 **Bonnet**. The bonnet with shades over the cheeks first appears in 15th century. Domestic life and this for females.

Misc. 2. 96 Con. 9. 443. **Pinner** seems to belong to the head. Bourgeline's aunts — ance was set off with Kerchief & pinners. 14 y. Bance's instead of homespun. Crisp had pinners edged with colbertien. S. 1708.

322. Things in England —

Mops (Swift) from used outside to sprinkled passengers "Shuffling water on you from her mop." 1710

Mops, according to Gay, (Trivia) were used on the
Misc. 2. 138. outside of the house, to wash the stairs, balconies
" 2. 30, 294. and windows. "Damsels twirl the sprinkling mop."
Swift 1709. says "Moll had whirled her mop with dexterous air" & "whirl the mop."
Prepared to "scrub the entry & the stairs" in Lady's Lament

Sash is used by Gay for the whole window
Misc. 2. 207. two or three times. Does he mean sash
" 8. 387 windows? apparently. Richardson quotes
" 2. 93. sash, and by the Spectator, Gay & Lady Montague
" 9. 18 for the whole window, especially for the glass
" 6. 6.
Con 10. 271. of the window. A woman "appears at her sash". S.
10. 93. 94
Misc 9 Windows are "sashed with the finest glass". L. M.
"Ladyship lifts up the sash to be seen". Swift, 1729. Sash in terms of Wm III. Misc. 9. 64
1699. Virginia capitol ordered to have sash windows. M. 2. 93. also M 2. 94

p. 339. Chairmen, apparently carried people in a chair
on poles. A sort of Palanquin, when Gay wrote.
"Boxed within the chair", they trusted their safety
"to another's feet". Swift says "Boxed in a chair the beau
impatient sits" in a shower, 1710. Spouts pour upon it & the leathern sounds".

Seventh Son. "He learns the seventh born doctor's fame"
p 244 from a handbill — Gay.

Kennels, in London, or the water courses or channels
Misc. 2. 284
" 7. 156 of the streets, were next to the side walk of footmen
" 7. 85 & often separated by posts. In time of rain, and
snows, the kennels were full of filthy water.
There was much mud & filth in other places.
Water poured down from the spouts.
Street Channels — See Miscel 4, 232.
kennels in a shower, "beer lees, lees of ale, "in stinking sprats, dead cats, turnip tops, &c." "dung, guts, blood, drowned puppies, sodden" Swift.

p. 280 } Watches } seem plenty — often stolen. Gay.
p 276 } Snuff boxes } Thefts of them noticed Miscel. 7, 156.
A female gamester "pawns snuff box, rings & keys". in Swift's modern lady 1728.

"Three Skips of a Louse."
Misc. II 2. 3 "'Tis not that I value the money three skips of a louse."
Swift, Mrs Harris's Petition, 1699.
Misc. 2. 244. M 12. 227. Said to have been one of his sayings. S.

20 pasted on the wall of an ale house room. Misc. 7. 388.
"The Ballads pasted on the wall", of a room.
Swift
This was common, & is noted by several.
Misc. 2. 231. — Ballads named by Swift — Joan of France,
" 7. 395 English Moll, Fair Rosamond, Robin Hood.
" 6. 334 "The Little Children in the Wood".
" 4. 183 — Ballads sung by a fiddler in B & F. Misc. 11. 42

The Old Bedstead, "compact of timber many a load"
p. 263. "such as our ancestors did use. Swift
Misc. 4. 239.

Old Things in England.

See below. Misc. 3.128. **The School Mistress** – by Shenstone

He describes her as a "matron old" dwelling in lonely shed in a mean attire", who tames brats with birch. Every little village with little spire, is supposed to have such a teacher. She has on a white cap, a blue apron, & russet stole and russet kirtle, and she carried in her hand two "birchen sprays". A birch tree grew near the school — She was called "Goody, good-woman, gossip or aunt, or dame". She challenged these titles. She had a wheel, a hen & chickens, a garden full of herbs for use & physic – basil, thyme, balm, marygold of cheerful hue, lowly gill, Eyebright or Euphrasy, radish, plantain ribbed, sweet marjoram lavender, rosemarine. On the Sabbath, she sung "such psalms as Sternhold forth did mete". She sat in an "elbow-chair"; when in school. She furnishes a boy and his little sister shrieks & begs for him.

p. 271. M. 2. 296 2. 224.

Scholars Being let out at noon, they gambol on the green, – "with boisterous revel rout & wild uproar.
a thousand ways in wanton rings they run."
They chase gay flies, cull flowers, rudely carol a lay, build tenements of clay, throw pebbles at duck & drake on the lake, buy pastry kings & queens at the huxters! –
"Those sauntering on the green, with joe and leer,
Salute the stranger, passing on his way."

M. 12. 246

The Huxter, at different seasons, keeps apples, gooseberries, pears, cherries, plums, nuts, cakes, &c. Some of the weights have no money to buy with.

Below. Other name was Sarah Lloyd. She taught Shenstone to read.

Household Goods.

Inventory of the Goods belonging to Dr. Swift, vicar of Laracor, upon lending his house to the bp. of Meath about 1713

Misc. 2. 269. Oaken elbow chair, broken; cawdle cup without an ear, shattered bed stead, box of deal without a lid, pair of tongs out of joint, cracked pot, lock without key, wig grown grey, curtain worn, Bellows without pipe, a dish, Owl, Coffee order &c, Bottle bottom, wooden platter, leaky copper skillet, Candlestick, Snuff dish, save all.

M. 2. 207

Swift's Works.

The Horn Books of the children of the School mistress above, are "Small of stature" and secured "with pellucid horn", to save the letters from wet fingers.

Misc. 3. 125

School Mistress – used in England 1657. Misical 3. 128

See above. Spenser uses the word "Schoolmaistresse" figuratively in Faerie Queene, as – "The great schoolmaistress of all courtesy".

M.11. 290 242 Taken from Chaucer. (he lived 1328.-1400

Pilgrimage to Canterbury in April — 29 pilgrims met in a "hostelerie" at Southwark (called the Tabard.)
A Knight, Squire, Yeoman, a Nonne, Priorese, a Norme, Monk, Friche (Friar), Marchant, Clerke, Sergeant of the Law, Franklein, Haberdasher, Carpenter, Webbe (Weaver) Dyer, Tapiser, Coke (Cook), Shipman, Doctor of Phisike Goddesse of Bath, Goodman a poor Persone (Parson). Ploumman, Reve, Millere, Sompnour, pardoner Manciple, and myself — "Three Preestes", apparently. each told a tale and these made the "Canterbury Tales". Each of these persons is described, in the "Prologue" to the Tales. The Tales were told on the way to C.
In general Chaucer built his Tales upon stories he found ready made.
M.227 "I gesse" used by Chaucer for I guess, frequently, in all his poetry.
Chaucer's own Tale is in Prose & a translation — except his sir Thopas
The Priorese "sang the service divine sweetly"
At meat, she "ne wette her fingers in hir sauce depe"
She let no morsel fall upon her breast, in eating; and wiped her upper lip so clean that when she drank, no grease was seen in her cup.
Forehead — she had a "a faire forehed, almost a spanne brode".
The monk was a great Hunter — "that was all his lust."
He lived well and was fat. loved a fat swan. Had a brown palfrey
The Friar was wanton & merrie. He knew the taverns and the women — a Limitour. "His eyen twinkled as stars in a frosty night"
"Bever Hat" worn by the Merchant — made in Flanders
The Franklin loved "a sop in wine" — lived in pleasure.
Never without bake meat. House full of dainties
His table stood covered in the Hall all day.
Tale from an old British Lay.
p. 326. Madame — the wives of the haberdasher, Carpenter, Webbe, Dyer and Tapiser were "ycleped Madame". The men are called burgeis (burgesses.)
The Cook could "roste, sethe, broile and fry". Could boil chickens; make mortrews (a hotch-potch). & well bake a pie. Could powder some things.
The Doctor knew almost every thing; knew "Astrye and surgerie". and had his apothecaries to send him drugs & letters; he loved gold, & studied the bible but little.
He studied the Old Physicians, Greek, Roman & Arabian. Tale from Lydgate
p. 376. The wife of Bath made fine cloth; her hosen were red.
She had had 5 husbands at the "chirche dore". She had been to Jerusalem, Rome; rode an ambler, and had
p 329. a broad hat on her head. — a pair of sharp "sporres" on her feet.
"upon an ambler easily she sat" (She rode astraddle, possibly.
Her Tale from Gower, &c

Chaucer's Canterbury Tales.

The "poure Person", who was a Clerk is represented as faithful & humble. He was chaste or "clene", and this seems not common. It is intimated that you will not "see a shitten shepherd and clene shepe".
[His Tale, very prosy, is in prose]

The Plowman was an honest, [illegible] industrious man, brother of the Person; he paid his tithes well, "both of his swinke (labor-tillage) and of his catel".

The Miller was a great Wrestler — his beard as red as a fox or sow (a red sow is noticed again, for the red bristles of a sow's ears.) He stole corn in tolling, & did some other wrong things.

The Reve had cared a lord's estate & grew rich. He wore "a long surcote". — had by his side a rusty blade — [almost all had weapons — daggers, swords, &c. Tale from French Fabliau or Conte.]

The Sompnour had a fiery red face. was lecherous that is, "lickerous" —
Musc. 2.278. Well loved he garlike, onions and lekes".
and to drink strong wine — had a concubine,

The Pardoner (a seller of papal indulgencies) rode "His wallet lay before him, in his lappe
Bret-ful of pardon come from Rome al hote".
In his "male" he had a "pelwebere" which he said was "our ladies veil" — he had a peece of seyl, that St Peter had when he walked on the sea; a cross of latoun full of stones, & in a glass he had pigs bones. He got money with these relics from the peoples and made "the peple his apes" by his flatteries & tricks.
[Chaucer exposes him and his cheats, in the language of a Protestant.] But he says he was a "noble ecclesiast" in a church — could read, & sing and preach.

They had supper at the Tabard inn; and strong wine.
The Host advised them to tell stories by the way next day as they rode to Canterbury — each two stories in going and two in returning — & he offered to accompany them — They were going to Canterbury to seek the blissful martyr, that had helped them when sick.

p. 290 They draw cuts, to see who shall tell the first Tale. He
M. 2.253. that had the shortest was to begin. Every man drew: "The cutte fell on the Knight", & he told the first Tale — In Pardoner's Tale cuts were drawn to see who should go to the city. Froissart mentions drawing cuts — "tirer a la longue paille".

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Sylvesty

Mis. 2. 241. See M. 11. 186

Old Things from Chaucer — continued — from the Tales.

"Se that sone demeth, sone shall repente". (A quick determination makes quick sorrow.) "with ill haste is no haste" Wellborn

Small Children, in their childhood, do learn "to singen and to redde". Prioresses

p. 327 Primer. A boy 7 years old had a primer for a school book. Ibid

"Mordre wol out" — that is, murder will out.

M. 2. 180 (This said twice, once in Chanticleers story, in Nonne Preestes Tale) Ibid, & elsewhere

M. 11. 187 Plays men Chess, Tables, dice — no cards.

M. 11. 285 } 9. 77 } Dancing and Singing { seem to have been common amusements. Names of Songs. M. 11. 285

Mus. Int. } M. 2. 192 } Harps, pipes, tules & Sautry or Sawtrey they had. Fiddle (M. 11. 281) Rebeke, Ribebe (M. 11. 280) (Sautrie — Prattly. M. 11. 280) Citernes (Guitars) M. 11. 281. Citterne is same M. 11. 288. War & thunnes Mis. 2. 243

" Mis. 2. 12 Ne non so gray GOOSE goth there in the lake, Mis. 2. 274 (as seyest thou) that wol ben without a make."

M. 11. 278 Dropping houses, and Smoke and a chidding wife make men flee from the house.

M. 2. 275 "Whoso first cometh to the mill, first grint".

Wine, Beer & Ale — frequent & plentiful. (No spirit)

"In woman vinolent [wine drinking] is no defence, This know lechers by experience."

Indecency — is found in Chaucer, but is more conspicuous in later Poets.

p. 275 Gun & Ball. "As swiftly as a pellet out of a gonne, when fire is in the pouder ronne." House of Fame M. 2. 276

Titles. Mis. 2. M. 40-46

Madam or Madame, is applied by Chaucer to married & unmarried females. ie, La...

p. 324

p. 334 Sire is applied as a title of respect by C. "Sire Knight". M. 11. 280 "Sire Clerk" "Sire John" a priest. "Sire Sompnour"

"Dame" used for Dominus or Lord. M. 11. 281.

Dame seems applied to women below ladies, & married

Mis. 2. 254 Mis. 11. 281. 278. Dame is called Lady, and "worshipful lady". a dame called her husband "lord" and "my lord" Sire

"The serpent Sathanas"; "Sathanas hath a tayl" "The fend" is used for devil "Divel" also is used (a-i "werke of the Divel" also Devil used)

Sathanas for Satan, in Chaucer.

Mis. 2. 298

Chaucer lamented on his death-bed that some of his writings were licentious but he did not at all repent his attacks on the Clergy.

p. 326 * **Primer**. "a first or elementary book." R. Dic.
Miscellany 1. 124 "pater noster and my prymer". P. Ploughman
Used twice as a book at school, by a boy 7 years old
M. 7. 416. in the Tale of the Prioress, in Chaucer.
M 2. 296 Fabyan has "my great massbook & the greater Primer.
"After you had seasoned your primer we are at Oxford in knowledge", &c. John Hooker to Sir W. Raleigh.
[This probably only means early, younger years.

M 2. 273 "Direful sights & sad affrights" - (Spenser.
were Housefires, lightning, evil spirits & Pook or Puck,
Charms of Witches, hobgoblins, Screechowl
Stork, night-raven, Damned ghosts, grisly Vulture,
"Unpleasant quire of frogs still croaking".

Mis 2. "Of Puck the merry friar, which many a sermon made,
268. In praise of Robin Hood, his outlaws & their trade".
M. 8. 372. Drayton - (he gives an account of R. Hood.

Poets. Women fare hard in the hands of the old poets,
Misc 7. 306. and especially in those of 17th & early part of the 18th century. — Dryden, Swift, Prior, Pope, &c. Some of the poets are terribly obscene — some of this in Chaucer but more afterwards — Most are were bibl[illegible] and gross ons. Milton and some others are exceptions

Hudibras. "Presbyterian true blue" - an expression in Hudibras. Misc. 7. 347
much of his satire is directed against them. He has much to say about their resort to astrology and astrologers — when they did less at this than their opponents. He accuses them of quarreling with mince pies and plum pudding. Misc 4 236 — Calls them "Saints" Their oracle could tell "What gives or cures the itch".
p. 428. "Gets an fit for music or for fiddlen". (fiddlestring, &c
He refers to women that lay their modesty aside, and ride astride.

Sidrophel could - "Chase evil spirits away by dint
(Miscel. 1. 347) of sickle, horseshoe, hollow flint".

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* Professor Callahan, 1853, in a Lecture in Italy, says: "Primers, Sheiler, Spelling books were unknown in the times of the Lollards" (Followers of Wicliffe) This is not quite true as to primers. !

Pudding:—applied to something stuffed or filled
" 2. 266 | with vegetable or animal food, or to some
M. 8. 379 other articles of food. R. Dic.
applied to bowels of animals & that which
they contained, after they were filled with food.
Gifts are in Book of Rates by barrel. Outwards 20/1666.
Blood Puddings—see Miscel. 4. 283—M. 3. 19. 29.
do—do—see Gay, Miscel. 2 292.
Pudding—Misc. 2. 138. Various sorts Misc. 3. 19. Markham
See Bowels Cont Misc. 1. 279. Shakspeare Miscel 2. 142
Pudding Lane C & M. 1. 234. Pudding pie. Misc. 3. 22
" Bailey Pott. 2. 244 Allsorts of puddings M. 8. 379.
See Chitterlings " 2. 242 Oat puddings. Misc 3. 29.
Puddings roasted on the spit " 3. 20. Pudding Lane in Boston. M. 4. 119
"A string of hogs puddings," Spectator 269—Misc. 2. 242—185 } Chitterlings were similar—M. 2. 242
Con. M. 16 p. 108 Sir T. More speaks of "a pudding stuffed full of farsing."
Plum pudding. Misc. 4. 236 Pudding Pan used by B. & F. Misc. 11. 43.
Hasty Pudding—see Misc. 6. 264. Pudding [illegible] & baked with berries in N.E. M. 6. 267
The hard Indian Pudding of our ancestors, within a long bag, is still much used among farmers. Sausage makers called Pudding makers, anciently, by way [illegible] 1795. M. 18. 437 [illegible]
Musk used as a perfume—centuries ago. From Arabia
Misc. 2. 294. " Musk-balls & pomaunder pottes." Bale.
" 5. 145. " 11. 222 | "Ordure makes the best musk" as Paracelsus says. Brown
"West winds with musky wing." Milton
"Musk rose" in Lycidas. Milton
Musk, civet & amber. Dryden.
"Her raiment scented muskè." Warner
Civet also used to perfume Gloves. Massinger. Seems to be similar to musk.
From Arabia. Civet used in Shakspeare
"Civet-box without scent." B. and Fletcher's Poems
Casement see Miscel 2. 239.
Misc. 2. 23. Shakspeare says, when you hear the drum & wry-necked fife" (muttering fifer of Knight
2. 185. "Clamber not up to the casements then,
Nor thrust your head into the public street."
Beaumont & F. say, "out with these tragic lights,
And let the day possess her natural hours,
Tear down these blacks, cast ope the casements wide,
That we may joyfully behold the sun."
Casement windows (See Howitt. Miscel 1. 366) seem to have been flat, or even with the wall. Some houses have casements above, and bay windows below.
M. 2. 152. Window of lattice had "a casement" that would open.
M. 8. 387. Casement hung on hinges said to be earliest glass-windows
Washing Tom Thring made the rain patter on the Casement. Broadridge Hall.

High living. "In vain does that man think to keep his honor and chastity, that invites his lust to an activeness by soft beds, and high diet, and idleness and opportunity." Bp. Taylor.

* Horses. Pacers in N.E. Douglas Misc. 1. 26. Misc. 4. 239.

Con. 9. 281 Horses — some ambled — some trotted — in Chaucer's time.

Mis. 3. 1 & 2. The ambling horse was deemed proper for women.

" 8. 356. "An ambler is proper for a lady's saddle, but not for a coach." A trotter not proper under a lady's saddle

M. 2. 299 Ladies saddle, here, is from Howell. Side saddles. Mis 1. 174.

p. 324 Mis. 2. 207 Lady's about height of Horses — Cons & Miscel. 1. 177. 2. N.6. Nat. Hist. 2.

M. 9. 50. 105. Ladies riding astride always in 14th century. Misc. 1. 237.

Aspen Tree — The leaves easily shook & trembled

Misc. 2. 230. "and quake as doth the leafe of aspen greene." Chaucer

Called "white leaved aspen."

Evelyn says hoops, firewood & coal were made of aspen

Cutting Letters in Bark of trees. This was

M. 2. 253. 2946. done of old — Lovers cut the initials or names

" 11. 34. 253. of the female they loved — Other words were cut.

Summer hill M. 7. 396

Or shall I rather the sad verse repeat,
Which on the beeches bark I lately writ.

Dryden's Virgil, Past. 5.

" Time is ... wrinkled bark are cut the names
* If memory a Sylvan, taken with his flames
seems oak. B. Johnson, Penshurst.

Lord thy pow on the names of lovers, positive & superlative
in the bark of an elm or twisted stem by Jonson.

Mis. 2 236 Brothel, Bordel, Brodel house, Brothelinghouse, Bordello, ... Bawd, Bawdry, Bawdy, Ribaude,

These words for dirty, foul, polluted persons, buildings, &c were very common back to Chaucer's time

Misc. 5. 155. brothels in suburbs.

Bick-iron of the blacksmith not in Dictionaries. Webster has bickern. Perhaps from bicorned, that is, having two horns.

Misc. 2. 236 Buck — a vessel for purpose of washing, like a hollow semicircle. Also applied to things washed, & the water in which they are washed. To buck, is to wash or soak in a buck.

Bucket is a diminutive of buck. R. Dec

Misc. 2. 146. "Now up, now down, as bokets in a well." Chaucer

2. 236 "Now up, now down, as buckets in a well." Dryden

Hobby is a pacing horse. See Misc. 2. 280.

* Horses. To amble & pace is the same. An ambler is a pacer. R

Ladies rode ambling horses in time of Gower, Chaucer. & ambling mules

Horses & mules white & apple grey, &c

Fuller says nags that amble naturally trip much; & artificial pacers go safest.

Canter is a slow gallop. To gallop is to move by leaps, and to move fast.

Old Things in England.

M.2.241 **Chalk** — "They feign chalk for cheese." Gower
"They know chalk from cheese." Bale
To score on the balke (beam) with a chalke. Skelton
All thy draughts [were registered] on the chalked barrel's head, Bp. Hall
"Midnight chalk" inscribed calumny on walls. Burke.

Spleen. This is the supposed seat of Whims,
Misc. R. 241. humors, uncertain tempers; of melancholy,
" 2.298. pettishness, peevishness, anginess. R. Die
h physicke, liver, longe, galle, splene are said the servants with herte. Gower
Spleen in Ford, Shakspeare, & others
Green's Poem of Spleen, full of original thoughts. Spleen he calls "Daymare".
"Laugh & be well" cures the S. "Fling epitaphs on his grave" another laugh & cure. saying grace. Shak. M. 2.167.

Laws. **Cobwebs.** Laws are like cobwebs, that take
M.8.361. all the little beasts and let the great alone. Vico
2.245 Anacharsis said (North's Plutarch) that such laws were like cobwebs, which take little flies & gnats, but the rich & great break through them.
Churchill mentions, "cobweb laws,
Broke through by great ones when they choose."

Cobble. Cobbling — applied to coarse, clumsy work;
M.2.245. to coarse mending. R. die. (used for other things besides shoes.
2.279.
" 9.35 "The preaching Cobbler" (always haunts South.
" 11.42 "As good is the prayer of a cobler as of a Cardinal."
"Some cobble shoes, some cobble plays." Tyndall. Workes.
To climb from a heel block to the pulpit. M.2.279 Lloyd.
The cobbler clouted shoes — i.e. patched them; or clouted patches to old soles. Browne.
Sowter is a Cobbler. Mus. 11.42.

M.4.66 **Ducking Stool or Cucking Stool.** Scolds — Miscel 2.298. Ducking S. in Virginia M.2.29
"A ducking stool for every scold to set her tail on". Wilkins. a play.
Miscel. R. p.342 "These mounted in a chair curule
M 2.252 which moderns call a cucking stool,
" 7.43. March proudly to the river side
And o'er the waves in triumph ride. Hudibras.
Holinshed says Harlots were ducked Miscel. 1.65. + scolds. p.66.

M.15.215. "This vice (scolding) is so hurtful to the society of a commonwealth, that in all well ordered cities, these common brawlers and scolders are punished with a notable kind of paine; as to be set on the cucking stool, pillory, or such like". Homilies I. Against Contention pt. III.

I'll speed me to the pond where the high stool
On the long plank hangs o'er the muddy pool;
That stool, the dread of every scolding quean". Gay
Wilkins' Comedy has: "Let my mouth be made a ducking stool for every scold to set her tail on".

Old Things in England

Women - according to Chaucer. [Misc. 9. 306
["Which says Chaucer did not compose "The Remedy for Love".
[Author not known

"If all the earth were parchment scribable,
Spedie for the hand, and all manner wood
Were hewed & proportioned to pennes able,
All water ynke, in damme or in flood,
Everyman being a perfite scribe and good,
The cursednesse & deseipt of WOMEN
Could not be showed by the meane of penne."
Chaucer's Remedy for Love.

Misc. 7. 379 Woman's Beauty - or some marks of beauty by Gascoigne -
p. 353 "Teeth of shining pearl" - "gallant rosy hue", "dimpled chin"
358 "Pit in cheek".
Philips (Order) praises woman & uses no censure - He calls her the "exactest work of heaven". The man who condemns her, is a base wretch.

Ul. 11. 91. Ul. 2. 240 Ul. 8. 356 " 8. 347 **Colors.** from R. Dic. [Granite has generally a whitish gray, or rather appearance Ch.
[Freestone or Sandstone varies from dingy red to yellow, & grayish white." Ch.

Blue 8. 347 **Tawny** - color. - Richardson says, tanned, or of a chestnut color, or the color of things tanned. "A tanned color" used by Hacklyt. "Tanning wind".
To tan is to embrown, or give a tawny or or brown color. - Tawny is brown or sunburnt.
To embrown is to give a brown hue; the hue of something burned. [See blue. Miscel. 8. 347.

p. 91 **Dun** is a tawny color. "Not dunne nor browne" Chaucer
Auburn - "brown or approaching to brown". [Auburn is commonly
Brown is a burned color - which burned things have.
Brown bread; brown hair: brown paper, &c
Chestnut color. - viz. a horse & other things.
Tawny is sometimes yellowish.
Dunlin - color hair. What was it? Ul. 7. 399.
Ul. 11. 91 **Roan** - a yellowish color, or between yellow and grey.
Ul. 11. 91 **Bay** - a color between red & brown. Bay horse common
Ul. 2. 278 **Hazel** color - color of the nut - viz. brown or light brown.
Ul. 8. 374 **Red.** color of blood, as red rose, red face, red breast, &c
Copper is reddish. R. - Sandy is yellowish red. W.
Scarlet-red was formerly used.
[Puke, a color between black & russet. Web.
Ul. 3. 210 . Ul. 11. 96
Flaxen. color of flax.

Misc. 2. 251 **Crimson** poppy. Crimsoned east.
Misc. 2. 207 **Russet** - somewhat rosy or red; reddish or tinged with red; brown, ruddy. inclined to dark red.
Yellow is the color of flame; a golden color.
Ul. 11. 91 **Brindled** - streaked with brown.
Fallow is yellowish, tawny, light dun - fallow-field, named from color.
Misc. 2. 275 **Grey** is white or black dyed or stained with the other. Grey eyes. Chaucer.
Dapple or dappled - spotted. - Dappled-grey - Chaucer.
Ul. 11. 91 **Sorrel**, a deep color, approaching to red.

Misc. 2. 200

Suit of Clothes — Suit means an arrangement of things that follow or become each other; that belong together — Rich. dic. Not used as to garments in old times, I think or not much. "Riding suit" in Shakspeare

In Shakspeare's time a suit for a plain man was comprehended in "Hose & Doublet", the hose including breeches and stockings — See Miscel. 2. 145. Misc. 5. 151.

p. 298. p. 291. 2. 353.

Want of garment p. 353.

Doublet & Round Hose, used for same. Misc. 5. 145
Doublet, Stockings & shoes " " " " 5. 153.
Doublet & Hose, a suit or a dress. " " 5. 145

M. 2. 250 Falstaff says — "I am 8 times thrust through the doublet, four through the hose". Henry IV. 1 pt. 1 Scene IV

Jerkin, Doublet, hose — was the dress of some " 5. 145

2. 11. 334.

Jerkin, Doublet, hose, was the dress of the Venetians See Coryat. 1608. Miscel. 1. 263. They had gowns red stockings.

Hat, Jerkin, breeches & boots, for a suit, Miscel 5. 145

Misc. 2. 284. **Jerkin**, Richardson says, is a short close coat, a diminutive kirtle — tunicula, or small tunic

p. 298. g. M. 2. 283.

Jacket, is also (Rouys) a short coat — tunica brevior.

See Hose, or stockings & breeches, together & separate.

"Gown, page, 299. 300.
"Gown, doublet short" in Chaucer the knife went through in a stab. Dream

Doublet, Hat, Hose — a suit. Miscel 2. 142
Doublet, hose, stocking, in K. a suit Misc. 11. 326

p. 353. Garments in Shakspeare — not Suits.

Misc. 5. 145

Shirt, smocks, stockings, socks (a foot garment — R. & H.

M. 5. 145 " " 154 " " 145

Stocks and for stockings (Hose) — "Hose ungartered": "Bonnet unbanded"
kirtle, apron & boots — "Shoes untied — "Sleeve unbuttoned"
" " " Gown for women. Short cloak. Coat. Shirt
" " 151. Doublet, cloak, hat. — Doublet always important garment — is frequent
" " " Lady's gown with all its appendages.
" " 152. Pumps had ribbons "Doublet unbraced". M. 2. 140. Shoes had ribbons. M. 2. 140
" " 153. The whole of a slovenly dress given — consisting of hat, Jerkin, breeches, boots, &c.
" " 153. Coat, pumps, slippers. Right & left — Shoes. M. 5. 157
" " 156. Silken doublet, velvet hose, scarlet cloak
" " 156. Articles for Katharine (made by men) Silken, coats. a gown with small cape, trunk sleeves, &c; caps, ruffs, cuffs, golden rings, farthingales, scarfs, fans, bracelets beads, finery — See also articles for female 4. Misc. 5. 157.

Misc. 4. 224. Rushes were strewed in pews on Dedication days. (This belongs p. 336.

Misc. q. 35. Women's Garments in B & F. & Ornaments, Gold, Pearl, bracelets, rings, ouches, — gowns, petticoats, waistcoats, stockings, scarfs, cawls, feathers, hats, garters, muffs, masks, ruffs, ribbands.

Old Things in England.

Misc. 2. 295 & 6. p. 223.

Small Building.

Porch — a place before a gate, gateway, or door, roofed or covered over — a place similarly roofed or covered over for walking. R. Spenser. Wickliff. Dryden.

Portico (is in Latin, Italian, French, same as porch.) Portico is the Spanish & Italian for Porch. "An open porch, portal or walking place, covered overhead with a roof borne upon pillars". Colgrave. Dryden & others later. R.D

Piazza — means a broad way — but in English is applied to a way or footpath under covering, as the piazza of Covent Garden, above which are habitations, supported at the front by pillars". R. Dic.

What Coryate saw in Mantua and Padua (Misc. 1. 262. must have been porticos, apparently.

Shed — places for retirement, retreat. R. Dic: used by Dampier & Cook in a different sense, for slight buildings.

Vestibule — a spacious standing place, at or before the entrance into ancient houses. R.D.

Entry — was a passage or way in — not designated as a separate building.

Leanto — not in R. Dic: see Misc. 12. 32.

Misc. 2. 296 & p. 317.

Pent-house — Pent is the slope of a hill, roof, &c. and pent-house seems to be a one sided roof, connected with a building. Perhaps includes a double slope, or roof. See pent-house, in new houses in London Con & Mis 1. 18[illegible].

"Pent house seems a new projection from one story of a house, sometimes, having a sloping or pent roof."

Misc. 2. 147

Closet In New State of England, 1691 (Misc. 3. 110) Closets are spoken of as "a great improvement", & as being in most rooms, one would infer that they were not very old, but recent improvement. The word means a small close, a small place or private apartment, closed. Yet the word is used by Gower, for a private, secret place. The womb called a closet by Spencer, for a child. Used for a private apartment by Ford. "Halls & closets" Fletcher. 1625. Lord Treasurer in his closet among papers. Burke mentions an article "penned in his closet".

u.2.210.c. Titles

Sir or Sire, the title. [Mis. 2.298. Misc. 11.59.

p 326 From French seigneur, sieur, sire: Latin, senior.

means Senior or Elder originally; then a title of rank, of respect. Similar to dominus, the master of the family.— used by P. P. Chaucer, Bale, Shakspeare. Applied to "Sire Knight, my master & lord." " to "Sire clerk." "thou priest, Sir John". "Lord & sire." Bale says the most ragged vagabonde and idle idiot among them, (probably referring to Catholic priests;) was syr John, Syr Thomas, Syr William.

Misc. 5 154 } Note to Shakspeare says "Sir" was formerly applied to priests and curates generally.

Mis. 3. 113 } New State of England, 1691 says title, Sir, is given to a Knight, Gentlemen are "Master" when spoken of, & "Sir", when spoken to. "Title Sir was not peculiar to Knights formerly, but was given to Priests, and sometimes to inferior persons". Percy's Reliques. Sir, a title of priests. Knights Shakspeare. One writer says it was given to priests, not graduates. Others were called masters, though all were sirs. Knight, Priest, Graduate & Esquire were Sirs, or dominus. [Cont. on M. 10.58

Honorable — Title. [Mis. 2. 281. Misc. 11.59.

Word used by R. Brunne. By Chaucer — "honorable renown". By Gower — "Honorable place". by Spenser — "honorable to defend the feeble" by Dryden, "Honorable danger". by Smith (W. & N). "Honorable professors

Mis. 3 113 } "Honorable is an epithet usually given to a distinguished Knight, Esquire, or Gentleman."

Honor, much used — esteemed of great value. also to honor, and honored. But "your honor" and "Honored Sir", &c; do not appear in Richardson.

Misc 5 5.157 } "Your Honor" was however, the regular address to a Lord, and "your worship" to a Knight or Esquire, in the time of Shakspeare. Note to Shakspeare.

[Con. on M. 10.58.

p. 405 2.281 14.392 Honest. Honesty. Misc 2.281. Miscel. 7. 388 398

Honest is, to perform promises & engagements — faithful, trusty, upright, fair, open, frank — also honorable, creditable. R.

Honest men more than dishonest. p. 405.

Greater part of English sober & industrious p. 394

Mankind not wholly selfish in their motives of action. Butler. III. 5. 97

The bulk of English not corrupted in the most corrupt age — Misc. 7. 132.

Chinese Proverb. "There are more honest men in prison than in Office". Old paper 1793.

Old Things in England.

Con. 10. 3.10. M. 2. 43. 2. 292. M. 2. 296. Tin, Lattin } Pewter is made of tin & lead, or lead and zinc. [M. 2. 296.
Pewter }

A pewterer made tin-pots.
"Pewter Spoons" mentioned by Hacklyt.
In Boyle's time, people complained that pewterers put too much lead in their pewter, because lead was so much cheaper.
See Holinshed — Miscel. 1. 69.

M. 1. 78 Garnish of pewter — 12 platters, 12 plates, 12 saucers; many other articles, named.

Con M. 2. 243. Wrought tin called Pewter in Rates. Rate 40/. Cwt in Exports. 1660. 2. 243 & 238. Tin, unwrought, imports paid 3 per cent duty. Exported was valued at 60/ Cwt.

1660. 2. 335. Lattin, black (in block). 1660. 40/. 112 lbs in imports. Lattin shaven. 66/8 "
(Lattin at a later period was iron plates covered with tin; seems not so here 1660.
" 2. 229. Counters of Lattin. 1/. 8 imperial. (Lattin seems tin here. 1660.
2. 248. Candlesticks of Lattin 1/4 d. Candleplate or Waiter of Lattin 1/4 d.
2. 226. Andirons or Creepers of Lattin. Basons of Lattin [must be solder tin.
2. 228. Buttons of Lattin. " " Broaches of Lattin & Copper. 12/. per 144
2. 239. Wire of Lattin. also Lattin Wire & Lattin Buckles 1464 & 1483.
Lattin & Tin both used in same table or account.

1682 & 3. M. 12. 140. 141. 139 } England imported black Lattin; Shaven Lattin; Lattin Plates. (Plates were exported 33 bbls and 2300 double & single
p 136. she exported 2460 Cwt Tin

M. 12. 2. Hollow articles — usually with lids — [Misc. 2. 281
Shakspeare (Misc. 5. 145) has "press, coffer, trunk, chest, well, & vault" in and about a house. (Same M. 11. 327). Coffin and for coffer also in Sh.
Old Lewis, p. 219. 1669. Money in a ship was hidden in chest, trunk, box, cabin, cask, chest.

Coffin — a chest — now a chest or box for the dead. It was applied
Misc. 2. 245. to "the raised crust or cavities of pies"
Con 10. 45. "Red deer pies" and "their coffins". B. Johnson in R. &

Trunk — formerly a trunk or a tree hollowed out for a box. Trunk
Misc 2. 212 of pilot. — Hebyan. Is applied to a coat. "Trunk-breeches" Dryden
Trumps Misc. 5. 154.

Chest, a coffin was formerly so called. Now a larger
Misc 2. 242 box or bin; a collection of boxes, i.e. of drawers.
Con 10. 46 Con 10. 46

Box. In the examples given, box was a small cavity,
Misc 2. 235. 12. 52 as box of ointment, of poison, of money, of pearl, — (we may add pill-box, snuff box, & very many small boxes. — There are large boxes also, including box at the inn, coach box, &c

Coffer, was same as coffin — now a box for gold, jewels and
M. 2. 245 Con. 10. 46 M. 12. 52 precious things. Poor coffer for money. Shakspeare — Misc. 5. 153

Bin — same as pen or pin — something that encloses. Corn-bin, &c.
Misc. 2. 234.

M. 2. 239. Casket (dimin. of cask) a coffer or box for letters, trinkets, jewels,

Case, "That which takes, receives, holds, contains". R. Dic.

M. 2. 283. Hutch — is a bin, trough, tub, mill-hopper, money-box, coffer.
Cabinet is also a casket for jewels, dimin. of cabin — also a small
M. 2. 237. Con 10. 45. room, closet, &c. See Cabinet M. 11. 44. for trinkets.
See Tubs.

[Continued on the 18 page 288.) M. 12. 52

p 362 Mis. 2. 275. **Gruel. Water Gruel** – [Growte. is hulled oats, or shelled barley boiled & buttered. Dainty dish. Brand.

Richardson says Gruel is pottage of grits, groats, or grout; and he says grits or groats is the grain of oats with the husk shelled off. He quotes from Pliny, "groats from wheat" which the Romans used.

M. 3. 29 6. 271. Mis. 11. 63. M. 13. 354 Mis. 13. 348. Groats are Oats after the husks are off, or great Oatmeal. Wordsworth

Matthew Green, in the "Spleen" has

"Hail! water-gruel, healing power,
Of easy access to the poor."

p 362 He goes on praising it.

M. 3. 29 2. 295. Chambers makes Gruel from grits or groats, or oatmeal. He mentions fine oatmeal, & coarse used in Scotland.

Joscelyn Water Gruel. – Miscel 6. 271.

p. 358. **Eyes** – From Green's "Spleen" – The fair.

But who can view the pointed rays,
That from black eyes scintillant blaze?
But when blue eyes more softly bright,
Diffuse benignly humid light.

[Mis. 2. 263. Eyes of beauties compared to the Sun – "Bright as the sun". Pope. also others. Eyes & hair. M 8 374 Grey eyes. M. 11. 282

He calls this blue eyed fence "Love's mercy seat", &c.

Blue eyes see Miscel 2. 284 "Saxon English have complexion, irides, or coloured part of the eye, & hair, light". The Scotch are Teutonic & have light hair & complexion, with many exceptions. Chambers.

p 348. **Floors** – Miscel. 8. 398

Mis. 4. 225 Mis. 2. 263 [Floors in rooms of state were matted – Miscel. 7: 88

p 225 **FLOORS** – so called, Skinner suggests, because they were strewed in Spring with flowers. (Doubtful.) [See Henry, Miscel. 1. 32-37 Rushl. Miscel. 2. 267

Some floors were pavements: some were clay.

M. 2. 267 Rushes were strewed on the floors; and some sat on them & some lay on them. Rusher was one who spread rushes. Rushes on the stage

M 2. 142 Straw was also strewed – was sometimes set on fire by a candle. Chaucer. Hay also used.

p 225 p. 225. M. 11. 34. Green herbs were strewed in rooms: also flowers.

M. 5. 153 House trimmed, rushes strewed, cobwebs swept" to prepare for a wedding supper. Also "carpets laid". A note says "the carpets were laid over the tables, & the floors strewed with rushes".

M. 5. 155. "Smoking a musty room". The neglect of cleanliness rendered this necessary.

M. 5. 159. "The slutting of rush-strewed chambers rendered burning perfumes, in censers or fire-pans, necessary

M 5. 155 "It was long the custom to strew the floor with rushes." "On the rushes lay, & down". Rushes in flews p. 332; and M. 9. 37, flowers, &c.

M. 11. 323 Henry says "floors were covered with sand or rushes". Mis. 1. 32. "Nicely sanded floor". Goldsmith's Deserted Village.

p 223. Strew – herbs & flowers on floors: – Herbs & flowers in Churches M. 4. 236

M. 4. 236. Rushes on hall floor in summer & hay in winter. They sat on these. See Miscel 8. 387. Rushes. Nat Hist. 2. 278. Mis 9. 57, 56. [See M. 11. p. 60.

M. 2. 248 a, b **Spoons** — very old. "Formerly made of box, brass, bone, horn." Miscel 8. 388. He omits pewter.
Con. 10. 370. "He that eats with a fiend needs a long spoon." Chaucer (meaning the devil).
"Spoonmeat." B. & Fletcher, seems oatmeal porridge.
"Spoonfulls of boiled maire". Dampier, 1686.
"Spoonfull of good works" & "a potager (porringer) of good wurts".
M. 11. 6. Pottage was eaten with a spoon. "Each Dog laps his spoon into the pottage". Cotton.
Horn Spoons in Book of Rates. M. 12. 57.

Con. 10. 318.
Misc. 3. 299.
Misc. 2. 194 **Linens** [see Miscel 7. 143. as to Scotland 1698.
Con. 10. 300 The says it was first made at Dornock in Scotland.
Con. 10. 319 **Carnex** or **Dornick** } Cloth made at **Dornick** in Belgium. R
M. 12. 49. 15 208. Con. 10 318 "A fair darnex carpet". B. & Fletcher.
Con. & Ills. 1. 192 { Dornick table cloths, to be 4 yds broad. } Laws of England 12 Anne
Do. napery & towelling to be 1 yd or 1/4 yd broad }
(Ure) Dornock was made in England — ~~in Norfolk~~, about 1550.
"Stout fig'ured linen, simple diaper stuff for commonable cloths — from a place in Scotland
Dornic, is linen cloth; also linsey-woolsey. Webster]
M. 2. 238 Con. 10. 318 **Canvas** is of hemp or flax. M. 4. 296. Strong coarse linen. M. 2. 238.
Holland, linen so called, because originally made in Holland.
M. 9. 178. 90 Con. 10. 318 Now chiefly made in Ireland. Pliny mentions their linen.
[see the kinds of Holland. Misc. 5, 142.
M. 2. 259 **Dowlas** — coarse & strong linen — formerly made in Dourlans
M. 9. 179. Con. 10. 318 in Picardy — Used for shirts & smocks. Shakspeare. Gay.
made in England.
Con. 10. 318 **Lockram** — coarse linen — put with Dowlas. Con. & Ills. 1. 180
Misc. 6. 242
[Tick — of farmers beds required 9 yds. ticking & 3 more for bolster & pillows Wife
Tick. Ticking — was linen — "in which feathers were tacked." R
M. 9. 202 m. & also flocks & other things. Linen quilts, ticks and mattresses were anciently stuffed with wool in Flocks — in France & Italy. Pliny.
Fabyan has "tekys of federbeddes", which were ripped &c.
Ticking, White linen, checked & striped linen, were made in Scotland — also brown — See Eng. Laws. Con. & Ills. 1. 192
Also linen neckcloths. (Anna 11.
Linen cloth had a "nappy down like soft cotton", especially in old ship sails, in Pliny's day.
M. 2. 194 **Osnaburg**. Coarse linen from Osnaburg in Germany
Con. 10. 318. 363. M. 17. 30.
M. 2. 194 Con. 10. 318. **Lawn** is fine, thin open-waled linen, for surplices & kerchers. R
Con. 10. 318 **Cambric** is very fine linen from Cambray. [M. 2. 238
M. 2. 256 **Diaper** (D'Ipre) was linen — "diapered, diversified." [Con. 10. 318
Sheeting & napery were linen. Tablings Con. 10. 318
M. 5. 142. **Garlise**, not in R. — [Use of linen for shirts, &c. White, Misc. 7. p. 5. instead of woolen
M. 9. 178. 190.

338. Old Things in England.

Misc 11. 357. of Carriages &c.

Carriages — [Mescel 8. 392. Misc. 4. 308. Ed. Enc. V. p. 433 to 438.
8. 472. & 9. 65. Misc. 9. 421. — In 14th Cent. M. 11. 335.

In a tax on carriages 1746. — They are then arranged. [Con + Misc. 1. 163

1 Coach. 4 wheels [Mescel 1. 169. 175. Ed. Enc.

Vis a vis. a small Coach. Ed. Enc. V. 437.
Post-coach, where the driver rides on horseback.
Mail & Stage Coach, similar, but stronger than Coach.

{ 4 wheel Carriages in Eng.
in 1765 — 12.904
do. 1825 — 26.799

2 Berlin. 4 wheels. Misc. 4. 311.

{ 2 wheel, not many 1765
do. in 1825 — 45.856

3 Landau. 4. wheels.
[made like a coach, but top & sides open & fold down. Ed. Enc.

L. & Review. 1825
4 wheel Carriages 1788. 18.129
4 do do 1807. 19.975.

4 Chariot — 4 wheels (invented by Phrygians — Plny Nat. 4. 308
[Post chaise is the same, only in Chariot driver has a coach box or seat. E.E.

2 Wheels 1788. 8.393.
1807
2 wheels + 1 horse. 21.874
2 wheels + 2 horses 1.480
Taxed carts. 19.250
Total 2 wheeled. 42.604

5 Calash. 4 wheels and 2 wheels — see Misc. 4. 324.

6. Chaise. 4 wheels. see Misc. 4. 311. [Post-Chaise has 4 wheels — The driver rides on horseback. Ed. Enc.
& 2 wheels [Curricle & Gig similar to 2 wheel chaise, but Gig has no top. E.E.
Curricle with or without roof.

7. Caravan 4. wheels. (not in Dictionaries as a carriage)

8. Chair 2 wheels. (Chairman. Prior. See Misc. 2. 241.

M. 2. 276.
These were pleasure carriages — & there were Hackney-Coaches and Stage-Coaches. Hackneys much used in wet weather. see p 285

See Mescel. 4. 308. 311. M 3. 112. M. 8. 392.

Chambers, 1728. puts under Coaches, 4 sorts, viz. Coaches proper, Chariots, Calashes and Berlins — says they are called Stage coaches and Hackney Coaches — all suspended on leathers. These four first named, seem to be arranged according to their importance or size — Chaises, Carravans & Chairs not in Chambers, 1728.

Chair } are old names of Chariots. Carman
Car } was the driver of a car — These vehicles, at a later period were smaller. Certainly called carman.

Cart. — Chaucer sometimes used cart for Chariot. R. D.

Caroche — is a kind of car or chariot. R. Dic. Misc. 2. 146

Barouch. Phaeton. Landaulet. have 4 wheels. See Edinb. Enc. V. 437.
Buggy, Dog-cart, Tandem, mail cart, Tilbury, Irish car, Windsor chair — all 2 wheels. E.E.

Toll on Turnpike. 7-8. Wm & Mary. on Stage & Hackney Coaches — other coaches, calashes or chariots: waggon. cart. (Waggon highest tax — Con & Mis 1. 174

Toll on Turnpike, 5 Anne. — on Stage & Hackney coach, other coach calash, chaise & chariot — caravan once used — waggon, wain, cart. Con & Misc. 1. 176

[Tax 20 Geo II. (1746 or 7) Coach. Berlin. tandem. Chariot. Calash. Chaise. Caravan — 4 wheels, same as above
Calash, Chaise, chair — 2 wheels. same as above

Letters often used. Horse litters in Book of Rates 1660. & M. 11. 334

Coaches in Philadelphia, ~~Mis 4. 240~~. Con. 8. 407.; in New York, Misc. 4. 240

Carriages for burden — to carry loads, &c. named by Wm Petty in 1684, in this order. (see Miscellaneous, 4. 324.)

1 Wheelbarrow, (and Barrow used by Shakspeare.
2 Straddles — not in Dictionaries.
3 Carts of 2 Wheels — as they old writers — Misc. 2. 239
4 Sleds — — — — — — and in Holland, Pliny. Early English writers as to other countries
p 349 5 Waggons of 4 wheels — invented by Phryggians. Pliny. Misc. 4. 311. 324.
6 Cars on two high wheels
7 Crays on 2 small wheels — (a carriage with low, heavy wheels. R
8. Jut cars on 2 very small wheels

Wain is a corruption of waggon — R.D. — was often used. Sometimes

Sedan. used 1634. Misc. 7. 111 — see first use, Misc. 9. 57. used by ancient Persians. Matt. Paris. Boston 1767. Misc. 14. 151.

A Carriage carried by men, not drawn by horses, is noticed by Gay. & called chair.
p 312 In Pict. Hist. of England this is called Sedan "A kind of chair used in Italy to carry men and women." — used in London later. Misc. 7. 156.

Dryden mentions them inf. also Cowper. R.D.
"Pitters & Sedans" are in Book of Rates 1660 at 50/ ea. for exports.

Misc. 3. 2 998 Sedan chairs were introduced 1626 the year after Hackney coaches. They were covered & carried by men. Domestic Life p. 6.

Long Waggons were used before coaches in 1564. & after, to convey passengers. Misc. 1664 & 1670. Sometimes drawn by 6 horses one before another. Ibid.

Stage-Coaches were established soon after other hired, or Hackney coaches (these in 1625) — shape seems like the other coaches, private; & like each other. They went to various places, as Salisbury, Exeter, Coventry, Oxford, &c. 2 days to go to Oxford, about 50 miles. — Sometimes called stages, 4 days from London to York in 1703. Ibid
Misc. 3. 112 8. 392.

Mail Coaches established in 1784. Mails before were carried on horseback or in small carts, & went slower than the coaches. Ibid

Post Chaises introduced by John Tull, son of Jethro Tull in 1734. This is called the introduction of "travelling by Post." Ibid

Other Carriages — in "Domestic Life in England" — recent or since 1780
1 Phaeton, single bodied, (& double bodied later) single carried only 2 persons, often 4 horses
2 Curricle followed — only 2 persons, & for 4 horses
3 & Gig from the Whiskey — one horse, convenient family conveyance
4 Stanhope & Tilbury & Buggy, & Dennet — supplanted
5 by Cabriolet — "resembling an old headed Chaise or Whiskey"
6
1790 or 1795 seem successive

Nepaines also, Britscha, Landau, Barouch.
Town coaches cost 300 guineas. Town Cabriolet 120 guineas.

Cos. Misc. 1. 163. Hackney Coaches to turn out for coaches of persons of quality & gentlemen.
& Chariots gig of doctors, & Sturgeys — are discarded. Ibid. Domestic Life in E. p. 235

Old Things in England, &c

Maple. (Miscl. 2. 294. — called Sycamore often in E

Chaucer has maple, elm & ash —
Skinner says the maple has pleasing & beautiful leaves.
Pliny (Holland's Translation) notices maple with "curled grain running to & fro with divers spots," the work of which "resembles the eyes of a peacock's tail", & "thereupon took also the name." R. Dic

J. W. (Miscl 1. 52.) says maple is used for turners & joiners, and has "fine deaded knots".
Markham says maple is used for trenchers, dishes, &c
"The maple shining in the sun", & is "glossy leaved" — Cowper. (Mis. 3. 43.
London (Mis. 180) says it was formerly much used for trenchers, &c — Has a sweet juice

Sugar (R. Dic). Arabic — saccher.

M. 2. 298. " 2. 298. Pliny mentions sugar in Arabia & from India — He says it is a kind of honey, which is in certain canes — or "candied in certain canes" — good only for physic.
Sugar, as a word used by Chaucer, Sir T. More, &c
Sugaud, was used for anything uncommonly pleasing: is not now.
Sugar 1734 — see Misc. 7. 142.

M. 2. 298c **Maple Sugar.** [Miscel. 9. 217. Mass. 4. 245. Misc. 12. 51.
Is mentioned in Philosophical Transactions 1685. Misc. 2. 9.
Mentioned by Hugh Jones in Maryland. 1699. Miscel. 4. 324. Misc. 4. 325.
" by Beverly, in Hist Virginia 1705. " 2. 124. — Mis.
" by Dudley . . . . 1720 " 2. 46.
" by Mr Hopkins . . — 1752 Con. Miscel. 2. 341.
" by Pres. Stiles ——— 1764 Thus No. p. 185.

Miscel 4. 307.
Maple Sap — drinked — Miscel. 3. 185. by Indians.
Maple Sugar in Vermont, 1794. Misc. 9. 26.
Maples & Sugar in N. Hampshire (Belknap) Ms. 1. 306
Maple sugar made by Indians in Canada M 4. 324

M. 11 335, 355 } Sugar was used in Wine in time of Elizabeth.
Sugar made women's teeth black in England. Hentzner thought, 1598 M. 2. 298c

Old Things in England.

M. 2. 236 **Brick.** [Con. & Misc. 1. 386. Misc. 1. 68.

M. 9. 57, 9. 246. Bricks "such as now made" said to have been introduced under Charles I. Required to be 8½. 4 & 2½ inches. Chimneys not much used before Elizabeth's reign in cottages. Yet some houses of the nobility & gentry were "of brick or stone" when Holinshed wrote, long before Charles I. After London was burnt, 19 Charles II. houses were to be of brick or stone — see Consul. Sc. 1. 180.

No brick building in England before Henry VII. (1485) and but few brick chimneys. (see Misc. 1. 68.

Con. & Mis. 1. 229. Building with brick — see Misc. 1. 67.

Con. & Mis. 1. 16. Connecticut Brick to be 9. 4½ & 2½ inches 1685. Later 8. 4. 2 inches.

Chambers Cyc. 1752. says Statute Bricks in England are to be 9. 4 & 2½ inches, under George II reduced round land to 8¾, 4 & 2½. [9. 4 & 2½ inches, these weigh 5½ lbs each] in New England M. 9. 240

M. 2. 208b. **Shooting** at or for some animal, or fowl.

p. 5 A shooting match for a stall fed deer 1713. Misc. 7. 157

Shooting at marks.

M. 3. p. 6. Eel or Fish pots. Various Nets. M. 11. 103; Ed. Eng. II. 82. Rods, Lines; "wheel, reel, or winch" for lines. "

Scroff Nets were used in England & so named. See M. 13. p. 409. Harm. 1. 3. 16

Shoveling net. similar. Eng. [illegible] M. 3. 98. seems to scoop net.

"Small Round net on a pole" (Blackstone) for scoop fishing

Fishing Gear, prescribed by Wood 1634. See Misc. 6. 242.

M. 2. 266 **Fishing Gear.** "Fisheries in N. Eng. &c." Misc. 9. 88. 102. 314. Misc. 11. 55. 161. M. 12. 160. 254.

M. 13. 409. The Englishman's Gear. M. 3. 98. Ed. Eng. II. 82. "for minnows 2. 8. II. 87

M. 3. 43 "Fish leapes or Weeles. (Leap, fish & Weel for fish) used by Holland in Pliny & Plutarch.

Leap is a basket, hamper or pannier of osiers. R. Paul was let down in a leap. Wicliff.

Weel, made of willow twigs, is a bow-net (Holland) or a twiggen trap or snare for fish (Webster) — or as Carew has it, a hook-net like an eastern weel, placed in the "stickiest" part of the stream, where the fish (trout & peal) chiefly seek passage & is kept open with hoops, having the smaller end against the current, & the mouth open to receive the fish "while he fareth up by night".

"Nets of various sorts — the seine, the cast-net & the wicker maize" (Hawker.

M. 13. 408, 14. 165. Drift nets, Trammel nets, and Stream nets, regulated 1663 by law.

C. & M. 1. 172. Trammel is a kind of drag net or draw net. R. Long net. W.

M. 6. 142.

C. & M. 1. 167 Weer — a place or engine for catching or keeping fish — also a dam. R.

Seine — a great & long fishing net. R. Carew says it is about 40 fathom long (240 feet) — they encompass a part of the sea with it and draw it to land by ropes at the ends. Dampier called it seine or haling net.

Weirs & weels were made of willow by Virginians. Catch of fish. Misc. 6. 167.

See Virginia Indians modes of fishing. Other weirs & baskets, Misc. 2. 61. Florida Weirs 4. 168

p. 59. 6 Trap lead 60 nets & mackerel nets. At Southampton 1660 and "small nets" 30s.

Consul. M. 3. 18. 60.

Old Things in England

Tradesmen – [illegible] 2.117 a. 156

What does this term mean? Whom does it include?

To Trade } – to buy, sell, barter – to be occupied in merchandize
To Traffic } or in marketing. R.

Trade is also, a way or course pursued; a regular or habitual course or practice.

Trade is mercantile & mechanical employment according to Webster & Walker.

Tradesman is a shopkeeper, according to both, yet it seems sometimes to include artificers.

A Trader is a shopkeeper – a retailer, one who sells by retail.

A merchant is a wholesale dealer, or one who trades with foreign countries. Often applied to all traders.

Artisans. } seem to be somewhat similar in meaning.
M. 2. 230 Artificers. } The last term was formerly but little used,
M. 2. 277 Handicraftsman } though Gower says that the art of
Mechanicks – } Artificers is "cleped mechanike".

Shakspeare has "poor mechanic porters", "rude mechanicals".
Bacon uses "mechanical arts", as those by which paper, linen, silk, tissues were made – i.e. manufactures.

Craft is applied to art, science, skill, cunning: – now mostly applied to fraud or deceit. See M. 2. 250.

Craftsman – was formerly a mechanic.

Science is knowledge –

Art is power or skill in the use of knowledge.

Tradesman seems to be shopkeepers in Pict. Hist. of England
M. 7. 155. Artificers seem not included.

State of England, 1692 (Miscel. 1. 62), includes in Tradesman, Wholesale dealers, Retailers & Handicraftsmen.

"Lean, unwashed artificer". Shakspeare

Trades in New England – by Johnson. Misc. 3. 252

M. 2. 255 Despised Occupations [See Misc. 16. 287

M. 4. 34. Early Christian Teachers accused of being Weavers, Cobblers, Fullers, &c
M. 9. 35. Cobblers, Walkers, Locksmiths, Tailors, grooms, abused.

"Mean Crafts". So some trades were denominated. So were considered the business of the tailor, weaver, towker, cobler, and especially the tinker. The weaver was a man.
M. 2. 250.
"Base signoras trades" – so Godman calls cobblers, tinkers, carters, chimney sweepers. M. Sc. 9. 38
M. 2. 252. "Sciences of the craft" so called with the shoemaker Simon & Ind. W.

| Continued on M. 14. 387.

Old Things in England

Joint or Joined Things

"Joint Cupboard". Misc. 7. 92

Joint Stool .. Misc. d. 7. 92. Misc. 2. 287. Misc. 5. 153.

Joined Tables. see p. 266

"Jointed Baby": (Mis. 2. 186.) sent from France to show the fashions.

Drying washed Garments

Misc. 2. 260 Clothes Drying. (See Washing Mi. 12. 137. Mi. 15 [illegible]

Mi. 7. 325. In Wales some Clothes are dried on tomb stones.

Clothes drying in N. England. In Sept 1778. there were stolen "from off the Hedges" in Simsbury & Suffield, 3 white shirts, 1 check do. 1 womans do. 3 pairs check trousers, 3 pillow cases, pr white breeches pr Cotton stockings, 3 pairs lavende. linen Hkf. 6.4 ourant

Con. 5. 324. A woman "stole linen from Caleb Stanley's hedge" 1676. [illegible] with to return it [illegible] 12/.

Clothes hung out on hedges in Scotland, 1829. Blackwood.

Clothes hung out to Dry – See Linen p. 337

Mi. 2. 260, 283.
Mi. 2. 244.
Mi. 11. 338 Often noticed as drying on hedges.

"I missd off the hedge two pinnes & a smock" – stolen Marian, in Gay's Shepherds Week.

Con. Ellis 1. 232 Davenant complained about 1630. that bleachers and laundresses had "acres of old linen" in Moorfields.

Dried in on a line or Rope. 1720. Swifts. "Brisk Susan whips her linen from the rope," when the shower is coming.

Linen is the name for garments that were washed – They were all or nearly all of linen –

1702. "Lines to hang clothes on" Con 10. 101.

The huswife hung linen on the hawthorn. Misc. 2. 283.

London p 1109. In Derbyshire, hair lines in covered boxes, were placed in drying places, then wound & unwound by a handle, for drying clothes.

In Ed States, New Countries, they hang garments to dry on bushes. Doubtless did so in New England in early days.

SINK, according to Richardson, is that through which any thing settles down; is that in which filth is deposited or deposits itself – The examples in R. refer to foul deposits. The household sink is not alluded to.

Swift says the "sink" sends forth a "double stink" just before a rain.

M.7.279 "Hell to ears polite"

"To rest, the cushion & soft down invite,
Who never mentions Hell to ears polite". Pope on Riches.

music in the Chapel

M.7.284 "Light quirks of music, broken & unjoin,
Make the soul dance upon a jig to heaven". Ibid

Pomp of a bishop.

p.1.17 "The prelate for his holy life he prized,
The world's pomp of prelacy despised,
His savior came not with a gaudy show,
Nor was his kingdom of the world below." {Dryden's Good parson

Orrery Nov. 12 '45 "J. Adams defence under a thanksgiving sie".

Books used by Pastry Cooks. See Mercel. 2. 242. 295 2940

"I sent them with a load of books
Last Monday to the pastry cook's". Swift on his own death written 1731.

Some Cakes were baked on paper. M.3.23. [Remark of a Bookseller

Prune Tarts baked on "a clean sheet of large paper" M.3.22.

M.8.320. Duck's Poem.

M.1.142 "This ode you never yet have seen
M.13.381. By Stephen Duck upon the Queen". Ibid. 1731

M.7.214 Winter Evenings — Philips Cider [Winters Tale, Misc. 11. 354

M.1.358 "The hearth "crackles with juiceless boughs". December
M.3.334 warms to annual jollities". The apples "powerful streams" flow,
8.307 viz. cider. youth carol in ode to rhymes, and sturdy
8.
9.68. swains & buxom damsels, "frisk & bound & various mazes
11.77. weave" in the rustic dance — steal hasty kisses from unwary lasses. The bagpipe & other music is heard — some have "loquacious strings" Much cider drinking.

"His honest friends at thirsty hour of dusk, some minutes", and "the well fraught bowl circles incessant", and "the humble cell, with quavering laugh & rural jests resounds". Ease & content shine in each face. They do not embark on the "season of rest" but each repairs to his home.

He notices excessive cider drinking — and muddle and vain debates follow: "twenty tongues at once". — and there is nothing "but din & various clamor & mad rant". Horrid jeers follow, & glasses & bottles are broken & thrown: "mix'd gore and cider flow". — Philips praises Charles II. Anna, &c. He was a rank tory.

Thompsons Winter Evening. He would hold converse with the mighty dead, with "ruddy fire & beaming taper".

M.8.330. By the village fire, "the goblin story goes round", well attested and well believed, & superstitious horror creeps o'er all." Or they game & sol in the rural hall. There is the "simple joke", "the long loud laugh", the kiss snatched hasty from the unaware — the leap, the slap, the haul, music & the dance. "Thus jocund fleets the winter night.

Old Things in England

M.2.208. **Spring, or April 1.** (T. Warton

M.346 Bees & blossoms scarce; the lilac has blue clusters.
The beans are up & growing; the hawthorns & ash are "weakly green"
The swallow "skims in haste the village green".
A cloud sails over the landscape, & mar's the lark mute.
Clamorous rooks swarm in crowns of wide-waving oaks.
Various greens in faint degrees, tinge the groups of trees.
The pile towers distinguished from the rest. Lambs.
The daisies pied, & green dingle's sloping side.
Tumbling rills inlay the vale with silver veins.

Gray has — in Spring, the cuckoo's note,
— the purple year waked; moss-grown beech, o'er-
canopies the glade, beside some water's rushy brink.
Insects on the wing, and skim o'er the current.
[see Spring M.16, 52.153

M.2 255
M.8.323
8.346
9.323

Deserted Village (Goldsmith.

"The noisy geese that gabbled o'er the pool, [omit 2.12
The playful children just let loose from school".
Their mingled notes were heard, and the loud laugh, &c.

The soldier, at the parson's house,
"Shouldered his crutch & showed how fields were won".
The parson, "allured to brighter worlds & led the way".
M.1 366 (W-the Alehouse was a sign post & "nut-brown draughts"
The parlor showed
M.9.323. "The white washed wall, the nicely sanded floor,
The varnished clock, that click'd behind the door".
A chest, was "a bed by night, a chest of drawers by day".
Pictures, 12 good rules, the royal game of goose
The hearth in summer, had "aspen boughs, and flowers
and fennel gay".
Mis.2.242. Broken teacups, kept for show, "ranged o'er the chimney
& glistened in a row".

"The rich man's joys increase, the poor's decay" and
there is a great difference" between a splendid & a happy land"
He describes how the rich encroach upon the old com-
mons & other enjoyments of the poor. He contrasts the
pomp & profusion of the city with the wretchedness of the poor.
"O luxury! thou curs'd by heaven's decree".

He notices the emigration to America — "the melan-
choly band," "the poor exiles," obliged to go to America to keep
from starving. This was before 1770, when Deserted Village
was published.

Ul.2.291 a.b. **Pockets for men.** see p 321. Misc. 1. 34.
Poke or Pouch from same word **poche** — sometimes a bag or sack

In N.E. Prices 325) **Pockets for women.** Not noticed in R. See p. 321.
and Miscel 5. 154.

Misc. 8. 62 Swift in Mrs. Harris's petition, 1699 (She a Miss. has Mrs.)
makes her say — "my money."
"I keep in my pocket, tied about my middle, next to my smock"
Here is a old fashioned N.E. pocket.
M. 13. 198. A woman of Boston advertises her pocket lost, made of striped bedtick. 1763
The old **pocket** in the **bosom** seems to be alluded to
by Shakspeare, Richard II. [In Stays see lower.
M. 11. 345. "What seal is that that hangs without thy bosom?
. . . . . Let me see the writing"
Used again by Shakspeare in Hamlet — see Mekel. 2. 140.
Pockets outside of petticoat. Misc. 8. 348.; [Pocket in stays. Knight's Shak.
W. Irving so represents the pockets of Dutch women. Con. 10. 73
[Cont. in M. 18. 108

The Fashionable Lady in B. & Fletcher. Misc. 11. 35
M. 7. 394 (Same as) A **fashionable Lady.** Fashionable Mourning. M. 7. 394
Misc. 164 The **Modern Lady** of Swift. 1728.
M. 4. 323. Was a gambler, & played all night with other women.
She got up about 12 (noon) full of headache & spleen.
Drank citron-water, — "loitered o'er her tea & cream."
She was "almost dressed by four", & then **dinner** was
ready — Her **evening tea** came next, the
hour not given — She had many females at tea, and
there was a great abundance of **scandal** at
the tea-table. They became noisy & made a louder
din, "than fishwives over a cup of gin". —
They disband, & madam is alone — about 6 or "past 6"
So the dinner & tea were between four & six. — Ladies
soon came, or "the gamester-ladies" and they
began to play. Madam was unlucky & very nervous —
"pawns her snuff-box, rings & keys". "They rail & scold & storm".
"They squabble, snarl & cheat", — after supper as well as
before "the supper gobbled up in haste", about 1. o'clock.
The Watchman cries — "A frosty morn — past 4 o'clock"
They still played "the other round"; then huddled on
their hoods & cloaks & departed. Madam went to bed to her spouse.
[Watchmen cry the hour & weather — See Contellis. 1. 234.
Here is **Tea** twice a day. at least. See Spectator. Misc. 2. 186
A woman of Fashion by Vanbrugh. Misc. 7. 394.
Ornaments of a Fashionable woman. Misc. 7. 394.
[To **Cry the Hour** — see above. Mis. 2. 147. 252, See No. 2. 291. Pope
M. cried the hour in 1845 when Coleman was in E.
They "sang the hours", Thackeray says. M. 11. 267. Howit in Germany. M. 9. 373.

Old Things in England &c

u. 2. 298 **Scalp.** Scalping. The scalp is that which is
M. 2. 207 2. 298 scalped or stripped from the scull. R. Dic.
Misc. 9 295 394 Seems to have been practised in ancient times.
Beloe in a note to Herodotus, supposes the art
of scalping was introduced to avoid the trouble
of carrying there bloody trophies to any considerable
distance (meaning the head probably. Quoted by R.
Holland) Pliny mentions that the anthropophagi
wear the scalps of mens heads before their breasts as
stomachers — probably those of enemies — & drink out of
mens sculls.
See Scalping. Con. Miscel. 2. 343.
Con. 10. 39. Scalping has been a practice for ages.
Misc. 3. 148. Joscelyn, mentions scalping as an Indian practice. 1673.
Misc. 6. 248. Wooke mentions that they cut off heads — say nothing of scalping
Misc. 3. 184. Thatcher's notice of Scalping.
See Scalping — in Mass & Maine. Miscel. 7. 218. or bounty for Scalps.
do — in Pennsylvania. Miscel. 7. 232.

Range in England, in a kitchen, as described
Con. 9. 297 in Chambers. "Information for the people" seems
Misc. 2. 297 somewhat similar to our cooking stoves. The
coals are in a grate, or fire place, in the centre, large
enough for one vessel, with an oven one side, and
a boiler the other side & back of the fire place. The top
of the whole flat. The oven was heated from the fire
place, & from a furnace under it. Three vessels could
be kept boiling or simmering — 1 on the fire, & on
top of the boiler, & one on the oven. At the same
time meat could be roasted in front, & a dish
baked in the oven.
Bp. Hall has "chimneyes, ranges & such instruments".
Spenser has "many ranges along the wall, and one
great chimney."
Richardson thinks it is called range, from the ranks
or rows of bars.

Stove. R. says is a place for a fire, and a heated place
Con. 9. 299. Stoves & Baths used together by Pliny; also stoves
& hot-houses.
Bacon mentions things that are green all winter
being stowed (kept in a warm room) viz. holly
orange & lemon trees, myrtles & sweet marjoram
Miller uses stove for the warm room, in which
plants are kept in the winter.

Grate. R. says, is applied to the bars of a prison, or
a stove, or fire place. Here stove is an iron utensil.

p 336. Floors –

The floors of lobbies, halls & other pathways are generally formed of slabs of sandstone, bedded in mortar, & neatly joined together. The floors of churches in the Netherlands are of stone inclining to slate. Ch. Evelyn mentions the Norway or Swedish fir as better for flooring than some others, "being of a yellow & more cedary color".

American fir is softer than European (meaning white pine.

Floor timbers, called sleepers – see Mesel 2. 299

Con. 10. p. 8 Floor timbers over the cellar called Joists ("Gests") by Scotch of N. Jersey. 1684

m. 13. 156 1749 Chimney Hooks — m. 13. 1756. Brass & Steel chimney Hooks. (Are they?)

n. 2. 26. Chimney Corner & Fireside.

Mes. 2 .242 Mes. 4 310 } Chimney & Fire Place – sometimes used as the same.

Ed. Encyclopedia says "a Chimney consists of an aperture in the wall, to receive a stove or grate, with fire to heat the apartment; and on this account also

m. 11. 33. M. 3. 100 M. 9. 558. named a Fire Place". From it a shaft or flue is carried

Part. to the top of the roof to convey away the smoke. Vol VI. p 484

Inner Hearth – is under the fire. (Webster says a chimney is a fire place and fire place is part of a chimney)

Outer one called Slab – 2 feet wide, & as long as chimney is wide.

Jambs, are front & vertical sides of the chimney aperture.

Mantle – reaches across the top of the aperture.

In thin walls the chimney projects into the room.

The Breast is what is "over the chimney"

The Covings, within the fire place, are the parts that reach between the jambs & backs.

The Throat – is when the space is contracted from the fire place to the flue

Chimney Top is what is above the roof.

A Stack, is composed of several flues.

The Chimney Breast, from fire place to ceiling used to be covered with architectural decorations. Now abandoned.

m. 15. 106 } The Mantle, Mantle Tree, Chimney Piece, & Mantle Shelf. (Webster) are used for the projecting shelf over the fire place, and its adjuncts. "Chimney cloth" & "mantle cloth" also used.

M. 13. 192. "smokes" used for fire places, near N.Y. c. long. 1759

Chimney often used for Fireplace. See above references. In Shakespeare, some must "leak (pipe) in the chimney", that is, in the fire place.

Fire places in N. York. See Westcright. p. 168

Ed Enc. XV. 76 .. 80. } Fire place in the Hall of the Earl of Orkney's palace is 15 feet wide. Chimney in the Hall of the Castle of Northland (Orkney) or Kitchen, is is 17 feet 10 inches wide; one with fire place, & an oven near it.

Things in England.

Tray & Trough the word means a channel, long cavity, alveus, Latin R. are from the same word, it is said.

Misc. 2. 212. Gay uses tray for a hogs trough. Both were an excavated log, but the trough was the longest, and largest.

"Kneeding trough" Chaucer. "Hogg's trosse" Joye.

"Canoes or troughs" - so Hacklyt calls the Indian canoes

Dryden, 1666. supposes the first ship was "a floating trough, hollowed out," from a floating log. - same as the Indian canoe.

Chapman (translation of Homer) makes "troughs & pails," milking vessels.

Misc. 6. 322. describes an Indian canoe, 20 feet long, as "hollowed like a pig's trough" -

"Tray & chopping knife" necessary to make "mince meat" in

A. M. Mag. III. 139. American

O. 338. M. 11. 82 **Waggon** - see p. 339. Miscel 2. 213, Miscel 4. 311. 324.

Misc. 9. 252. Richardson says it is a carriage, "used in war, to carry loads, &c". used by Froissart & Golding's Caesar, as a carriage in war; by others as a carriage used in peace; also for the waggon of Phoebus - for a constellation.

Wain - is a corruption of Wagg, or Wagon - and is used by Rly Gloucester, Beaumont & Fl. for the Constellation "The sun's bright wain", the carriage of the Scythian. used by Virgil (Dryden) by Cowper, &c

Con. 8. 405. C. W. in Residence in N. York. 1678. mentions

M. 11. 82. that "the Dutch rode about in wagons, & skate on the ice, in winter, ~~horse carts~~ sometimes used by the English in Philips war - such not waggons.

M. 13. 346. Worlidge acc't of wagons Hurst in England. 1681.

M. 11. 82. Waggons in New England.

M. 13. 39. Dutch in N. York early had waggons & horses. Brandon.

M. 2. 205 **Pannel.** Austin saddle. W. a saddle for burdens. saddle.

" 9. 105. Bp Hall sends a man to market, "upon a straw stuft pannell", with a maund with eggs & white meats.

35D.

Things in England.

Middle, Midst, &c [Misc. 2. 294.

Mid-day, midnight, mid-summer, mid-winter, midsummertide, mid-ward, mid-morrow, middlemost, mid-aged, mid-air, mid knowledge, mid-period, midship, midtime of the night, &c.

These & other words beginning with mid were used by the old writers. Mid-wife is med-wife, that is one hired for meed, or deserving a meed or reward.

One of Chaucer's females had fair feet, neat, & pretty, and was "in her middle small". {small waist?

Christ is called "a mediatour or Middler". Bible, Trans 1551

Middle life, Middle rank &c.

See Misc. 7. 395. Misc. 2. 294 & 6.

Middle classes in the Theatre — Misc. 7. 396.
Middle Classes — Their influence in England 7. 121.
Middle class generally. Misc. 6. 387.
The middle road is safest — Misc. 7. 176

[Cont. in Vol. 14 p. 388.

London 126. "The middling ranks are the strength & support of every nation. In former times the middling classes were not known." Farmer's Magazine.

Morse 1805. p. 312. 3 classes in Europe. The opulent are ruined by idleness, luxury and debauchery; the poor by poverty, misery, intemperance. The middling are below the indulgences of the rich & above the sufferings of the poor, & are the happiest. America has less the — Europe of the 1st & 3d class

Ed. Rev. (There is no middle class in Peru — all masters & servants — so less dispute about inequality, and less contention than elsewhere. Servants & slaves aspire to military & navy, and the representatives of the People.

L. 2 Long. 288 The Middle Class in England furnish mainly the clergy, magistracy, grand juries, officers of higher

Misc. Cellar — originally a cell in which any thing

2. 240 7. 397 might be concealed — Now: a place of concealment, of retirement, of store; a retired apartment or dwelling; a depository; a retreat. R. (this may include the meaning cell also.) {Not necessarily below ground. I think.}

Wine & drinks were in the cellar in Chaucer's time, and in Shakspeare's time. The butler who had care of the wine was a celleror, in Chaucer's time. R.

Misc. 7. 382. When Howel wrote, 1634. the cellar was for wine & drinks — It was apparently under ground partly or wholly, to keep wine &c. cool. There was not much use for a cellar except for drinks. No potatoes and few other vegetables. Laborers cottages probably had no cellar — farm houses but a small one.

See Buttery, next page.

Misc. 11. 40 Cellar in B. & F. A place for wine. Servants must in cellar.

Mrs Cunliffe 140. Cellar for the Broadstreet. N. London, was "the size of one room". This was the size of old N.E. cellars. This might be 100 p.

Butler is French Bouteiller, a butter or bottleman, a yeoman of the bottles — a bottler who has care of the wines & other liquors. R.

Buttery was a place for wines — see Howells account, Miscel 7. 381 — or a place for drinks. He alludes to no other use.
M. 7. 381.
M. 2. 237

The Oxford buttery was a place for wines and perhaps other drinks. There was a buttery book kept, apparently with students accounts in it, and there was a "Buttery Barre" so called by all. Bottles were entered on the buttery-book, by the butler & assistant.

Richard Fox, at Durham, cut out of a great hall in the castle there, enough to make a fair buttery and a pantry. (above ground evidently). Wood.

The buttery seems to have been for liquors, &c. The pantry for bread, &c — from Panetterie F. a place for bread. Panteler had care of it. R

"Cook, Pantler and butler". 3 persons. Brome.

"Cellar, pantrys, butteries, granaries" need a cool temper, & should be to the north". Wotton.

Here the cellar & buttery are distinct — what was kept in each, does not appear.

Richardson seems not to understand these things, but says "Buttery seems to have been a store room for butter, bread & some other articles & seems to have been distinguished from pantry, larder, &c."

"Buttery. ce Buttery. a place where victuals is set up" Bailey.
"Cellar. The lowest part of a building under ground." B.
"Pantry. a room or closet where bread & cold meat are kept" B.
"Larder — a place where victuals are kept". B.
M. 2. 294
Lander — a store room for lard & provided meats. R

"Strong Beer Buttery". See Misc. 2. 36.

"Oxford Ale" was probably in the University Buttery.

[Letters 11. 302. Buttery is not named in the apartments of cottages & farm houses in London.

Cupboard & Cupbearer — are used in reference to drinks.

"Cupbearer charged with the cupboard royal" to attend at ... &c (time of Richard II.)

The chief butler with 12 attendants at the cupboard, and there are besides a cupbearer. Time of Henry VIII.

M. 11. 33. Buttery or B. & H. was a place for victuals, as cold meats, bread, &c. A slight meal was taken in the buttery. A napkin was laid in the buttery.

M. 5. 43. Butler, Pantler, Cook, &c. "yeoman of the cellar". M. B. & H.

11. 348. "Fetch out of buttery to eat & drink, ..." — Shakspeare.

See "ale & College Buttery, in Prof Woolsey's discourse 1850.

Forests & Trees. [Misc. 2. 212. 268. Misc. 8. 315

"Forest is a great wood, or woody wilderness". R.
Forester is contracted into Forster and Foster.
Piers Ploughman, has "lords to hunt in fritte & forests the fox and other beasts" – & mean men to labor. ("swedmen")

"Forest and Gascoine laws were introduced into Eng. & at the same time & by the same policy as gave birth to the feudal system". Blackstone.

The Oak, ash, elm or any robust tree of the forest, we do not consider as beautiful; they are awful, majestic. Burke

"Godd'is golden, sylvery, coper, yerney (iron) treen, & shrey". Joye.

"A Tree" by Gilpin. His description, Misc. 7. 402.

Howitt, woods & Trees, Nat. Hist. 2. 288. 297. 299. 301. 315. 340.

Quarles "mossy-frieze" on trees in winter. Misc. 7. 373.

Shelly – his description of a Forest Misc. 7. 399 –
Mountain Scenery & others, page 398 of this

Eng. Forest, Misc. 1. 371
A Tall tree in Pope's Homer
"Groans to the oft heaved axe with many a wound,
Then spreads in length of ruin o'er the ground."
Old superstitions in regard to forests – Misc. 5. 142
Forest Trees, Boughs do do not taper. Misc. 8. 316. (cut nothing.

Tinker, & Tinkle & Tingle.

Tinker is so called from noise he makes on metal: ie. Tinkler. R. D.

M. 2. 211
" 7. 383
" 16. 377.
17. 85.

Tinker used by P. Ploughman. Gascoigne intimates that tinkers make more holes than they mend. They mended old kettles (Beaumont & F.)

To Tingle – to give a sound as metal struck, to ring, or give the sound of a bell when ringing; to feel a tremulous, jarring sensation.

To Tinkle, if applied to a sharper, shorter sound.
Poets make streams, timbrels, couplets of verse, &c tinkle.
Bunyan was a Tinker.
Corbet speaks of chimes – "that ne'er outring a tinker & his kettle"
"The Tinker and his bitch", as noticed by Laud. Con. & Misc. 2. 265
Bunyan, a Tinker, M. 7. 390
"The Tinker's Good Fortune" a ballad. Percys Reliques. He went "thro' countries round crying old brass to mend". Punch
The Tinker mended old kettles. B. & Fletcher. Misc. 11. 41
M. 4. 186 A Spoon Mould & dial mould are called Tinker's Tools.

Penny Mag. 1838 } Vagrant gypsies centuries ago were tinkers, and are so still "they clout pans, mend kettles, repair china, rob henroosts, and tell fortunes.

Ar. 16. 377. Tinkers to be licensed by act of 1552, if they tinkered beyond their own towns.

Things in England.

p. 358 M. 2, 233 **Beauty.** Description of beautiful females by poets, viz.

by Carew Misc. 7. 372; by Fletcher. Misc. 7. 373
by Herrick " 7. 374; by Suckling " 7. 374
by Th. Randolph " 7. 375; by Wm Warner " 7. 379
by Gascoigne of this, p 331.; by others - M. 7. 379. 399. 372

What beauty is. p of this. 398; Eyes, black & blue. p. 336.

"Coral lips & teeth as white as whalebone" — Misc. 2. 248

M 2. 280 Sweet breath also noticed. Chaucer makes a female's breath as sweet as bragget (see 261st page,) or meth. (methglin?) or "hord of apples laid in hay or heth". A milkmaid's breath was "sweet like a newmade hay cock" (see hay)

High foreheads esteemed Sad Misc. 2. 268. & in some of preceding references. Beauty marks by Gascoigne - Misc. 2. 270. — Arched eyebrows, mentioned. "Marvel way" hazel eyed" M. 2. 278. "Two star-like eyes": female. Fletcher.

"High forehead" of a female in B. & Fletcher.

"A fair snout piece" in B. & F. is a handsome face without good qualities. (p. 200)

Waist Garments. [Misc. 2. 213. of this. p. 298.

p. 332. see p. 383. 389 **Corsets**, not in Richardson. Boyer says, a bodice, jump, quilted waist

2 **Bodice**, succeeded — Misc. 8. 411. some had skirts. Misc. 2. 234.

3. **Stays.** next. — Misc. 8. 411. Wounded by Gay. Misc. 2. 208.

Busk, something similar. Add. word — Misc. 2. 236. Wounded by Warner, Steyne, Donne.

p 298. See the Bodice. Misc. 8. 319, the common upper garment of the
p. 299 Peasant female; worn in any dress — used as a waistcoat & jacket &c.
Ben Johnson & others notice the bodice as laced, and quilted.
Pope wore a bodice, & when he arose, he could scarcely stand erect till his bodice was laced — so says Johnson, Bodice was a stiff corset was. (Pope's)

M. 2. 236 **Busk.** Baily says. "a piece of whalebone, iron, &c to keep down the fore part of womens stays, or stomachers".
The Busk was in the stays; stays had a hole for it. Boyer's dic.

Stomacher, not explained in R. not in B.; an ornament or support of the breast. Webster.

Sarcel, a corset, or bodice, over the dress — see Misc. 8. 350

p. 324. p. 378 Misc. 2. 289. **Kirtle.** "a skirt of short jacket". Baily. Webster gives it half a dozen meanings — gown, petticoat, short jacket, mantle &c. men wore kirtles. See p. 378.

Jump, looser or limber stays or waistcoat. W. short bodice B.
Short Gowns & bed gowns.

Waist Garments for men. [See p. 332 under Suit. (waistcoat.

p 298 **Doublet** — {Baily says the old garment was much the same as a waistcoat or vest. Webster calls it an inner garment, a waistcoat or vest.

p 298 **Waistcoat**, is a vest, close coat, jacket — A vest (or underbodice) W. &c

p 299. **Jacket** is "a waistcoat or short undercoat." Baily

M. 2. 284 **Jerkin** is a short sepper coat. B.
p 332

Spencer a short coat. W. **Surcoat**, a short overcoat. W.
See Wast garments (Spencer excepted) Misc. 2. 215

Outcry – Loud Shout, Clamor.

M.2.275 under Elizabeth, some things to be sold were cried through London by a man with a bell, and then sold by the common Out-cryer.

Massinger alludes to the goods of a man sold "at an outcry."
B. Jonson alludes to goods sold under the spear "at outcry." at Rome
Things were sold "at an Outcry" in Connecticut. Con. & Misc. p. 31

To Hoop & hallow, is to cry with a loud voice – as Huntsmen when they shout to their dogs.

M.2.281 To Hoot, to shout, cry out, make hue & cry; an owl hoots. [after]
To Hallow, to shout, &c. a noise by huntsmen to dogs.
To Hallow, the same. "Huntings, shoutings, hallowings". B. Jonson
To Holla, to shout, cry aloud, &c. To Hollow, the same
Hiee, to shout, cry out. ; To make hue & cry, to pursue with horn & voice.

"Hoe, hoe, hoe, hootings or whoopings, wherewith
M.2.280 swine are scared, or infamous bad women disgraced" [Cotgrave
[Not in Webster

M.2.280 Ho, hoa, hoh, a cry or call to arrest attention; a notice to desist, cease, stop. [This is in Webster.
"Whoa – ho – hoa", is in Shakspeare.
Hoot & hoop sometimes written Whoot, Whoop.
"The loud, clear & sonorous notes of the tawny owl". White, Misc. 7. p. 5.

Outcry. Swine impounded, if no owner comes, were "to be sold by an Outcry". Massachusetts Laws of 1672, p. 146. Law 1658.

Strays cattle taken up & lost goods found, were to be "cryed at the next lecture or town meeting, upon three days" if above 20 shillings value, to be cried at the next market or two next town's public meetings where no market is within 10 miles. Law 1647.
This crying of strays was not for purpose of sale.

Swine & cattle impounded, "to be cryed at the two next lectures or markets". – This not for sale. Mass Law.

M.2.23 "Sale of goods in an outcry" at the sign post. Beat of drum was the outcry. Notice also on sign post. [Con. Law.
[Con 5. 215

Chuck, Junius says, is the call of the cock to the hens, when
M.2.248. he has found a grain of corn. Chaucer so uses the word & Dryden
Call of a hen. Webster. Chuck, a word used to call swine. W.
Call of a Partridge. Bailey. [In Woodchuck, he calls it hog-woodhog.
Chick & chicken said to be from Chuc. R. Doc.

Craing of hens. "Craing & cackling of hens". Holland's Plutarch. [in R. D.
M.2.237. Chaucer makes the cock "chant & crake". M 2. 241
[Crake means crack, to boast, &c.

III. Outcry. Massachusetts law 1757 orders that "creatures impounded, in
P.14.30. certain cases, may "be sold at public outcry". – Land Hogs by law of 1747, if impounded & owner appears, are to be sold at an outcry to the highest bidder", having been first cried or posted, & notice given.

Cont. on Misc. 15. 216.

Wainscot and Ceiling. Painting &c, Paints.

M.1.67 **Ceiling** (seeling, &c) formerly applied to sides
Ess.2.240. and floor as well as the top or roof. Afterwards used only for the cover of the top of a room. Formerly to seele ~~wals~~ to wainscot.

M.2.213 **Wainscot** – is originally a side of a room formed
M 3.310. of materials with waved lines, or having waving
M.1.67 veins or fibres (wain or waegher, a wave, s ~~cot~~ an enclosure.

"Deals of Oak are especially called wainscot" Rich. Holland's Pliny has seelings & wainscot of fir.
"Chamber wainscotted with cedar", fragrant. Glanvill
"Clapboards & Wainscot" were made in Virginia 1608.
Wood says 1634 that Red cedar is used "to seel houses"
Hariot's Virginia has Cedar good for "seelings, chests, &c".
Josselyn, has "black oak, good for wainscot." Ess.6.166

Wainscot, Chambers, 1728, says it was usually in pannels, and painted, "to serve instead of hangings".
Holinshed says walls of rooms had hangings, or were "seeled with oak of our own or wainscot from eastern countries".
"New State of England" 1691 speaks of "painted wainscoting" as an improvement, conducive to cleanliness, &c. Was the painting a recent improvement?

When did Painting rooms begin? or other
M.2.296. parts of buildings?

Ck Mis.1.184. See law of 1 James I. about the Painter in oil and
M.2.195. the plaisterer.
M.2.29. Johnson has "Painters" among the many trades in New England – among those "who follow their trades only". I think they must have been plaisterers.

M.7.245. Falmouth (Portland) Meeting House not painted till 1783.
Felt's Salem – says there was no painter named among Mechanics, 1670
1.408. (rate of wages) – supposes buildings were not painted inside or out
2.636. in 17th century – finds a painter at Salem 1702. Painters Colors adv. in Boston 1714 [Ley Mscl. 9. p. 99.

Con 10.105. In N.Y. 1702. 9 d's White Lead at 6.
" 10.107. Spanish Brown & Red Lead in N York. 1689.
" 10.110. Lamp black. 1701.
Con & Misc 2.1 230-31 In Book of Rates 1660 are White lead 24/ 100 lbs; Red Lead 50/ 112 lbs.
Misc 4.316. has the Oils used in Painting formerly – wood painting, &c.
Book of Rates p.242, has Yellow Oker & Red Oker, each 24/ Cwt. outwards.
p.227 " Hamp black. p.231 has Vermilion, Verdigris, umber, &c
p.228 " Verditer. 20/8 Cwt outwards
p.244 " Russeting for Painters, outwards 5/ Cwt.

Oils for Painting – See Misc. 9.287.

[Paints &c cont. in Misc. 12.328

[continued in M. 16. 188.

M. 2. 231. Infants, Babes. — things regarding them. Their Dress Powers

Lullaby. — Lull is to sing in a manner to invite children
M. 2. 142 to sleep. Also, to soothe, compose to sleep, calm. Often includes
2. 206 a motion. — The song of Lull baby lullaby, is accompan-
2. 294. nied with a gentle, bobbing motion. Alexander
2. 231. The Mother's lullaby with the changes rung upon
11. 41. lull, lully, lullaby, is in Ritson's Ancient Songs.

Spenser used lull. Shakspeare lullaby. Also Gavaigne.
sing lullaby over a cradle. Beth
"warmly"

Udal says our sovereign lord prince abased & humbled
M. 11. 39. himself down unto swadling clouts, to the cradle,
M. 2. 264 to crying in his swathing bands as other children do."

M. 2. 273 "Another taught her babes to talk,
Ere they could yet in go-carts walk!" Prior, Alma.

Some are so childish that they delight altogether
in books of peevish [foolish, silly] fables, neither true nor likely
Vives, Chr. woman

Christening. Addison was christened the day he was
M. 2. 242 born, May 1. 1672, by his father, a rector, because he appeared
weak & unlikely to live

Infant damnation M. 9. 35

The lullaby — "Rock-a-by baby on the tree-top" as sung to an
infant in the cradle, is referred to in a N.Y. paper, & was played
on instruments in N.Y. with other imitations of childish things.
Dec. 1853.

Tribune in the from Berlin 1855 Babes by 100s and 500s are seen in the Thiergarten or Park about
Berlin, from 6 weeks to 6 years old. All have round, rosy, plump faces;
all are healthy. A crying babe is not seen. That is an American nuisance.
They have no pound cake, are fed on simple food. Many have bandy legs. The
babes in Angria are such a fair and more frail & unhealthy.

Winter Fires. [see below.

"The fires gleamed through the cottage windows, looking
a cheerful welcome from the sharp, cold night." "The
woodfire threw its ruddy glow over the room." "D. Chintz."
Evening Fires & lights in Scandinavian villages (not in winter.) p. 392
Yeomadis winter fire. Misc. 8. 334

M. 11. 57. Sitting Room. [see above. N. England Kitchen. Misc. 9. 68.

An English Room (described in the "Dream Chintz" Story
in which was the woodfire above, was carpeted with a crimson drugget
— a mahogany round table in centre with twisted legs, with some
books, papers, &c: Wall gayly papered; a table by the wall on which
were some old china, shells, & stuffed birds in a glass case, table also mahogany
Mantel piece loaded with old China also. — over it a panora-
ma of Windsor. Portraits of Royal family hung about the room. Every
thing decorated with mistletoe & holly. An arm chair. "The sides
of the hearth were Dutch tiles." "Large iron dogs supported the logs
of blazing, crackling wood." A rug with a cat on it. Eight day
clock in one corner & a corner cupboard the other (only 2 corners?) China
glass & china were seen through the glass doors — both of mahogany.
Crimson curtain across the window, & over the door which opened to the
road. (Windows had shutters). A door opened into a bed room, comfort-
ably furnished. Beyond was kitchen, stairs, &c. There was an inner room.
Gay lace curtain over the door, means over the whole of it — seeming to
keep out the keen air.

Misc. 2. 234 English Bedroom - (say 1740.)

As some were 100 years ago - described by Leigh Hunt, in his "Men, Women & Books", 1847 (written long before).

Bedchamber, moderate size; 4 post bedstead neatly draperied; chairs draperied down to the ground; a drapery over the toilet; the carpet, Turkey or Brussels not covering the floor, easily taken up; "The wardrobe and drawers of old shining oak, walnut or mahogany; a few cabinet pictures; the windows with sashes; two or three small shelves of books; the drawers when opened redolent of lavender & clean linen.

Modern times are all for lightness, considered Grecian

M. 2. 214. L. H. liked to pray the "morning wind" in a bedroom

Toilet. The old toilet or toilette was a cloth or linen cloth.

M. 2. 212. Called by English a "combing cloth", — now a dressing table. R.

Con. 10. 46 Wardrobe & drawers above may be in one article - may not.

" 10. 277 Shelves of books.

Beacon lights

Misc. 2. 233. Macaulay says that in 1685, there were still on the sea capes & inland hills, tall posts surmounted by barrels, once filled with pitch; these were lighted in seasons of danger, on an alarm, and signal fires were blazing 50 miles off, & the whole country rising in arms. [How could his barrels remain after the pitch was on fire?: He may not mean that.

Misc. 3. 65

358. Female Beauty. [From Leigh Hunt] Page 353, 354. 5 8.

M. 2. 233.
" 7. 403.
M. 7. 309, 371/91
M. 11 p. 425
p. 348

Hair. The ancient & modern poets talk much of yellow and golden tresses. Much curiosity has been evinced respecting this famous poetical hair. Leigh Hunt & others endeavor to show that this was not red hair, or they hope it was not; that color shocks most people, though not L. H. L. H. thinks the ancients did not in general mean red hair; yet they did like other shades of yellow & gold, and Theocritus gives swains a "fire red" hair. L. H. thinks the golden hair was nearer red than most colors, & much beyond auburn. Says the word yellow will not do for auburn.

* Auburn is now the admired color - rare & glorious.
Gold was sometimes applied to auburn, sand-color, yellowish brown & red, hair.

Foreheads. It was the fashion to have high foreheads in Elizabeth's time, & Shakspeare's time. Late years, straight & compact are approved rather than high foreheads. Some silly persons have both. Bald foreheads are often confounded with high ones. A retreating forehead is often accompanied with wit. The Greeks did not go for the high forehead. A large bare forehead gives a woman a masculine look.

p. 336. Eyes. * Blackeyes (the color is degrading) are thought the brightest, blue the most feminine, grey the keenest. It depends on the spirit within. An ungentle blue eye is more out of character than ungentle black & grey ones. The ancients associated gladness with blue eyes. The ancients had various shades of blues & greys — sky blues, sea blues, sea gray, and even cat grey. — Black eyes were most lauded because in a southern country, the greatest number of eyes must be of that color, yet there was an abstract taste for lighter eyes & fair complexions. The ancients required tenderness or fervency & sweetness in the eye. Large eyes were admired in Greece, & still prevail there. Little eyes are made for laughing; if not good tempered, they are bad.

Eyebrows — more applauded formerly than now. The Greeks liked eyebrows that almost met. "Meeting brows" was their expression. Moderns like disjointed brows — "a due distance" apart, as Chaucer has it. Arched eyebrow was always in request — but the curve should be delicate. A straight eyebrow is better than a very arching one, nor should the brow be too high or lifted. Eyebrows may be darker than the hair — often look better for that, but must not be black when the hair is fair.

Eyelids. The lashes are best when dark, long, and abundant without tangling.

* "If hair is auburn, mine is perfect yellow". Shakspeare. Two Gent. of Verona. Act. IV. Proth still speaks of the girl with golden hair, as do some other late writers.

Female Beauty, by Leigh Hunt. cont.

Shape of Head, Face, Ears, Cheeks, &c.

Face & head should incline from round into oval. Ears small & delicate—also jaws. The Cheek is the seat of great beauty, the region of softness. Cheeks were compared to roses—"fair blooming" "Marble neck" of Athenside quoted. Many men & poets object to ornaments for the ears. Ovid, Sir P. Sidney, & B. & Fletcher have passages against ear rings. "We believe the ear is better without an ear ring!" "The tip no jewel needs to wear. The tips is jewel to the ear." Sidney

Nose has less character than other features. A very large or a very small one not good. Poets are generally content to describe the nose as straight and in good proportion. Some do not mention it. An aquiline nose will do in a strong face, not in a weak one. Some handsome women have aquiline noses, but they are handsome in spite of the nose. Painters do not give such noses to their ideal beauties. Dignified men have aquiline noses. A turn up nose is more feminine than an aquiline one. Marie Antoinette had an aquiline nose. Called "royal" by Plato.— A wry nose is bad.

Mouth is the frankest part of the face, and can least conceal the feelings. It is the region of smiles, of tenderness, of sorrow, of joy, candor, reserve, care sympathy. The eye expresses similar emotions but not so distinctly.— Thin lips become none but shrews and niggards. Lips should be more red than the cheeks. The under lip should be the largest. Mouth should be of good natural dimensions as well as plump in the lips. The sayings in favor of small mouths are absurd. If there must be an excess, let it be on the liberal side. A petty, pursed up mouth may be left to its self complacency. Large mouths are oftener found in union with generous disposition than very small ones. Beauty should have neither. In the South large mouths are common; hence the ancient mention of small mouths, meaning one that is opposed to an excess the other way. The lips should not make sharp angles at the corners, but retain some breadth & show the red to the very verge.

Teeth should be ivory or pearly white, with an enamel, but not dead white like fishbones. Ariosto calls the teeth pearls

Dimples belong to the mouth, both its own & those of the cheek.

Chin should not not advance, nor retreat too much. should be round & delicate. The retreating defect is on the scale of gentleness. A dimple in the chin is demanded by poets.

Female Beauty – continued.

Neck and Shoulders.

Shoulders should be plump, even, & not falling suddenly. Some admire broad shoulders, & they are better than pinched ones, but seem to belong to manly strength. Milton gives broad shoulders to Adam. The widest breadth of a female should be at the shoulders, and taper gently to the waist.

The Bosom should present none of the extremes which different tastes have demanded. The Greeks admired a feminine chest, or as they called it, Deep bosomed – one in its natural state, not compressed, nor divided and divorced in an excessive manner. Rosy bosomed is a Greek epithet. Rosy neck used by Virgil. "Snowy breast" Spenser. "Bosom like milk and neck like snow, rounded neck," Ariosto.

He says more of the breasts, & refers to Solomon's Songs. says:– "This essay is not written for the prudish nor the indelicate", but for those who love the beautiful.

Arm – should be round, outline flowing, gently tapering.

Hand – long, delicate, well turned, with taper fingers and certain turn upward in their repose.

Nails of fingers should be tinged with red.

Female figure should be serpentine, gently rising & falling.

M.8.329. Beauty too often sacrifices to fashion. The spirit of fashion is not the beautiful but the wilful, not the graceful but the fantastic, not the superior in the abstract but the superior in the concrete vulgar.

M.2.264 The high point of taste & elegance is not to be sought for in the most fashionable circles, but in the best

M.5.45 bred. The highest dressers are not the loveliest women.

He goes strongly against compressed waists, puffed shoulders, &c.

Hips. The word & the thing were suppressed 20 years back; the word vanished. Yet the hip-joint is modest and respectable, & very useful. The fashion did not last. Now a writer may speak of hips and live.

A true female figure is falling, not too broad in the shoulders; increasing to fulness, but moderate in the bosom; gently tapering without violence of any sort in the waist; curving again naturally in the hips, natural legs but not like a man's; small feet but natural & not too short.

"Mere beauty ever was & ever will be, a secondary thing, except with fools." — There must be beauty in the heart, or all is vain. "Men, Women & Books".

M. 7.379 Beauty

Of a young man, Gill Morice, Scotch Ballad.
Hair yellow, lips roses, breath a perfume,
Brow like mountain snae, cheeks like roses,
"His een like azure stream."

Of a female — rosie cheeke, coral lip, starlike eyes,
also ruby cheeks.

M. 7.394 Beauty of a man.
M. 7.403 Beauty of Person

Beautiful Females of Chaucer —
M. 11. 289. 287
Chaucer has "yellow hair" for his beauties. & in some cases very long.
"a yard long", M. 11. 282. "reach to her heels" M 11. 287, & 288.
Pronounced arched brows. Eyes generally gray. One has emerald eyes.
Small mouth, but not thin lips. Fully forehead. Straight nose.
Countenance red & white. Lips red but not too red.
White teeth & standing in order; white neck as new snow.
Round head. "Small in her middle".
Clove chinne, that is, a dimpled chin.

Chr. North. "A virgin of eighteen, straight & tall, bright, blooming, and healthy, seems to our old eyes, a very beautiful and delightful sight." So is an oak about the same age. Blackwood 1828

"Look at pretty ten-year old, rosy cheeked, golden haired, Mary, gazing with all the blue brightness of her eyes, at a dew drop on a pink bud, &c. Ibid

W. E. G. in Paris notes — "Beauty is not a commodity with the female sex in any part of Europe, and is rarely found out of a horse-work". Among the milliners & female domestics in Paris, bright eyes & red cheeks are rare, he says. They are from various parts of France, from Switzerland, Germany, Italy, &c.
N.Y. Tribune Nov. 1852

Portraits
Some of Titians portraits of Magdalen give her a glowing complexion, eyes full of fire, golden hair, and a luxuriant fulness of figure. Traveller in Italy.

Beauty of Countenance.
The wrinkled brow of Fremont is a part of the moral beauty of his countenance, indicating determination. So other marks of thought & self devotion, though a kind of scars, are fairer to the moral sense than any fleshness or smoothness can be to the eye. These are the highest kind of beauty. Every man & woman has some of it. This beauty depends on the fountains that feed the soul. The beauty of moral expression is universal. Love, reverence and integrity act in the same manner upon all faces. The same curve indicates frankness in men, women & children; in poets, philosophers, saints & warriors. There is one law, one standard of excellence.
Cor. of N.Y. Independent, Jan. 1. 1857.

362 [M.11.64] [M.13.354]

p.336. **Oatmeal, Gruel, & Porridge.** [Misc 11.63-64]

Rees says Oats first pass through millstones, and
M.3.29 the coarser husks are taken off. The Kernels are then
called grits or groats. These are ground again into
M.2.295 coarse rough meal; and baked on an iron called
a griddle in thin cakes; or made into bread & baked.

Gradually scattered into boiling water, it forms
M.6.91 the Porridge of Scotland; and is eaten with
skimmed milk, butter, molasses or ale. This
M.2.16 porridge is the breakfast & supper, commonly,
M.11.64 of the peasantry of the North of England.

An ounce of groats makes a quart of gruel
for the sick. Rees.

American Oats are poor "lean & chaffy" Boylan [illegible] M.1.4
Josiah Parsons, miller, N.H. sold Oatmeal 1721 to 1735. N.H. [illegible] 55
Caleb Stanley had Oatmeal, 8d to 1/. for 4 quarts, about 1705. Con. 5.361
M.2.267. Flummery is jelly made of Oatmeal, Bailey says. [Cont. M.14.404

London.1039. Hens in England sometimes plucked alive like geese. Not in general use.
Hens Feathers (with Turkeys, &c) are used to considerable extent in England
for beds, pillows & bolsters, but by no means so good as those of geese. They
must be plucked soon after death, & not be scalded. Some are dried in an oven.
[Bingley & London 1039.p

p.363. **Feathers.** [Misc. 5:12 + 2.264 Misc 9:119. **Down.** Misc 2.259.

Misc.9.119 In London, it is stated that three dead geese give
a pound of feathers, worth 1/6, or 6d each (page 1113)
he says plucking alive gives only 3 pence a year* that is,
1/6 of a pound. Quills bring 5/. a thousand, & the plucked
once a quarter, 10 at each time, or 40 from a goose in a year.
Some, they say, plucked oftener. Quills worth 5d or 6d a year.
yet he says plucked geese in one fen pay 1/ each in
feathers (including quills doubtless)

Pennant mentions plucking geese once for feathers
E.E.Inc. VIII.561. and quills about 25, & 4 times after before Sept 29,
for feathers only. Lean geese furnish the most feathers.
[Pennant only mentions plucking of quills & 4 or 5 of feathers [London p. 1046.

[I think there are errors & inconsistencies in the above
as in every many English statements.

M.2.12. Philos. Transac. only geese are pulled 4, 5 or 6 times a year
for feathers & 3 times for quills, each pulling comes to 2d.
Here is 1/2 to 1/6 a year, before 1700; or if pulling feathers only is
meant, 8d to 1/. [But feathers from Somersetshire E.Inc. 8.561.

Best feathers in England are from Geese; esp. of Sorn, Great quantities imported from N. of Europe. Those of hens, ducks & turkeys, though much inf. so good, are mixed with others. Law of Henry VIII. allowed no mixture; pulled & scalded & feathers might not be put together. Bingley

p.363 M.2.12 Geese are vigilant. Nothing can slip in the night
" 9.346 but they are roused & commence cackling; and on the
nearest approach of danger, they set up their shrillest and
more clamorous cries." [illegible] Ed. Soc. Vol XX. p. 226.

" Geese are numerous on most of the commons of England." E.E.
By draining the marshes in Somersetshire, the number of VIII. 561
geese has been greatly diminished. E.E. 17.380.
Right of Fold Geese. E.E. 15.225.

* Perhaps 3d a plucking is meant.
The quills 40, were worth 2 2/3 pence a year.

p.362. Geese and Feathers - continued See Geese Misc. p. 366.

Feather beds are less wholesome than those of wool and horsehair, called mattresses. Feathers tend greatly to enervate & relax the body.

"The feathers of common poultry are used for beds, but those chiefly used are the feathers of geese, plucked 3 or 4, and even 5 times a year.

Geese are commonly gray; ganders often white. Great quantities of geese & other feathers are imported into Great Britain.

The feathers of hens, ducks & turkeys, though much inferior to those of geese, are often mixed with the latter.

Geese not only frequent the fens & marshes of England, but "enliven the village green", being kept by most cottagers.

A flock when driven to market keep up a continual hissing, cackling & gabbling.

p.362 "Nothing can stir in the night, not the least most distant noise be made, but the geese are aroused & begin to hold their cackling converse; and on the nearer approach of apprehended danger, they set up more shrill & clamorous cries".

Nicholson's Encyc.

Sell Fowl Feathers — Misc. 9. 20. Misc. 3. 395

Geese in this vicinity were commonly plucked 4 times in a season, and yielded about 3/4 lb feathers. Some plucked them abusively 5 times in a season, & obtained near a pound of feathers. (Sister man.

It seems that a good goose yields about 3 ounces to a plucking and a goose killed (see opposite) & all its feathers taken, yields about 5 or 5 1/3 ounces.

Sea Fowl were so plenty & so easily killed, that Vanderdonck says "Feathers are now considered of little value or importance".

"Wild Fowl Feathers" adv. 1728 at 3/4 lb (equal to 1/4 or 1/6 Lawful. (Misc. 3. 395

Feathers on Long I. 1704. at 1/4 (man lawful) Con. 10. 111 — do. 1/2 Con. 10. 89. (Feathers 3/6. 1738 Misc. 4 Con.

Feathers in & about Boston before 1700 — generally 1/. (8d lawful.).

In Newport 1688. 396 lbs & 10 (Misc. 6. 352.). 370 lbs Lisbon Feathers 6/. 1684.

11. 6. 372 Beds weighed, 1694 to 1717. 1/. to 2/. or Lawful 6d to 1/4. — 834 lbs feathers 11/. Misc. 6. 135

Feathers &c under Henry VII. Misc. 9. 57. Con & Misc. 1. 282 (1666. Misc. 6. 220

Feathers — Geese best — from Dantzick & Hamburg. Those of Turkeys, ducks and fowls not so good. Con. 10. 145 — from Webster's Dom. Economy

Mrs. Oliver Warner says in her younger years they plucked geese 4 times in a season. Killed geese at Hoosic Mountain. Some thought they got a pound in a year, but she thinks 3/4 of a pound was the average. Hens feathers were made into beds.

Feathers — continued.

Mrs. Oliver Warner says hens feathers were dried after being scalded, & were used for beds. She thinks they were sometimes sold at about 1/3, the price of geese feathers, or at 1/6, when geese feathers were worth 4/. or 4/6. She had one hen feather bed when married — She says turkies yield but few feathers that can be used for beds — not so good as hens. Pigeon feathers were used for beds when she was young. Quills were not plucked from the geese, but the geese shed them about the 10th & 20th.

"Fen down" and "thistle down" for beds in use. Mass Coll. 1. 202 Misc. 16. 37.

Prices p. 219 * Geese Feathers in Old Tenor were 18/. O.T. & when the O. Tenor was changed to lawful they became 2/5 (or 2/4 4/5 lawful is 18/. O.T.). They will be found on Book of prices in various places from 1764 to 1774 at 2/5 per lb. (See pages 143, 2 places, 144, 144.)

Other Feathers in various places equivalent to 8d., 1/.10. 1/2. 1/3 & 1/4 lawful. These must have been feathers from hens, turkies, pigeons &c; and the higher prices from sea fowls. 1692 to 1788.

Prices p. 223. p. 219.

p. 227. 210 lbs Pigeon feathers. E. Pomeroy. 1762. at 10d.

p. 303. Prices — Pigeon feathers inventoried 1741. No price given.

Connecticut Inventories before 1700 have but few feathers except those in beds. Generally 1/. lb and some 1/6. or lawful 8d & 1/.

N. Haven George Lamberton had geese & Turkies 1647. Con. 8. 88.

do Edward Tench had turkies 1690 Con. 8. 84.

Misc. 9. 119 do Feather bed (H. Spening, 1656) 53 1/2 lbs 58/.

do Feather beds, bolsters & pillows. (Wm and Geo. 1676) 237 lbs at 1/.

do Flock beds (same man) at 6d per lb.

No live geese noticed on inventories, & very few hens, apparently.

Geese spoil the land, & their feathers spoil more that sleep on them. 1735. Boston paper. Mass. 1. 150.

Geese feathers sold by Oliver Smith, Hadley 1769 @ 2/5 (same as above 1764 to 1774.) Had. 3. 63.

do. Hen's feathers by the same, 1771. @ 1/4. (so named

Misc. 1. 135. At Falmouth, Nov. 1766, Geese & chickens plenty at 2/. lb O.T. (3 1/5 d) Turkies 2/6 lb (4d lawful.)

Quills on acc. rents book 1 1/2, 3d. 2d per doz. (2d in 1758

T. Woodwell Sutfield. 9 lbs feathers 1730. 29/. (or 3/3 - perhaps 1/6 l.m.) He kept hens, turkies & geese.

* Prices p. 4. 98. Feathers in 1788 and 1790. continued at 2/5

London p. 1110 Geese Yokes, an worm by geese in Derbyshire — about two feet long to prevent their creeping through hedges. See Misc. 3. 82. Misc. 2. 294.

Con. 10. 104. Wm Smith 1705 had 47 lbs Feathers & 12 lbs Bay Wax 67/. (Feathers may be 1/2 d or 1/1 1/2 Some rubbish with it 1/7 1/2

10 111. 12 lbs Feathers 1703 @ 1/4. 1702

(Continued on page 208)

Miscl. II. 388.
" 2. 280.

The "Higher Law."

"The first safeguard of Society is Righteousness in the People; a religious determination to keep the law of God at all hazards; a sacred & inflexible reverence for right; a determined habit of fidelity each to his own conscience. This of course implies a hatred of wrong; a religious & determined habit of disobeying & resisting whatever contradicts the law of God, and is false to our conscience." "What is false to myself I must never do." "This is the doctrine of the higher law; the doctrine of allegiance to God; a doctrine which appears in every form of religion ever taught in the world."

Men in America have looked so long at political economy that they have forgotten political morality. Ambition tempts the great man, & covetousness the little man, & they strike hands & say "there is no higher law"; and men lift up their heads in the pulpit & say, "It is the voice of a god & not of a man."

It was the "Higher Law" that the Puritans & pilgrims essayed to keep.

Vices of Passion work great & terrible evils, but Vices of Calculation are much worse in their effects.

Vices of Democracy, of Radicalism, are very great; they wrought terrible evils in Britain in Cromwell's time, & in France in her Revolution. But these are small compared with the Vices, Crimes & Sins of Aristocracy, of Conservatism. Radicalism gets up a real republic for 6 months; Conservatism sets up a real monarchy for hundreds of years.

Sermon by Theodore Parker, July 6. 1851.

p. 404. History.

History until a recent period was mainly a record of gigantic crimes and their consequent miseries. Its clouding narrations did not lighten the path of the husbandman, but gleamed on the arms of the destroying devastating warrior. With few exceptions the true history of the world has not been written. The discovery and progress of the useful arts have been passed over and forgotten. — Author of the History of Ancient Manufactures.

Baptism.

n 399 Bp. Hall admitted that it was "possible" for a man to have saving faith before Baptism. Abraham believed to justification before he was circumcised. "Therefore" (Hall says) some dying before their Baptism may, yea, must be saved". [Yet it was barely possible, and the child, unbaptized, must of course be damned, seemingly.

See Hooker Misc. 7. 339. & Cartwright. Ms. 7. 339. - also 340.
See Miscel 2. 128. 232. 271. 138.
See Herbert Misc. 7. 297.
Cartwright denied that unbaptized infants were damned. Ms 7. 339.
Women's Baptism & lay Baptism - Ms. 7. 339
Baptism. Misc. 11. 323. 324
Baptism of the Tchutski by the Russians in Winter.
Jon. 2 Revew. 61. p 225. from Coxe

6 mo. in Italy p. 184 } In an old Baptistery at Pisa: is a font formerly used for baptism by immersion," 14 feet in diameter, octangular, & much embellished. It of marble.

Dwight's Travels p. 118. } In Lutheran church Prussia, all must be baptized; so the law requires, Lutherans and Reformed think no one is entitled to the name of Christian - till he is baptized. those not baptized, they consider heathen.

Covetousness. [Misc. 2. 250

Chaucer says covetousness is to desire such things either that not. " " avarice is to keep what thou hast, without need.

The more the covetous increaseth his estate, the more his desires enlarged. He has new wants & desires new things which he did not think of before. He that has the fewest & most reasonable desires, is the nearest to satisfaction.

Ms. 2. 251 Little success in managing a dispute against covetousness. "which carries all before it, in the strength of that great Queen regent of the world, money, the commander of fleets & armies."

Monopoly. [Miscel 2. 294.

"A selfish spirit of monopoly disgraces almost every page of our commercial history." Rees Encyc.
He refers to merchants & manufacturers.
"Monopolies are the cankers of all trading". Bacon.
Pliny complains of the "crafty devise of monopolies". which made some rich.
"The colonies of G. Britain were established solely for the purpose of benefitting the Mother". The supplies to & the produce of the colonies were monopolized by the mother country. C. Ill. in Edin. enc.

M. 2. 274. 294. | To do Good to others — or Love,

"Tis only noble to be good". Tennyson. M. 8. 331.

M. 11. 384. He who lives for himself is useless & not innocent. } Misc. 8. 323
It is our duty to live for the good of others
Nothing can release us from the law of love. Misc. 8. 321.

Cease to do evil; learn to do well; there is no salvation in in any other course. A man cannot be saved who does not cease from the practice of evil, and learn to do good. Herald per

M. 2. 206. 11. 378 12. 68. 6. Philanthropy & Humanity necessary.

Many things under the present organization of society are inconsistent with the principles of humanity, & with the genius & teachings of the gospel. These continue in enlightened communities in spite of the rebukes in scripture, because we are blinded by usage and prejudice. The spirit of philanthropy must produce a complete revolution in the usages of society, whenever the gospel shall triumph.

M 2 284. Improvident, is not foreseeing, careless, regardless of futurity, incautious, heedless. R. — It belongs to barbarians, to the poor, the miserable, the ignorant.

"Uneducated, unskilled, hopeless vassals are always indolent and improvident." Tribune.

The Irish Improvident. Misc. 6. 418.

Same as want of Economy — Misc. 2. 261 —

Names are things, in human controversies.

Truths are not less important because taught by an infidel.

M 2. 283. Hypocrisy

Tyndall says Christ rebuked the Pharisees less for grosser sins than for those deeds which made the world think them holy, as long prayers, &c. i.e. for hypocrisy.

Misc. 11. 378. 379.

368. Lying. [Misc. 2. 294. Duplicity. [Misc. 2. 260.

"Lying is the commonest & most conventional of all the vices. It pervades more or less every class of the community, and is fancied to be so necessary to the carrying on of human affairs that the practice is tacitly agreed upon, nay, in other words openly avowed." — Lying in the monarch is kingcraft; in the statesman, expediency; in the churchman, mental reservation; in the lawyer, the interest of his client; in the merchant, manufacturer and shopkeeper, secrets of trade. Kingcraft brought Charles I to the block; if he was a martyr, it was not certainly to the spirit of truth. Paley defends the mental reservation of the churchman in subscribing the 39 articles. Leigh Hunt.

"The rich with conceited arrogance demand virtues on the side of the poor which they do not exercise themselves." The rich man lies through his lawyer, through his dependents, in his speeches, wherever he has to be married, (in a marriage service) when he takes his oath & seat, and yet it is perjury for the poor man to lie! — Shopkeepers, he says, are not expected to tell the truth.

Yet all these violaters of truth may not be liars beyond their trade or business — may be truthful in other things. With all the vice, there is much virtue in the world. The duplicity which he mentions is conventional.

Except cruelty, the worst vices is the pride which seems to make the rich & prosperous hold their fellow creatures in such slight regard. Leigh Hunt.

Misc. 8. 326.

"The proper notion of a lie is the endeavoring to deceive another." Clarke, Sermon

English Cant. [See Misc. 2. 238] From "Sketches of European Capitals" by Wm. Ware of Boston. ~~in which the chapter on England~~ He says the love and practice of Cant is a part of the English character. They constantly condemn in others what they practice themselves. They recommend & praise what they disregard themselves. He calls this cant — a new use of the word. It is very near hypocrisy. The Americans participate in this part of the English character.

This English Cant or Hypocrisy of the English Aristocracy is described by Shelley Vol 8. p. 320. See Whipple p. 373

He says the English love the "almighty dollar" as much as the Americans do, whom they reproach — and are a nation of hard drinkers but not so bad as the Scotch & Irish. See their character. page 370.

M. 2. 264 Feeling for the Laborer & the poor.

How itt seems that sympathy & care for the multitude for the laborer, the poor, the wretched, is but recent: that popular education, popular freedom, popular advance are but recent words — have come into use since the Revolutionary war of U.S. — or perhaps since French Revolution, see his account of Crabbe, Misc. 8. 335. See Misc. 8. 333. 330 331. "The swinish multitude had yet to be visited in their cities."

English Aristocracy.

In the pursuit of pleasure, forgetful of every high & noble feeling, marks the private life of too many of England's aristocracy. The lower classes, outlawed by ignorance & oppression, are constantly dragged into courts & punished for evil deeds, while the higher classes are too often freed from punishment for worse deeds & consider dishonor in duel as fashionable. Yet there are noble & gallant men in the higher classes. N.Y. Tribune.

English Army 1854.

The London Times, Feb. 1855, referring to the mismanagement of the war asserts that rank, private interest and money have more influence in the British army than in any other army; & that personal talents, personal virtues and experience in actual service have less influence in the British army & in the whole military system than in any other country. "The Aristocracy manage all things for their own benefit."

M. 2. 230 Aristocracy of England, &c.

M. 7. 183. 15. 454. Greeley who has visited several countries in Europe (June, July, 1851) says Aristocracy is chronic only in England. Monarchists are in France but not aristocrats. The Italians have no manhood, but there is no class worships among them. The Swiss are peasants. The Germans whom Mr. G. saw pleased him. He says the Germans submit passively to arbitrary power, but give no more homage to rank and dignity than they are obliged to. They are simple, frank.

See the deference to Rank. No 8 p. 340-345. in England.
See page 430.

M. 7. 174 "An excess of aristocracy in our system" Arnold.

"The social character of the Anglo Saxons or English, besides the features they have in common with others of the Teutonic race, is, on the whole, domestic, reserved, aristocratic, exclusive."
English Cant & Hypocrisy p. 368. Johnston, an Englishman.

M. 11. 290. Aristocracy in debt & in barrassed.

"Aristocracy in Europe is every where & always the same; — corrupt, selfish, heartless." Letter from Paris 1852.

The Nobility of England is a superannuated body, which is a weight and an obstruction to the nation. An aristocracy, born & bred in wealth, is not disposed to work with energy & perseverance. It wastes its time & energies in sensual excesses & perpetual intrigues, while others do its work as a [illegible] or because it endures. [illegible] Jan. 1865.

Romans of this day. + Italians. [Misc. 2-387 14: 3 m15.1

H. Greely, writing from Rome, June 1857, says the common people of Rome are intelligent, vivacious, convivial, and superior to most Italians; but all with whom he converses affirm that the Italians in general, and Romans in particular, are generally sensual, selfish, indolent, false, dishonest, vicious; destitute of patriotism and civic virtues — Much of the religious machinery is unfavorable to moral character. The ignorant and vulgar think the consequences of sins may be avoided by holy water and conformity to rituals + ceremonies. The danger of the catholic system is that people will esteem conformity to outward ceremonies as offsets for the violation of moral law. Many protestants are similar.

One half of the 25 millions of Italy are in rags and pinched with hunger, while Italy is the best wheat country in Europe! — 100 millions of dollars have been expended in church decoration (besides the churches) and not a common school house exists from Savoy to Sicily. The right to be educated & the duty to educate are not acknowledged, not thought of. Not a cotton or woollen factory in Italy.

Ages of subjugation have demoralized the Italians. Those who had rather beg, or extort or pander to other's vices, than work for a living, will never do anything for freedom. The people have no confidence in each other. Awful profaneness, sacred & sensual, Christ & Venus are commingled in Italy.

H. Greely does not expect much from the Italian efforts for freedom.

Wm. Ware, in his "Sketches of European Capitals," 1857 says the Italians are sluggish, unwilling to make sacrifices, and will not act unitedly — There is & has been for ages no union among them. Each city or province or state acts for itself — He expects as little as Greely from their efforts. Yet he says Italy is a pleasant place to reside in.

Old Romans were very different from modern Italians. They were a fierce war-loving people, proud, magnificent, sometimes magnanimous, but too selfish, cruel, arrogant to be loved. The present Italians are mild & gentle.

English. He says the English are much more like the Old Romans than the Italians are. The English have the same moral traits which too much power always generates — have the same ambition and lust of dominion, same desire to acquire money, national wealth. The English are unjust, arrogant, selfish, insolent — are feared, not loved.

6. 268. m. 2.

M. 2. 275. Follies of the Great. Astrology, &c. Misc. 2. 230. M. 11. 259

Shaftsbury, a deist "had the dotage of astrology in him to a high degree" He told Burnet that a Dutch Doctor had from the stars foretold him the whole series of his life.
Burnet's Own time. 1410.

The Marquis of Huntly believed in the stars & they deceived him. "Astrology ruined him". He was in the king's interests, but did not join him.
Burnet's Own time.

Virgil, Horace, Persius, Manilius, also Chaucer were Astrologers.
Dryden

Aspland. a believer in omens, &c. Con. & Misc. 1. 344
do — a believer in dreams. Con. & M. 2. 260. 263.

Good men credit to Astrology. Misc. 11. 1112
[illegible] magic &c
Other distinguished men, that age [illegible] Misc. 8. 318.

M. Ed. Enc. [illegible] Astrology [illegible] in it wholly or in part [illegible]
II. 545 [illegible] John Brahe, Kepler, Bacon, & others

M. 14 p. 17 Priests & People

In Mexico, the priests are feared but not respected because they live an idle, dissolute life. The people are more moral than the priests.

M. 2. 931 Lord Bacon.

Con. 10 p. 291. In his Natural History he has some foolish, absurd things. He had "heard it verified" "that upon cutting down an old tree, the stub hath put out sometimes a tree of an other kind; as that beech hath put forth birch". He undertook to account for the change, which he thought not impossible.

Ed. Enc. II. 545. Lord Bacon's belief in parts of astrology.

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Equality.

p 384 1.3p.
M.11.46. If every just man that now pines with want,
Had but a moderate and beseeming share
Of that which lewdly pampered luxury
Now heaps upon some few with vast excess,
Nature's full blessings would be well dispensed
In unsuperfluous even proportion! Milton's Comus

An equality of natural talents & endowments will never happen; nature abhors equality; but there should be spiritual equality. European history gives us abundant evidence of the evils of caste & class among men.
N.Y. Tribune.

M.2.210c. Titles.

"For never title yet so mean could prove,
But there was ever a mind which did that title love".
The Scholemistress of Shenstone.

Divine Right.

Mere.2.296c.
A jure divino right to the throne may be allowed to have subsisted under the Jews, in their theocratic state; but it never yet subsisted in any other country, "save only so far as Kingdoms, like other human fabrics, are subject to the general and ordinary dispensations of Providence".
Blackstone.

True Religion.

The notion of a God did not come from the court, was not the invention of politicians, was not a juggle of state to cozen the people into obedience. Tillotson. [This may be said of all true religion. Yet many things were brought in "to cozen the people"]

M. 2. 212. c. Wat Tyler & the celebrated lines.
M 16 240 Rev. Dr. Sprague, at Cambridge, Phi Beta Kappa meeting, said it was men that had acquired some general idea social rights, that the spirit spring that generated Wat Tyler's rebellion, in the course of which a priest, named John Ball, wrote for the education & stimulus of 100 000 resisters of a shilling poll tax, the celebrated lines:—

"When Adam delved and Eve span,
Where was then the gentleman?"

M. 6. 388 | The English —
From an address before the Literary Societies of Union College, at their Commencement July 1861. by
M. 12. 78 to 185 | Edwin P. Whipple, of Boston.

The English mind is coarse, strong, steady, massive, practical, and bends & bows every thing to itself. Its justice is English, and the justest laws of God are the laws of England. There is a double aristocracy of blood & capital, and the English manifest sycophancy to the class above, and tyranny to the class below. — There was too much coarseness and honesty to cast a veil over sensual tastes, and their literature shows this from Chaucer to Swift who riots in the gutter. Loyalty belongs to the English, and blaspheming God and disobeying the king are accounted by South equally heinous. Jeremy Taylor calls obedience to kings "a work of faith!" English freedom cares not for the rights of men, but only for those of Englishmen. The English horror of infidelity
p. 368. and devotion to the church are often combined, in worldly men, with self indulgence in all that religion forbids. The old Church and King cavalier, swearing, drinking & licentious, is its type. [The antecedent to its is not quite clear.]

He then added many things in regard to the better parts of the English character & English learned men, which is not reported.

Past & Present. [See Selfishness in Revolution III. 12. 446

see below p. 385 M. 2. 294c.

The occupations of gentlemen 300 or 400 years ago were nothing but war & hunting; the women strummed a guitar. Their knowledge was less than that of a school boy of 10 years old now. The laborers & peasants were slaves or near it. Kings had less household comfort than a yankee farmer; the latter is better clad & fed, though not so expensively, and is far more wise & less superstitious.

The mind has a much broader grasp in all; and laymen may now inquire into any thing. Great ideas and subjects are common property. Science is popular; the universe is open. The thoughts, objects, questions of this age are infinitely beyond those of the past.

The old world of romance & ceremony was less manly and decent than the present. Nothing valuable of the past has been lost, that is worth preserving. We look forward to a better future. Our plans & speculations look to mightier & brighter things, ~~then~~ ~~Era~~ times of authority and blind obedience ~~it was~~ not so. It was not imagined that it ever should go easier & better in the world.

Tribune July 1851.

We see the present with all its inequalities, deformities, dark blots & blemishes. We see & thank the Power that reconciles which reduces inequalities, mellows its shadows, and subdues its harsh & crude colors

W. H. Seward

p. 388 M. 2. 208. 5.

Social Improvement.

The discontent with existing social arrangements and the yearning after some higher form of social development, now so rife, are grounded on real evils and real needs. Nothing but the strong power of Christian truth and spirit can allay this discontent, or satisfy this yearning.

The Church regards the spiritual & future welfare of souls, but this is not all her work. She should have a more powerful influence in meeting the wants and curing the evils of society — to save it from degradation, and to realize a nobler christian brotherhood.

Wm. Ellery Channing. "Any social organization which does not bring permanently the fellowship of activity of women, cannot be mightily efficient for the good of mankind."

Letter from Europe in Tribune 1851.

Past & Present

see above.

A glance at the literature, at the stage, at the politics, of any European country at the period of our revolution, reveals the fact, that licentious morals & mean ambition were more distinctly marked than now. — It is just to infer in the U. States, that morals improve from their progress in knowledge & power.

W. H. Seward.

M. 2. 281.
2. 255.

Use of Houses of Worship.

"We should preserve them from such unhallowed associations as shall tend to diminish the public reverence for religion. But to a whole circle of objects for which a commodious edifice may be needed, which carry with them no unworthy or degrading associations to interfere with the religious use of the house, no objection on the score of principle can be consistently urged by Puritans & Protestants. As for the idea of a special sanctity transfused through the boards & timbers of a meeting house by the mystic ceremony of a dedication or by the grave & priestly benediction, to make it sacrilege to use them for any other purpose, though it may fit the superstition or stupidity of high churchmen to entertain it, it is as foreign to the faith of Protestants, as it is repugnant to common sense & to the simplicity of Christ. Rome has the glory & should have the monopoly of such nonsense."

"All good things come properly under the wing and smile of true religion. The house of God should have no disdainful quarrel with any of the influences which tend to make men better, wiser, more refined or more obedient to the impulses of truth and duty. More good than evil, on the whole, has come out of the New England practice in this respect. Meeting houses have been none the less the shrine of holy feeling and the fear of God, because they have been the place of town meetings, of school & college exhibitions, of concerts & lectures, & of other influences adapted to promote the intelligence, the taste, or the civil good of the people, for these are in order to religion. There is far more danger of investing religion with ideas of gloom and exclusiveness and Phariseeism, by keeping her gowned & cassocked, walking disdainfully by herself, than of degrading her by suffering her to mingle as her master did, with publicans, & finding a home even with Samaritans. Church religion has done infinitely more damage to the world than infidelity."

He thinks Hitchcock & Lord were not much above ~~Hobbes~~ & Voltaire and Strauss. Christ had denunciations for nobody but the Pharisees.

Editl. N. Evangelist, July 17. 1851

Holiness of Sanctuary of Churches. M. 1. 271.

See R. Hookers notions, Misc. 7. 337.
See Cotton Mather's Misc 1. 3 19.
Opinion of Mr. Wright, Misc 4. 269. 274. 275

A good article. Con. & Misc 1. 349.

Nov 1853. A cornerstone of a Presb. Church was laid in Brooklyn. Ed. & the pastor of Rock [illegible] mason lowered the stone "struck it 3 times with a hammer in the name of the Father, Son & Holy G. in order to dedicate it to the worship of God." Income.

M.2.144 | Weddings, Marriages. Bridal or Bride ales.

See Brand's remarks - Misc. 4. 227. 228.
See page 290 of this. Misc. 9. 392.

A Wedding in "Tale of a Tub" by Jonson, 1633.

There was a great dinner provided - 2 fat pigs, a goose, some hens "had their necks broke". Then was bride-cake, ale, &c. "wood for the fire" to roast, &c. The streets were strewed with herbs. — The wedding was called Bride ale, or the feasting-ways. — This "Masque of Hymen" is all from Heathen Gods — not very decent but not so indecent as some others of Jonson's Masques. All that the new married pair are to transact that night is told in pretty plain terms.

Boyle's opinion of marriage - Misc. 7. 390

p. 324. Marrying at the Church Door - Misc. 2. 243.
In Prison &c. Misc. 1. 238. Brand, Misc. 4. 228.
In Churches. Misc 2. 140

M.4.229 | Ben. Jonson seldom alludes to a marriage without tugging in something indecent. Bells & fiddlers belonged to weddings. p 380. M.4.228. p 377

M.4.227. Scarves & gloves seemed to be given at some wedding or bride-ales. Perhaps garters. B. Jonson.

John Smith's account of a Wedding. Misc. 7. 374.

Subjects Marrying a wife's Sister. Misc. 6. 388. M. 1. 373 - M. 2. 294
Marriage in Scotland. Misc. 7. 317. Misc. 3. 70

"For in what stupid age or nation
Was marriage ever out of fashion?
Unless among the Anchorites
Or cloistered friars and vestal nuns". Hudibras.

M.7.272. Synod of Dort did not permit marriage on the Sabbath
" 1. 316. Early marriages in New England. 2 prayers at a marriage
Not on Sabbath. Groom & bride came to meeting next Sabbath
M.8.324. Daughters formerly no voice in choice of a husband in England
- Case of Lady Montague.
M.9.66. Wedding under James I. in com. or mid. life
M.5.153. "Bridal dinner" after a marriage, & carousing
M.9.27. Early marriages in Vermont.
Ellis. 3. 335. "Dancing in ordinaries upon marriages forbidden
Misc. 9. 77. in 1651; & no dancing allowed in ordinaries on such occasions nor at other times."

Misc. 2. 140. Feast, music, hymns, flowers at a Marriage. Shakspeare.
" 11. 36. Feast, music, songs, masques, pies, &c at a Wedding. B. & Fletcher
" 11. 36. Bride bed.

mar. wife's Sister

Mr Ballantine mentions June 1760 that Dr Martin Davey removed to the oblong (unincorporated land) to prevent the penalty of the law against incest, he having married his wife's sister. Ellis. 9. 392. M. 11. 61

Things, Customs, &c from B. Jonson

M. 4. 349 False hair or perukes } are mentioned, as belonging to Ladies
M. 2. 210 False teeth } in 1610. Even false eyebrows are mentioned

M. 2. 249
M. 2. 269 False complexion, made by paint, called fucus, very common
[a cosmetic]

Coaches often referred to, as common

M. 8. 308. Bells much rung — rung on holiday eves
M. 2. 265 Feasting & dancing common.
p. 378 China houses there were, & "rich China women"

"Ring taken off from the street door" to prevent a noise.
Mis. 2. 291. [This was a kind of Knocker. 1610.
After this they knocked with daggers & bricks.
There was a lock on the door. - had to be turned

M. 11. 44 "Quilting on the stairs worn out or bare". [it is usual put up - put on to prevent noise.

p. 294 Rope dancers, not uncommon. Sometimes Frenchmen.
"Rich Gowns" were bought for great days.
Ladies had - embroiderers, jewellers, tire-women, sempsters, feather-men (ornamental feathers) perfumers, mercers, &c. around them — They went to conjurers and cunning-women, to know the future.

M. 8. 317 Hog house - sometimes used - called ilsey [illegible]
Mis. 2. 208 Smock, a term used very frequently & unnecessarily.
[Some were wrought

Dreams were regarded.

Doublets were worn by women. "Crimson satin Doublet and Black velvet skirts!"

M. 2. 282. The Barber had a cittern curled hair with a curling iron,
6. 215. had a warming pan (to heat his water?) had balls, scissors, combs,
12. 66. carved lanterns in paper; when a beard was carted a bason of his was used (?) had a sponge, lotion, curled clothes & brooms, had linen articles, had a painted pole, looking glass, "trimmed" folks with his razors.
No allusion to a brush. [Mis. 6. 124

"Spitting, coughing, laughing, neezing, farting, dancing" all put together

One maintains that to please women, you must, praise, flatter
M. 2. 289 and kiss them, & even kiss them - forcibly - "an acceptable violence!"
M. 2. 211 Tire - a head dress, often used.
M. 8. 312 "Sick mens Salve". a medical Treatise. "Groats worth of Wit" a book

Carpet. "There is a carpet in the next room. put it on", a a garment.

M. 2. 276 & all of a Justice of the peace was hung with pikes, halberts,
M. 8. 310. pistonels, calivers & muskets.
M. 7. 117

God save you, you are welcome, I am glad to see you. were "common forms" of salutation

"Perpetual motion" was a thing talked about

Ben Jonson was a tory poet & a [all preceding in "The Silent Woman". 1610.
court flatterer - always leaned to power, in preference to beauty. Insufferably arrogant. Resent. Tory critics lauded him of course.

378. Ben Jonson. [Miscel. 7. 377.

p 271 Tobacco smoking, he refers to very often from his first Play (1598 adapted to England) to mean the last. Smoking represented as common in 1598. There was fine apparatus for smoking - pipes, tongs, &c and tobacco sometimes perfumed. No allusion to chewing or snuff taking.

p 277. "Unsavory snuff" of a candle, he has. The smoke of some tinders came forth "at the tonnel." (nostrils?)

Titles - Master is used for Mr or Mistr - the latter
M. 2. 294 never used. Master used for old & young, of a certain rank.
M. 2. 254 Dame, he commonly uses for married women.
M. 11. 59 Mistress, for unmarried, whose father is Master.
Miss is not used. Mistresses and in a bad sense "Lady" is used. A knight is sir

"The Bell rings to Breakfast." 1598.

p. 272 The Child wore "long coat" and next put on "breeches". 1598
M. 9. 61

Judging from conversation, men were whoremasters & cuckolds; their wives false, and strumpets were on every side; There was gluttony drunkenness, gaming, cheating, lying, swearing, wonderful
M. 578. Love so often talked of up was only refined lust, on the theatre of
2. 292 c. course elsewhere. Very little that is pure, honest, generous, chaste, appears. A race of Puritans was needed. The land was full of adultery

M. 2. 292 c. Heaven, Hell, God, Satan or devil, and other
p 428 & 4 n; similar words are constantly used with the greatest levity. There was no respect for good things, or rather of the
M. 2. 287 "Itch and scratching" & brimstone used to allay it. 1614 Much downright heathenism. Masks, masques from the Moorish. used by Dogie

p. 270 "Nativity pie". The puritanical term for a Christmas pie. [Johnson]. Glossary of J's words.

p. 265 When Bawds were carted, frying pans, barber's basons, &c were beaten before them to increase the clamor. Glossary.

p 377. China Houses; when china, a great rarity, was sold. Often
M. 4. 301. private houses - & a place for intrigue. Glossary.
M. 2. 243 Cittern - a sort of guitar with wire strings - generally in barber's shops
M 3. 22 Coffin. The raised crust of a pie.
p 300 Kirtle - a jacket merely - also the upper petticoat allied to it,
353. A full kirtle was a jacket and petticoat; a half kirtle was either
M. 2. 287 man's jacket also called kirtle.

M. 2. 294 Lattice - ale house window, not glazed in those days, but lat-
M. 4. 138, 226. ticed with cross strips of wood painted various colors; usually red.
M. 2. 202 Drawers. Closed drawers, over which the hose or slops were drawn
Jonson despised & abused the multitude & praised & flattered kings.

Ben Jonson.

Born 1574 in Westminster of Scotch parents. Acted & wrote for the Theatre after 1593. His first entire play, "Every Man in his Humor" was produced 1596. Married & had 2 children that died. Adapted to England 1598 his "Every Man" &c. Acquainted with Shakspeare 1598. His next play attracted Elizabeth to the Theatre 1599. Poisoned by Cam. & Lenoxe

His associates & opponents. Shakspeare, Beaumont, Fletcher, Selden, Carew, Donne, Dekker, Marston, &c. He was a favorite of James I. & wrote much to amuse him and the court.

[His Belly masque p. 429.

M.7.377. His vulgarity & indecency in masques. &c

Sat. 11.30 The taste of the time was rude. When we hear that the pieces (containing these things) were exhibited repeatedly with applause before the nobles & court ladies of the times, some of them young unmarried women, we are drawn to the conclusion that civilization must have failed in some respects, & to fear that the compliments he lavished upon the high dames of his court was a pure waste of his poetical bounty. It is scarcely possible that the ladies who could sit & hear jokes, for coarser than Smollett, uttered night after night could ever have fully relished Beloveite ver. &c. M/ Perry Cornwall

He dies. I gave him a pension & a tierce of Canary Wine during life. — His last work was "Pale of at Ld" in 1633, for the stage. He wrote epigrams, songs, &c. later English Grammar was found among his papers. He died Aug. 6. 1637, a widower & childless. His Dramas are banished from the stage.

He was irritable, boasting, convivial (i.e. given to wine) Some of his shorter pieces, not dramatic, are fine: some very bad.

I find Johnson full of vulgarity & obscenity — full of low, dirty, nasty expressions. His characters, as a general rule, exhibit no refinement, no benevolence, no pure religion — all is debased, selfish, unprincipled, trifling, childish, heartless, in high life & low.

M.4.125 His "English grammar" was made "for the benefit of all strangers". not for the English. Mighty Latin notes. He, in giving sounds of letters, names no J. nor U. not J. nor U. He gives I as a vowel, & then says "in the other power, it is merely another letter & would ask to enjoy another character. It is a consonant when it begins syllables as Jamy, John, jump, conjure, perjured, &c.

V. is also, he says, a vowel & a consonant — a consonant when it follows a sounding vowel, as save, reve, prove, love, as a vowel he writes it U. I, a consonant, U, for j.

His parts of speech are nine as now.

The Quack. [Miscel. 2. 206 . Benj. Johson's Fox, 1605.

p. 242 Volpone, the quack, or one who played the quack, boasted that his oil had in it "600 cordials simples besides some quantity of human fat." It was good for all sorts of diseases; he mentions many ailments. He calls other practitioners, "turdy-facy-nasty-patty-lousy-fartical rogues". He asked 8 crowns for a vial of his liquid. Came down to 6 crowns, & finally to 6 pence.

{"Seek out for plants with signatures & quacks of universal cures." Hudibras.

p. 185. Forks.

Ben Jonson has in "Volpone: or the Fox", which appeared in 1605: the following in Italy; but said by a B. to have appeared

Miscel. 2. 146. "Then must you learn the use ~~& handling~~ and handling of your silver fork at meals, The metal of your glass," &c.

This was before Coryate saw forks in Italy.

"The Alchemist." a play of B. Jonson. 1610.

M. 2. 230 / M. 11. 184 | He had furnaces, stills, glasses, beat-coals, pots, pans, alembic, Horse dung heated under ground, crucibles, cucurbites,

A great impostor & promised great things

Had much to do with colors. Said much about

M. 2. 262. Elixir, virtue & philosopher's stone, & other powerful things.

Used "piss & eggshells".

Printing. "Some have not the heart to believe anything

M. 11. 355 but what they see in print." "The Staple of News". 1625.

M. 2 / 259 | "A Dopper, a She Anabaptist" - same

See opposite. "What need hath nature of silver dishes, or gold chamber pots?" p. 267

M. 3 378 Pies. | He "reares bulwark pies, & for his outer works, [cooke

Miscel. 3. 70. 9. 60 / 2. 251. 12. 35 | He raiseth ramparts of immortal crusts." same

p. 241. Watch. "Ease his pockets of a superfluous watch".

The Crafty Inn. 1629.

M. 2. 210 Tailor made Lady Frampul "a suit" & it did not

M. 7. 14 fit. "These base mechanics never keep their word", she said.

Tailor called "poor snip." same.

p. 376 Bell ringing & fiddling at a wedding. same

M. 2. 114. The parson: "draws all the parish wills".

See M. 11. 37. The Magnetic Lady. 1632.

B. Johson says learning is made cheap & vile; a man must jeer & lie to get readers. He calls Plenty of Plandrey, scurrilous wits, & says the world is in its dotage, & dotage has broke forth into madness. The world was rotten in morals & government & was so, according to him.

"The Essayists & their master Montaigne," he says.

M. 2. 372

Puritans — Ben Johnson.

M. 7 3.66 / M. 11.36 — Ben Jonson often brings them in, to please his dissolute, fashionable audience. He calls them sometimes, Precise, Precisians — mentions their long graces, their "long winded exercises singings and catechisings". (Silent Woman 1609

"Anabaptist" used 1610. (See opposite

In the Alchemist, 1610, he brings in 2 pecuniaries from Amsterdam to consult the Alchemist — "Tribulation wholesome" a pastor, & Ananias a deacon or elder. He caricatures their puritan notions; they call their brethren "the saints". They had paid him a large sum before — Ananias wished Christmas to be called Christ-tide — The Alchemist begged them to give up "long-winded exercises", and to suck up ha! and hum! in a tune". He said "a tune does much with women; it is your bell". And Ananias — "Bells are profane; a tune may be religious". Alchemist said hard things of them; that they did wrong things "to help the common cause", and ate "huge meals overnight to celebrate the next day's fast the better". According to him, they had doubts "whether a Christian may hawk or hunt", whether matrons "may lay their hair out, or wear doublets, or have that idol, starch, about their linen". They libelled prelates, and railed against plays. — They came to get something turned to gold, & Johnson made them say and confess just what he pleased

M. 282, 2 278

Ananias went against ruffs, &c. "avoid, Satham! he says to me. He had come to the conclusion that it was lawful "to cast money", or "to cast dollars". "Pieces of 8" used in the play

Ananias lost all the money he brought & got nothing! He is made to say, "the 2d day of the 4th week, in the 8th month, the year '615"! (Puritans called hypocrites by the unprincipled

"Bartholomew Fair" acted 1614, brought out the Puritans again, — "Zeal-of-the-land Busy" "Wife-the-fight-little-wife" (female and more. The puritans are served up to please the king and others — he calls them to the king, "your land's factio" scandalized at toys." Busy was an elder from Banbury. The old stories about long graces, 15 sermons a week, predestination, Chorus exhort alike with hum-ha-hum, prayers groaned out. "They all have such names" as that of Busy's sire, says one. Long hair, bottle ale, smoked tobacco, and offensive to Busy: also hobby horses, bells, drums, gingerbread, — all "a basket of popery", "Bartholomew abominations" — He was put in the stocks for knocking down toys. He rejoiced in affliction — B. Jonson of course represents leading puritans as dishonest, &c. He could not please his hearers with the truth.

— Government. To govern is to rule, guide, direct, &c R.
M. 2. 274. M. M. p. 64
A free commonwealth, Milton thought "the noblest, the manliest, the equalest, the justest government, the most agreeable to all due liberty and proportioned equality, most cherishing to virtue & true religion", &c
Burke thought monarchy had no more of a divine sanction than any other mode of government
Government & people. Dr Spring. Miscel. 6. 346.
British Government; maintains distinctions & inequalities in society — Dr. Spring. M. 6. 346.
Government. Mr Bushnell's statement, Controversial 1. 341
Government — always tends to corruption, perversion. M. 6. 433
Government followed by fathers, husbands, &c. N. Hist. 2. 87
as to severity, &c
Governments often the enemies of life, property, happiness. M. 5. 141
Men are invited governors to guard against violence to each other; "but a worse & more perplexing difficulty arises, how to be defended against the Governors" Burke. Vind. of Natural Society.
Governments must be unjust, dishonest, inhuman. Ibid. M. 2. 286.
"The great & seemingly are privileged alone
To punish all injustice but their own" Ingelow
Great object of government. Misc. 5. 7.
Government bad, M. 8. 327. Cont. 3. 4. M. 5. 5.
M. 2. 275 The Great } and Common people — in France M. Great are the worst — M. 6. 333.
M. 1. 90 The Learned }
The former (two) sometimes inferior to the latter Misc. 2. 152
Both clergy & laity Misc. 7. 396.
Sallust, Clarendon, Cicero, Bacon, Goldsmith, Steele, Addison M. 2 158
Mechanics, Agriculture over little to men of Science. M. 2. 166
Husbandmen & ditchers, wise as Plato, &c. Misc. 2. 254
Philosophers dare not embrace Christianity, attacking. M. 2. 258
Nobility & Commons — Arnold. Misc. 7. 174
Honest & bookish men may err. Locke
Learning & fools. (Lady Montague) Misc. 7. 397
High & low in Shakspeare's time. Miscel. 7. 316.
The laborers the most useful class in all countries. Bowring. M. 2. 125
Laymen as good judges of sacred things as the clergy. Miscel. 2. 285
French Huguenots knew more of religion than those of higher condition in England Locke. M. 7. 418
Cont. 1. M. M. 204 The learned & truth. Locke. Misc. 7. 418. The Gospel addressed to the poor, the ignorant. M. 2. 129
The few impose on the many. Bancroft. M. 2. 250.
M. 2 Good and Bad Men. p. 404. Baxter's opinion Misc. 5. 132
p. 274 M. 11. 259.
Wise men liable to delusions. M. 2. 255
The learned & wise praise & flatter knaves, fools, tyrants, to get favors from them. Wilmot, Bacon & Jonson & James I. and other cases in abundance. S. J. I
"The Mowing Cobler is as much esteemed before God as St. Anything" Latimer. Misc. 7. 370.
The Birth of Christ was announced to Shepherds, not to Bishops, Lords.
The fashionable & the people. Misc. 6. 142 — Written praise the worst of men M. 8. 331
The Great & the People. Nat. Hist. 2. p. 6. Scandalism in literary men. M. 8. 333
The Great by Leigh Hunt M. 8. 327 The contempt of peasant merit M. 8. 320

Fine Arts. [M. 2. 265

Their effect in Italy (M. Woodbridge) Con. & Misc. 1. 342
Less hurtful in Germany,
Not connected with religion & liberty. p. 400.
Are compatible with Despotism p. 403
Music & Painting. Ed. R. Misc. 5. 139. Music 398.
Music Misc. 7. 176.
Architecture - Pierotti's work. M. 7. 48.
"Arts that respect the mind were ever reputed nobler than those that serve the body, though we can less do without the latter, as tillage, spinning, weaving, building, &c" These were the works of every hand; the other of the brain. Ben Jonson
Anglo-Saxons, not a race for the fine arts. p. 414.
Fine arts prostituted, Misc. 6. 339
M. 11. 137. God virtually prohibited Painting & Sculpture to the Jews (2d Command) and music could not flourish alone. Mr. Bryan on music. 1852
[Cont. in m. 18. 276.

POWER — rule, government, command; ability, strength, might. R

"Power is almost every where the instrument of rapacity and oppression". Bushfell. Con. & Misc. 1. 341
"Power gradually extirpates from the mind every humane and gentle virtue". Burke on Natural Society.
"Power is never fully just to weakness & never will be". Tuckerman. Misc. 6. 390. — Power weakness. M. 5. 390
Power used for interest, &c. M. 2. 134
Power used for interest, Jefferson, p. 383.
Power changes man & makes them bad. Misc. 2. 247
"Power is the most powerful principle of injurious" The will is unable to bound the exorbitances of that power.
Power of three kinds physical, money, moral. [South, sermon
Power is so ridiculous to be abused as power, as may be seen in despots, schoolmasters, shopkeepers, drovers, planters, mobs, &c.

Courts, Kings, &c

p. 430. Reformation never begins in Courts. Mis. 2. 166.
M. 2. 260 Good & bad Kings Mis 2. 194. Weak governors M. 2. 201.
2. 250 European Courts 50 years ago. p. 400. Courtezans. M. 2. 250
Corruption of Courts, Misc. 2. 250.
Country more in barn sheds than in courts. M. 2. 250.
Erasmus on Kings & bishops Misc. 1. 208. 209
Courtezans - so called because fitted for courtiers. M. 2. 250.
Milton said in his Free Commonwealth, "A King must be adored & kept demigod, with a dissolute & haughty court about him, of vast expense, and luxury, masks & revels, to the debauching of our prime gentry, both male and female."
Profligacy & perfidy of small Courts. Misc. 5. 130. especially Italy.
Nobles of Rome in time of Rienzi Misc. 5. 90.
Sufferings of Statesmen. M. 5. 138. Manners of George III. M. 8. 333.
George IV & Southey. Misc. 8. 334. M. 7. 404. meanness of Southey.
Profligacy of Courts & of the great. Misc 8. 325 Queen Anne Court M. 291.
Queen Elizabeth's Court. Misc. 8. 319. Henry IV's Court of France M. 6. 370
Courts of England & Holland. M. 6. 70 & oth. Courts.
Immorality & injustice of Courts & princes - no principle. Clarendon. M. 9. 41.

Truth & Falsehood. Truth & Error. [See M. 18. 330

Misc. 2. 212, 263

M. 6. 345 See Miscel. 6. 345. Life at variance with profession

6. 346 More truth-speakers than liars. p. 405

6. 344 Few if any are all right or all wrong — all truth or all error ... — Miscel 2. 131

Cousin says there is some truth in all error. Misc. 2. 130

Errors. Misc. 2. 263. — Obstacles to Truth Misc. 6. 346

Errors proceed from the understanding not from the will and deserve pity & not hatred. Glanvil.

10 Obstacles to Truth. Miscel. 6. 346

Error against truth. p 411. { Truth separated from interest, has few votaries. } Burnet M. 7. 344

Truth not understood without tolerance. Carlyle M. 5. 28

Truths. Misc. 2. 167. Antiquity & prevalence of opinions, no proof of truth Sel. 4. 293. Sel. 7. 384

Wanty truth " 11. 263.

M. 1. 70 Truth new as good as old - Locke. Misc. 7. 391. Montaigne M. 2. 204

Truth concealed by many - Jortin. M. 1. 257.

That which is perfectly true is really good. South. Misc 2. 246

The vote of a multitude of men does not establish truth. Locke

"An error corrected is a truth". Buffon: "We dont make error truth." M. 1. 375

About Truth & lying in Locke - Misc. 7. 415. 418. Truth & Lying. M. 11. 263

Popular Errors. Brown. M. 2. 255. Errors of all s. South. M. 2. 255. Truth & Right Misc 11. 239 [Cont in M. 18. 330

Truth & error mingled. Conway. M. 1. 355

Equality & Inequality. [Misc. 2. 263. 285

p. 372 396. 397.

In Parliament, votes are numbered, not weighed; the wise & the foolish many vote are equal.

Laws should correct Inequality, not increase it. Misc. 2. 131

Inequalities produced by Commerce M. 6. 342

The Equalization of conditions, the raising of more to civilization, is true Socialism. Miscel. 6. 335

Rapid increase of wealth produces Inequality.

Christian equality does not prevail, but heathenish inequality - p. 396.

Brotherhood is Christian Equality. N. Hist. 2. 6. & 2. 10.

Misc. 2. 94 Equality professed & not practiced. Nat. Hist. 2. 79.

Mosaic Constitution gave equal property. N. Hist. 2. 84.

Equality & Inequality. Arnold. Misc. 7. 174

Equality & Inequality. B. Constant. Misc 1. 351.

Inequality, Chr Examiner. Misc. 1. 372. Inequality p. 397 of this

Great inequality in estates productive of misery. N. Hist. 2. p. 18.

Equality & Inequality - what from God & what from man. Misc. 9. 38 (in B. mere

Inequality in England. Misc. 11. 48.

Brotherhood, its importance &c. Dr Hegbee. Nat. Hist. 2. p. 6

Chronology 2. 44. 48 } Boethius notions of Equality, also Alfreds notions derived from Boethius (better than most at this day

p. 387 Improvement.

Improve — is to meliorate, to better, to correct. to amend; to enhance, to increase. also to make improvement of. R

Mis. 2. 284
2. 208 b.

"To improve the woods" is to use them for one's benefit.

"The improvement of the ground is the most natural obtaining of riches, but it is slow." This means to use the ground. Bacon.

"Improvers of an art" are a sort of co-inventors — having added to the original discovery.

"To improve blessings into the fuel of intemperance" South.

"To improve on the improvement of a vicious principle.

"He was a great improver of natural knowledge"

"Grace is the improvement & bettering of nature". Bp. Taylor.

Physical improvement necessary to moral improvement Misc. 6. 344

Social improvement p. 374

Improvement, so called, in England. Nat. Hist. 2. 17

Misc. 7. 401
" 8. 307
" 2. 296
" 12. 14.
15. 29.

Progress. A step or motion forward: advancement, course onward: passage process. R. Change.

Shakspeare & Milton use it as a verb; lately revived.

Physical progress — important — page 394.

Moral progress, &c for 50 years. " 411

Progress or Improvement " 387

Progress in Germany & Europe Mis. 6. 386

Carlyle & Progress. Misc. 5. 25. Blackwood & Progress Misc 2. 126

Progress of Society Misc 5. 130. Inconstancy is constant } M. 2. 214

Godfrey on Progress M. 1. 352 } Change perpetual } M. 2. 228. M. 7. 350.

B Christian on old M. 1. 350. 351

Progress & truth. M. 8 333. 334.

Innovation. Misc. 5. 45. No man believes as his grandfather did. Carlyle M. 7. 182

p. 374
Misc 2. 294 c
" 9. 425
16. 242

The Past & Present, or the World growing better. New & Old,

Miscel. 6. 387. Albert Barnes Miscel 6. 332

Nat. History 2. 23. Middle ages & present times M. 6. 398.

The Past — the old — Nat Hist. 2. 11. Miscel 7. 397. Misc. 1. 375

Present better than past N. Hist. 2. 23, Dr Skinner

The Old, the Past, Carlyle Mis. 5. 40. 44. Contentions of Past & Present M. 1. 355

New truth as good as old M. 2. 204. 205. God blessed for new truths M. 1. 270

M. 2. 204
M. 14. b. 11.

The physical condition must be improved, or the moral condition cannot be. M. 6. 344. Misc. 1. 356

Past Things had their value — M. 5. 44.

The past approved & Present condemned by old men. M. 2. 196. Montaigne

L & New in Husbandry. Misc. 1. 80. Nonsense better than old nonsense Misc 9. 43.

A newly landed praising the past 1675. Mon. 2. M. Reviewing M. 2. 244.

Extracts. 1851.

Christ's teachings

Christianity. [Nat. Hist. 2. p. 1. Misc. 2. 243.

To the sum of the moral law, or 10 Commandments, Christ added many excellent admonitions. The chief is — "Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, even so do unto them, for this is the law and the prophets!" Other sayings breathe a similar spirit of benevolence and gentleness. He first preached on earth the doctrine of "peace & good will towards men", that is, of universal love & peace among all mankind. "Love your enemies; bless them that curse you; do good to them that hate you, & pray for them which despitefully use you and persecute you". "Blessed are the poor in spirit", "Blessed are the meek", "Blessed are they that mourn", &c.

He taught the necessity of putting away all ostentation in doing good actions: in praying, &c.

He was the first to show there was no difference between actual transgression & the wish to transgress; that sins of the heart are punishable as well as offences.

He taught that man cannot serve two masters — cannot do evil actions & be at the same time good men: that our offerings cannot be accepted of God so long as we live at enmity with a brother.

To avoid hypocrisy is a frequent admonition; and not to show our neighbors their faults before we have put away our own. — to judge men by their fruits. — by their actions, not their words.

There must be no stop to our forgiving injuries — "until seventy times seven". There is to be no limit.

Faith, Hope & Charity are essential, but Charity is the greatest, that is love. (Chambers. Inf.

Christianity & Church — a broad distinction. Guizot. Misc. 7. 51

Opinion [Misc. 2. 295. Misc. 7. 308. 310.

Opinion signifies belief. Opinion is more or less dependent on times, circumstances, & bodily temperaments. — often arises out of prejudice. The people of every country have opinions favorable to their own fashions, customs, laws, and religion, and unfavorable to those of other nations. — The opinion that is right in one century is wrong in the next — right in Europe is wrong in Asia; what is correct in England is absurd in France. A fat man does not think like a lean one; a rich man does not think like a poor one. Men alter their opinions on many points in their progress through life, many holding different opinions are driving towards the same end in the main. Let us form our opinions on solid grounds, & maintain a due regard for the opinions of others.

Degrees — surmise,[1] notion,[2] opinion,[3] persuasion,[4] certainty.[5] Misc. 2. 254 Ibid

Amusements.

Misc. 7. 398
Misc 2. 230. 2086.

Mortals should be pleased & happy, if they deserve to be so. Life cannot be all labor and gravity. Amusement may be innocent & grateful, or improper and pernicious.

Amusements intellectual or mental, those without bodily motion, belong to the eye, ear & imagination, or the use of these — as music, conversation, reading, &c.

Amusements physical or bodily are those in which the mind is also more or less interested, as dancing, ball playing, hunting, fishing, horse-racing, &c.

Dancing, he thinks, may be innocent, healthy commendable; and is within the reach of all, and may improve the motions & muscles. It may be misused and perverted, as every thing may be.

Music, he says, may be made to produce a sense of high moral feeling; or a feeling of an opposite character.

Games at Cards may be innocent; but there is no action to the body & but a humble occupation to the mind. Those who spend hours over 52 pieces of spotted pasteboard do nothing to any useful end. There is nothing to recommend games at cards. They are commonly only the machinery by which one man's pocket is emptied & another filled — and time, health, property, character & peace of mind are sacrificed.

Children must be amused: they must be busy — they cannot be still.

"Tennis or hand Ball" has many things to recommend it, & deserves patronage. It developes the physical force.

Conversation is the amusement, principal one, of rational people.

Reading is very properly one of the standard amusements of persons of all ages.

Chambers Information for the people.

p. 385 Improvement
M. 2. 2086.

We do no believe in human perfectibility, but we we believe man, individually and socially, is capable of improvement; that as far as he has advanced, he can advance much farther. The passions seem to be a barrier against human perfection, and they must be regulated. Ibid

Clergy opposed to change & improvement. B. Constant. Misc. 1. 350.

Extracts 1857.

Literature.

The standard of literature is depressed when the customers catered for are the many instead of the few. It is the same with art. Diary of a Dutiful Son. L.2.R.

History.

The philosophy of History is that which is accounted for by the mind of the author. The theory is laid down, & the facts are made to conform. It is speculation turned into assertion. New fancies are engrafted upon old facts: this is the philosophy of history. Ib.

Wit.

Men of wit have been supposed to be bad. This affirmed Pascal. This is not necessarily so. They are generally heartless. Humor is different from wit. Ib

Novelty.

Modern works of fancy are little more than new wings added to an old body. Johnson says the same images, with very little variation, have served all the authors who have ever written. Ib.

Independence

An independent man is one who cannot be depended on. Ib. Pitt

Proverbs.

There is great similarity in the proverbs and occasional sentences of different countries.

p.424. Wesley said "cleanliness is next to godliness". The original proverb was, "cleanliness is next to goodliness", that is, beauty. Ib.

Sensibility.

It is questionable whether great sensibility is a curse or a blessing. There is more to be endured than to be enjoyed. Persons of great sensibility are very selfish, when sensation is the master of reason. Ib

Events from Little causes.

Important events may be brought about by little causes, but it is only under circumstances which have predisposed them to be so acted upon. Great events do not spring from little causes. Ib.

Reforms. [Misc. 2.128

"The lawyer is not the person to consult upon solid reforms in jurisprudence. The members of a learned profession are the least disposed to favor innovations in old customs & practices."

Reforms in Medicine

"True Reform has done much to weaken a superstitious reliance on medicines, & to restore the patient to the healing agencies of nature." (Said by a physician. Misc. 2.128

Rebellion [Miscd. 2. 297.

"The people never revolt from fickleness or the mere desire of change. It is the impatience of suffering which alone has this effect."

Subsequent events have not falsified this maxim of Sully, the greatest of French statesmen. It is always true as to the beginning of revolutionary troubles, but may not be the cause of subsequent innovations. Alison's History of Europe

Bassage has similar sentiments: Miscd. 5. p 11

Carlyle has the same — Miscd 5. p. 30. 99.

Dr Spring thought it not treason for the Irish to rebel. Misc b. 346

"The material cause of sedition is want & poverty". He would remove these. Bacon. Sir Montague also. Misc. 7. 369.

M. 2 446. Prerogative Will Office (in London I suppose).

No persons can have unrestricted access to the registers of this Court — literary men nor others. The charge for searching the calendars of names is 1/ for every name: for seeing an original will 1/ extra. No memorandums may be made. Official copies may be had by paying for them. These regulations amount to a prohibition.

The fee system is the reason why this and other contradictions to the spirit of the age, as ecclesiastical law in England, passports in France, have not been long ago abolished. L. 2 Review April 1850

M. 7. 308. Cheapness of men.

"Why are the masses, from the dawn of history down, food for knives & powder? The ideal dignifies a few leaders, and they make war & death sacred; but what for the wretches whom they hire & kill? The cheapness of man is every day's tragedy"

Emerson.

p. 244 Bonaparte & Medicine.

He said to the physician Antommarchi at St Helena — "Life's own means are superior to all the apparatus in your laboratories. Corvisart candidly agreed with me that all your filthy mixtures are good for nothing. Medicine is a collection of uncertain prescriptions the results of which, taken collectively, are more fatal than useful to mankind. Water, air and cleanliness are the chief articles in my pharmacopeia".

Extracts & Abstracts.

p. 407 also p. 361. **Church of England** – [Westminster Review, April, 1850.
{ A long & able article, but with great laxity on some points.

Englishmen ask whether the church is really fulfilling the understood conditions of an establishment. – whether that which the church teaches is the religion of the nation. What the devoutest believe is not written in the creed; what the purest souls adore breathes through no appointed prayer. There is a great interval between the dogmatic system of the church and the living spirit of the time. The clergy are blind to the signs of the times. They will be the last to know that their hearers sigh after higher truths than the doctrine they teach. The church theory of human life stands in hopeless contradiction to the wants, affections and persuasions of the human soul. The church makes its authority depend on the pedigree of manuscripts, the surmises of tradition, and the slippery chain of episcopal anointments: What the church insists upon as essential are not essentials, or some of the best of men & women are among the damned. Who ever knew a mother despair of her unbaptised & departed child? Many of the clergy themselves do not believe in the Athanasian creed. There is an irreconcilable variance between the age and the doctrines of the church.

[This writer does not believe in eternal punishment, nor in the atonement – is probably a Unitarian.

"It is impossible for the laymen of the 19th century to think after the manner of the fourth or of the 16th century". The clergy are more stationary, but they must feel a change.

"The affection of immobility incurs in this world the penalty of destruction". No theories can arrest the course of change.

Extract

p 422 Witches. [Miscel. 6. 417.

Rose Cullender & Amy Denny, widows, were tried for witchcraft, March 10, 1665. at Bury St Edmonds. Sir Matthew Hale told the jury he would not repeat the evidence unto them, lest he should wrong the evidence on one side or the other. Told them they had two things to enquire after: 1st whether these children were bewitched; 2d whether the prisoners at the bar were guilty of it. He continued:—

"That there were such creatures as witches, he made no doubt at all; For, first, the Scriptures had affirmed so much. Secondly, the wisdom of all nations had provided laws against such persons, which is an argument of their confidence of such a crime. And such hath been the judgment of this kingdom".

He directed them to observe strictly the evidence, and desired God to direct them in this matter. They were found guilty on 13 indictments. The bewitched got well of all their pains the moment after the conviction, only Susan Chandler felt a pain like pricking of pins in her stomach. The judge and all the Court were satisfied with the verdict, & gave judgment against the witches that they should be hanged. They were much urged to confess, but would not. They were executed on Monday March 17th following, & confessed nothing. State Trials referred to. vi. p. 700 and Coleridge's Confessions.

"Witchcraft in Modern estimation is a kind of sorcery in which it was supposed that an old woman, by entering into a contract with Satan, was enabled to change the course of nature, to raise winds, to perform actions that require more than human strength and to afflict those that offend her with the sharpest pains". In executing witch laws, we find Sir Edward Coke, Lord Bacon, & Sir Matthew Hale. 3000 said to have been executed under long Parliament. "30.000 persons are estimated to have been executed [in England] in 200 years". Last Execution at Huntingdon of a mother & daughter 1716. Last in Scotland 1722. Girl burnt in Ireland 1786 Witchcraft still lingers in E— about 1829 a poor woman narrowly escapes the water ordeal.— He has a print of the witch of Edmonton, Elizabeth Sawyer who was executed 1621 (Domestic Life in England. 1835

Miscel. 1. 349. Charms against Witchcraft still lingers among us.— Horseshoes
11. 11. 317 were nailed on the thresholds of doors to hinder the power of witches. In Aubrey's time most of the houses at the west end of London had a horseshoe on the threshold (probably Monmouth street; a rich quarter. In 1813 Mr Henry Ellis counted 17 horseshoes in 2 Monmouth Street, "nailed against the steps of doors". A quarter of a horseshoe have been nailed beneath the sill and over the door in Sussex.

Cats [illegible] formerly much persecuted from their supposed intimacy with witches (Domestic Life in E.

Swedish village

p. 356 "In the evening, when the candles are lit, there may be seen through the unveiled windows, a complete gallery of pretty little domestic pictures", in the little houses. "In the daytime", inquisitive faces of men, women, children, cats & dogs look eagerly at the passing traveller." Yet "white curtains" are mentioned.

About Stockholm are heights clothed with fir wood, and groves of bright green gleam forth amidst granite rocks

Miss Bremer.

Mansard. [Misc. 2. 294. M. 4. 317. M. 8. 408. 396. Misc. 10. 161

This is applied by W. Review to the upper floors of houses in Paris, where the very poor live, apparently under the roof. He calls these rooms "attics or mansards".

Women [Misc. 7. 306

"Whatever may be the customs and laws of a country, women always give the tone to morals".

Aimé Martin.

"The possessions of great intellectual attainments, if separated from high soul and pure life, in a man, induce in him a real contempt for woman, while only complaisant words may fall from his lips"

"A true man has deep respect & love for woman in the abstract, that no acts of individuals can lessen".

W. Review

If an entirely chaste spirit & life be good & right for woman, it's no less so for man; whatever is not allowable for woman, is not allowable for man.

Ibid.

Another writer is inclined to do homage to the qualities of woman as she comes from the hand of nature, but thinks that education & the customs of society have made her very different from what nature intended. He thinks there are more Mrs. Candles & Mrs. Nicklebys in England than the ideal woman of the good girl books of the "Women of England's school.

Extracts

M. 2. 2140. 11. 314 | Women in France. | M. 7. 306

Histoire Morale des Femmes. Par M. E. Legouvé. Paris, 1849.

He says all the virtues cultivated in girls, all the education afforded them, have for object — marriage. Women laboring for their subsistence are in a better position than some higher ones. — Women in France for doing the same labor as men, receive one third less — that is one third less for doing the same thing that the men do. Women who work at cotton get only 16 to 18 sous per day (about 16 cents.); at silk from 15 to 20 sous; at wool 20 to 25 sous (19 to 23 cents.) The working days are about 300 in a year — 300 × 17 cts = 51 $. Perhaps board herself — though probably not.

The working man in these Factories gets 37½ to 50 cents a day, or 2 to 3 francs

Women belonging to a higher class find the number of employments for them quite limited. They are excluded from manual labor. They sew and embroider. Many are governesses. Some are "companions." Employers will not pay more them the market price for governesses. There are 3000 female teachers of music in Paris, and every country town has one or more. Women teach English, Italian, French, even History. Some study and are examined, in order to acquire the right of teaching the lower classes of their own sex.

He says educating young girls to become teachers of their own sex, began with the Ursulines in 1594. In 1698 there were 310 of these establishments. They met with great opposition, even anvel. One was established at Dijon by the daughter of a lawyer, who suffered incredibly. Her father consulted four Doctors, and assured himself that "to instruct women was not to be regarded as the work of the devil". It seems that this had been deemed the work of the devil. The whole town rose against this daughter & she was stoned in the streets of ~~Cl~~ Dijon, but she persevered.

Mus. p. 343

The instruction in these Ursuline convents was little else but litanies & catechisms, but the principle was established that women might be taught & be teachers.

Review of Madame de Sevigné's Letters in Ed. Rev. 1843. says in her time (she was born about 1627) young ladies were taught to read, write, dance, and embroider, with attention to books of religion. In Convents most was religion, but nuns made confits and flowers.

Domestic Servants in England. [Misc. 7. 308.

"The position of both men and women domestic servants is that of painful privation. Taken as a mass, good feeding is the highest of their enjoyments — good lodging is uncommon; social intercourse is practically denied. They are in short mostly treated as a species of white slaves, and as a natural consequence they will, many of them, lie & pilfer like black slaves. Their higher feelings are rarely cultivated, and envy & hatred are begotten in them towards those whom they regard as cruel task-masters." "Their condition is commonly that of unjust treatment". "It is said that there are upwards of a million of women servants in England" Westminster Review. Oct. 1849.

p. 8. 85. "Mental servants" Adam Smith calls them

p 385. Human Physical Progress. [Misc. 6. 344.

There has been progress — there must be more in FOOD, FUEL, Clothing, Lodging. Souls cannot be created or improved in bodies that are starving, freezing, clothed in rags, or badly lodged. Railways, he calls "the modern Acts of the Apostles of Civilization". Thirty years ago, it cost more to transfer a load from the backbone of England to a seaport than from that seaport to India. Ibid.

[Aman cannot think of political liberty when he is suffering from material want" Tribune

Misc. 7. 308. " 7. 332. Destitution, its causes, &c.

Of destitute, vagrant & criminal population of E. "Its magnitude is frightful". Among the causes of destitution are prominently — indolence, unskillfulness, extravagance, drunkenness, dishonesty, unpunctuality. Insufficient & fluctuating wages. Insecure investments of earnings. Parental neglect. Good diet, clothing, shelter, teaching & training are indispensable safeguards against adult pauperism. — It is a bad practice to charge upon

Misc. 15. 28 Providence the consequences of our own blindness & incapacity, or of the blindness and incapacity of the age. Men should not fix upon Providence the evils resulting from their ignorance or indolence.

p 334. He thinks the great majority of the English are sober industrious, skillful, enterprising. Ibid

Drunkenness is the crying national vice of E. Rev. H. W.

Extracts

Extinction of the Aristocracy. [Mis. 1. 371.

In England, Scotland & Ireland, the number of peers in 1837 was 394. Of these 272 had been created since 1760, leaving only 122 of the old peerage.

Baronets first created in 1611 – they were wealthy & paid large sums for the honor. Since 1611, 753 baronetcies have become extinct. Of those created in 1611, only 13 families remain. In 1819 there remained 635 baronets. Collateral branches of peers & baronets may be living.

The Venetian & French nobility decayed very fast.

The decay of wealthy classes, not titled, is very evident in English cities. The present wealthy men of London are not descendants of those who were there 200 years ago.

W. Review. Oct. 1849.

M. 2. 242. Children's Births

Dr Griffin states that among women who nurse their own children, an interval of about two years usually occurs between the births; when a child dies early at the breast, the interval is shorter. Dr Granville says this statement is true of young women, but those married later have children faster. His table goes to those married from 16 to 20, a child in two years; from 20 to 32, rather more than one in two years; from 33 to 36, two births in 3 years; from 37 to 39 a child every year. Dr Granville was Physician of a Lying-in Institution. His table was based on 876 cases. [Mr. Shattuck in 881 cases of Shattucks in 7 generations found the average interval between births 2½ years & about 1½ a month.

Luxurious, plethoric people have the fewest children. Those whose diet is spare & simple have more ch.

In many parts of U.S. the births average 5 to a marriage; in Philadelphia each marriage produces only 3 children on an average; in Geneva only 2½ children (Switzerland). Ibid. Mr Shatt. ~~found~~ 318 first marriages of Shattucks in 6 generations produced 7 children to a marriage on the average. 7th generation produced only 6½ ch. to a marriage.

M. 1. 371 The Privileged or Dominant Class.

This class in all countries, even those of great intellectual and moral worth, all dread innovations that would lessen the privileges of their order; and though at heart despising superstition & reprobating abuse, yet in their public capacity they countenance both. The interests of this class have been the altar on which the blood of the world's martyrs has been shed, and often in vain! But these proud aristocracies disappear, and new men take their place.

Extracts.

Equality & Inequality.

[Westminster R.

[p. 384 – Misc. 11. 48.] Misc. 2. 263. 285.

This universal religious dogma of human Inequality, accounts for the imperfect freedom and certain decline of the greatest empires of antiquity.

The Divine Equality of man stands forth pre-eminent in the Christian faith; and the sacred & indissoluble brotherhood of man through one equal father, God, was proclaimed in the face of priesthood & castes. Liberty had a place whereon to stand; Archimedes could plant his lever. Buddha preached the same doctrine long before the Christian era, but its effects were neutralized.

When it was perceived that all men were "of one blood", the children of one common father, the idolatry of caste was broken.

Yet the external world is as of old; Christian equality is not formalized, not openly acknowledged. Society as in heathenish days maintains its old divisions of freemen & governed, or rich & poor. The U.S. of America imitate the Spartan castes. — But the days of these things are numbered. The world slowly and cautiously steps through long ages of transition. Bit by bit the lesson of equality is spelled. many a word may at first be misunderstood, but at length equality will be recognized as true, viz. Equality is a means not an end. A new era dawns upon the unsatisfied hopes and toils of humanity.

Ibid.

Slavery exists in the midst of modern societies even those the most advanced, but it exists against the idea & feeling of right. This contradiction between the fact & the right is the real cause of the uneasiness trouble and intestine war, which rend the world.

[N. Hist. 2. 88. Misc. 2. 298. c.

Lamennais.

Democracy,

Democracy is in our political but not in our social institutions. The former are on a new model; the latter too much copied from the old aristocratic world.

5. Extracts

Despots & Priests. [Miss. 2. 255.

The conqueror & despot was earlier than the priest. Mere force first divided mankind into free & enslaved. At a later period priestcraft lent its aid to confirm & to extend the system of castes. "Priestcraft has perverted all religions, but never founded one". Man does not endeavor to deceive his fellows without a motive. Religions were not at first invented to enslave man. W. Review. Ap. 1850

M. 2. 265 Despotism corrupts necessarily. Cyrus established among the Lydians, stews, taverns, & public games & invited the inhabitants to them, & thus effeminated them, & could easily keep them under. Other tyrants have done the same, but underhandedly, as the Roman emperors. Ibid

M. 2. 274 - Ancient Nations & Religions had, at least, for a time, some words of God, and some excellent characters — The heathen Bacchanalia were not more foul than the mysteries that now exist in civilized cities. Catiline did not equal Caesar Borgia in vice & brutality, and those called Christians have exceeded Sylla in excess. The Phoenicians defiled their sanctuaries with "the iniquities of their traffic", but is modern trade any better? — Yet unquestionably a new Era commenced with the advent of Jesus. Ibid.

M. 2. 279 Heathenism. Its worst age was that of Imperial Rome. It was more abominable than the most benighted preceding period. —

Caste Systems prevailed in Egypt & India
Martial Despotism " in Persia.
Wealth & Craft ruled in Phoenicia
M. 7. 318. Class Divisions prevailed in Greece, Rome, Judea.

p. 384 Inequality. The social fabric was everywhere built upon the assumption of the natural inequality of man — the necessary because divinely appointed inferiority of certain races.

Irresponsible rulers, priestly or princely must in the main be knaves, for irresponsibility hardens the conscience.
M. 2. 287.

Extracts 1857.

Beauty — is perceived by the eye, by the ear,
p 353. and by the understanding. There are dissimilar
M.8.315. sorts of beauty, but they all have one point of resemblance — they all excite admiration. The essence of beauty is the power of exciting admiration.
Westminster Review.

Music's domain does not extend beyond the
p 383 feelings. It may soothe or exhilarate, melt into tenderness
Mis.5.139. or goad into fury, but the emotions differ little from
Mis.7. what may be produced by wine or opiates. If aided
176 and without the aid of words, it cannot effectually describe, plead nor exhort.
Ibid

Natural Scenery &c Misc.8.215 Misc.2.295

Green meadows, gently a purling stream, well
p 352 tilled fields, neat cottages half hidden in trees, affect
M.8.315. us agreeably. Also a well stocked farm yard, and a productive kitchen garden. Also lofty mountains, rocky and lonely recesses, tufted woods hung over precipices, lakes intersected with lofty promontories, ample solitudes, gigantic ruins, mountain echoes, repeating the scream of the eagle and the roar of the cataract, delight us, but these emotions do not originate in beauty.
Ibid.

Mountains [Misc.8.314] and **Forests**. M.11.129 M.16.190.

p 352 Mid forests dark of ancient oak
Misc.2. Ne'er echoing with the woodman's stroke. J. Warton.
294
M.11.425. While stayed my eyes o'er Towy's flood,
Over mead and over wood,
From house to house from hill to hill,
Till contemplation had her fill. Dyer's Grongar Hill

— Still the prospect wider spreads
Adds a thousand woods & meads. do — "

The fountains fall, the rivers flow, the woody vallys, from eye
M.8.315. The wild sublime, the naked rock, the shady bower, "
"The town village, dome & farm" — "steeds, & meadows" "
lie on mountain turf, while the zephyr sighs, waters murmur
Birds fill the sky with music. ("the screaming jay" in Warton

Mountain Roads in Switzerland have "green tracks of turf"
M.8 315 in the forest, branching off to the right & left, presenting lovely vistas; & here & there in the forest are places of profound silence & solemn gloom. Some tracks are open & the sun shines into them with splendor & well grass & flowers appear, & bees & gaudy butterflies, and grasshoppers & crickets with their husky summer songs, & lizards are seen, & dragon flies blue & green darting about with long filmy wings &c

Extracts

N. Hist. 2. p. 1. Christianity. This term cannot be properly applied to the doctrines of Christ, whether they agree or not with the popular interpretation of them.
Westm. Review. Ap. 1850

Misc 2 p. 128. Baptismal Regeneration. They discuss in England the question:- "In what way the washing of new born babes, according to certain rules, prevents God's hating them". The discussion turns entirely upon the manner in which this washing operates. All seem to believe that, without it, the child will fall into the hands of an angry Deity and be tortured in a burning cave forever. Ibid.
p. 232 below.
Mis. 2 268

This superstition exercises no despicable tyranny. Many get their children baptized because the parson will not bury a child that has not been sprinkled. "We know this to be a cause of constant occurrence". They thus purchase christian burial for their child. Some clergymen, however, admit that baptism has no mystic operation on the child. Ibid
[Bp. Hopkins has no belief in Bap. Reg. see Misc. 7. 301.

Exorcism. In the 72 ecclesiastical canon of the church of England, the practice of exorcism by the clergy is placed under regulation. A clergyman is not to attempt to cast out a devil without the license & direction of the bishop. "Cast out devils" is a command of Christ as well as "baptize." "The Catholic clergy had a book of exorcisms, Bale says.
Misc 2. 263 2. 140. 1. 344 8. 318

Freedom & Morals. Gieseler says (speaking of the Christian Church 324 to 451,) - "Christian freedom was crushed, and so the root of all christian morals destroyed".
M. 2. 129

Lives of Saints. Petrarch says, "the glory of saints depends on the eloquence of their biographers". The writer of Petrarch's life says "no class of writers have wallowed so unconscionably in falsehood as hagiographers".
Mis. 2. 128.

above Baptism. Udal represents its operation like that of a dose of physic. "After repentance, by the medicine of comfort and faith, hath well shaken our disease, and baptism hath scoured or purged us and made us empty and void from all sins", then something is to be given to replenish the soul, &c. R. Rec. (in Du Cange)
p. 366.

100 Extracts 1857

The Clock. The old family Clock, in a large
p. 280 shining mahogany case, is in the hall of houses
in Ottendam and Holland. Its perpetual, equable
tick-tick and its well known stroke, regulate
the goings & comings of the family, and all domestic
arrangements.
Kohl, a German.

Old Presses, Wardrobes, Tables, Chairs, &c. in these
Netherlands houses are some of them centuries old. [He seems
to use presses & wardrobes as the same things.]

p 383 European Courts. 50 years ago.
"We have certainly no overstrained impression of the
moral purity of the European Courts, as they existed 50 years
ago. We have no doubt of the existence of intrigues of a
very shameful nature, and even less, of a wide spread system
of venality and corruption." Blackwood. Feb. 1857.

p. 383. Fine Arts.
We do not connect religion & liberty with the
progress of the fine arts; nor do we insist on their
necessary divorce, as Rousseau did.
There is not much taste for art in Italy; works of art
are produced almost exclusively for foreign purchasers ind.
Lon. Q. Review. Ap. 1850

p 286. We protest against forcing amusements on unwilling people.
Ib.

M.T. 308 | Working Men.
The L. Q. Review, July 1849, denies that a working
man, as such, has any right to share in legislation,
any right of suffrage. But if he has acquired wealth, he
he may safely have the active franchise
Danger to property is what the Reviewer fears — meaning
danger to the present status of property, by which the few
are enabled to retain almost all the property of the nation —
~~There~~

Scotch churches built in the 18th century are scarcely
to be distinguished from barns and granaries, (or many of them.
in modern Gothic style has succeeded. Chambers Inf. for P.
"The Scotch church acknowledges no saints' days or holidays"
"Christmas is not legally set apart" nor any other secular day } Ibid

Extracts.

p 425 Virtue & Vice.

Robert Hall asks – "where is a sect or party of professed Christians to be found, which has innovated on the rules of heathen life, by substituting vice in the place of virtue?!! [This has not been done in words, but it has been done in practice.]

Ed. Review. 1847

M. 8. 362 15. Education in England.

It is grievously defective in England. Mr. Baines says that the majority of those children who attend the National & British Schools do not average more than two years attendance. Much has been done in the last 30 years for popular education, but very much remains to be done. A man need no evidence of this but his own eyes & ears – School accommodation is still required for 500 or 600,000 children. "No inconsiderable portion of our professed education for the masses has been little better than a farce."

Some free Grammar Schools are among us in which the children of Churchmen & Dissenters both attend without difficulty.

A large portion of those who require education do not care one jot about church or chapel; neither know nor care any thing about religion; instead of disputing on religious subjects, they learn to swear, gamble, lie and steal.

Ibid.

Miscel. 5. 98. This No. p. 269. Mis. 7. 327. Misc. 8. 362. 384

Miscel. 2. 166.

England has schools for her clergy & gentry, but no system of general instruction, like Prussia, Holland, &c. In 1833, there were 1,276,000 scholars in the schools of England or 1 in 15 of the population, not including Sunday schools. The endowed schools were 4106, with 153,764 scholars. Those maintained by payments of scholars were 29,141 schools, attended by 732,449 scholars. Others were maintained by subscription, &c. All the schools were 38,971, but 2985 of these were infant schools. In 1820, of 11000 parishes in England, 3500 had no school.

A pamphlet by Mr Rawson of London (about 1840) states above a third of the male population of England that are adults, cannot write their names; from 1/5 to 1/4 can neither read nor write. In France & Belgium, he says 1/2 at 18 can neither read nor write. Females in England not stated – The educational endowments of England are many of them little better than thrown away. Their abuse is a great evil. In 1839, of those married, 33 in 100 males and 49 in 100 females signed with a mark, being unable to write. Chambers Inf.

Cont. M. 15. p 298

Extracts.

M. 7. 309 / 9. 418 / N. Hist. 2. 86. **Wealth** is timid, conservative; more ready to buy off an invader than to risk the loss of property.
Ed. Review 1847

ib. below. **Wealth, Birth, Station**, in all communities retain power & influence, in spite of ordinancy.
Ibid

M. 7. 309. **The Clergy** (says Clarendon) take worse measures of affairs than any other class. — This is shown in the history of the papal government. [Clarendon seems to refer to temporal power in spiritual hands.
Ibid.

M. 7. 309 **Wealth**. Simondi considers English legislation as directed merely to the accumulation of wealth. Minor interests must give away to this.
Ib.

ib. **Property**. The laws of property are made for the advantage of all. [He means that they should be.] Property has duties to perform as well as privileges to enjoy.
Ib.

Laws. Light-Offences. Notions of Justice are shocked & confounded by seeing light-offences treated like heinous crimes, or with the same severity.
Misc. 4. 361 Laws. Crimes.
Ib.

The iniquities of our game laws & revenue laws have made many criminals, and shocked all reason. They have been a fruitful source of crimes far more atrocious than those they prohibited, & have trained the poacher & smuggler into the thief, burglar and murderer.
M. 7. 332
Ib.

Europe is fertile in those worst of laws, which have "a trivial object and severe sanctions". "A bad political economy has been the cause of half the crimes of Europe". [He thinks free trade will abolish many of these laws.]
M. 7. 332.
Ib.

above. **Wealth & Rank** have their privileges, but they ought not to have that of buying iniquities cheap.
Misc. 7. 309
" 1. 373.
N. Hist. 2. 86
The Reviewer intimates that they commit offences and brutalities, and get off cheap — the effect of the laws in many cases. "Even handed justice" does not walk among the people, & confidence in the administration of justice is destroyed.

Most of our laws (European) have a tendency to favor the rich and powerful and to bear hard on the poor.
M. 7. 309.
Von Raumer.

Extracts.

u. 2 248.0. **Revelations of Andrew Jackson Davis.** London. 1848.

The Westminster Review says there is scarcely a doctrine or fact in these volumes, which may not be found in the pages of Oken, Mulder, Hegel, Fichte, Kant, Schelling, Swedenborg, the Bridgewater Treatises, the Vestiges and other works of like character. They contain hardly an idea which has not in some shape been promulgated before.

Rev. A. R. Bartlett, in the book, testifies that Davis had an inquiring mind, loved books, & made some creditable advances in knowledge - & was a "good thinker." The Reviewer thinks he penned various works and thus acquired his ideas put forth as revelations.

W. R. April 1848.

This reviewer supposes that Mahomet & Swedenborg were somewhat similar, in their trances.

"Disgust at Mankind". No man can harbor this feeling and be happy. Ed. Review.

Deaconesses or Protestant sisters of Charity. These Sisterhoods exist in France, Switzerland, & Germany, and have for some years.

[Protestant nuns are noticed in Drought's Germany.] Ed. Review April 1848

Reason and Habit. Until the reasons of the masses

Con. p. 276. can be appealed to with some chance of success, the force of habit & sentiment can ill be dispensed with.

Ed. Review 1847

Religion is of three kinds — 1st the religion

N. Hist. 2. p. 1 of the intellect; 2d, the religion of the imagination; 3d the Religion of the Heart. The first is not by itself entitled to the highest place, but is invaluable as a security to the others. Ed. Review, Oct. 1847.

u. 2. 55 **Despotism** is compatible with art, commerce, and social refinement.

Ibid

"Selfishness & perfidy are inevitable in the abodes of arbitrary power." Ibid

u. 5. 138. **Luxury** is comparative. The excess of one age is frugality in another.

Ibid

u. 5. 418. **Prosperity**, some or later, introduces extravagance.

The common trees of the forest constitute its strength & ornament; and not a few trees of uncommon stature or foliage. Von Raumer. Ibid.

Extracts.

p 382. Bad & good men in a state.

The leaders and influential men in a state may be corrupt, profligate, villanous, including many others also not leading men; and yet there may be other classes not polluted by this turbid atmosphere — a subsoil of people discreet, moral, frugal, doing good offices. — "It is the right estimate of the mass, that the interpretation of a people's character is to be sought." Ed. Review Oct. 1847

p 385. History. [Misc. 2. 280. Misc 5. 26.

Industrial life, domestic habits, arts, literature, commerce, are more instructive and interesting than factions, intrigues, wars. yet the former are often slighted by historians.

War often obliterates, intrigue defaces the real lineaments of a people. To know them as they are, we must go to the port, the market, the field, the shop and the fireside. Ibid

The Historian should be accurate, diligent, fond of his subject, sagacious, & at the same time understand arrangement & retrenchment.

M. 7. 280 Kings, &c.

A sovereign may make his people miserable with impunity; but let him try to make them happy and he will have the other sovereigns against him, & perhaps lose his crown.

M. 1. 357
M. 2. 282.
M. 7. 304.
M. 11. 48. Peasant Rights.

Sismondi says the best ascertained peasant rights throughout Europe had no better foundation than the Celtic occupancies in the highlands of Scotland; and these have been disregarded. Some other nations sought to consolidate the rights of these petty occupants of the soil, but not Britain. If Switzerland had belonged to Britain the rights of the peasant landowners would have been sacrificed to aggrandize some great lord. The Edinburgh Review seems to assent to this, in part, not entirely. The great Lords expel the highlanders from lands they have occupied for ages, & refuse to let the Free Church have sites for churches, or some do, & refuse ways over waste grounds.

Ed Review 1847.

Extracts.

Hunting [Misc. 8. 354. Misc. 1. 357

The nimrod propensities of the English gentry are manifest in Scotland. Artists & naturalists are excluded from their rambles; the peasantry are stopped in their accustomed short cuts, that the red-deer may have an untrodden solitude. [He refers to the highlands.

Ed Review. 1847

M. 2. 262
M. 1. 357. Inclosure Acts.

These frequently overlooked or sacrificed minor privileges. The justification was that it was a benefit to the kingdom to convert waste into arable land. But now in Scotland, peasants & scientific men are excluded from vast wastes & barren mountains. It may be doubted whether such a right of exclusion is arrogated in any other country of Europe. It is one of the capricious tyrannies of civilization.

Ibid

M. 7. 332 Crimes. Poverty is a frequent cause of crime. Ignorance is so also.

Id.

Misc. 2. 281.
p. 334
p. 384 Society. Honest men. There must be an excess of the honest over the dishonest, of truth-speakers over liars, of those who pay their debts over those who cheat their creditors, of those who obey laws over those who break them, in every community, or society would be instantly dissolved. Such societies have existed under all religions, true & false, but we are not to suppose that these majorities were actuated by high or proper motives. To act from religious principle is the highest style of humanity; to be a useful citizen, or at least not to be a criminal, is about the lowest style of humanity. Every society has 1000 of the latter to one of the former. Id.

Sects. Blameless citizens are found among all religionists.

Knowledge. He that denies that knowledge is good must be looked upon as a fossil relic of a past world. The principles of morals belong to secular education that is, do not belong to the positive religions, but harmonize with it.

Misc. 2. 291.

Penny magazine 1835 Much knowledge is good — & "a little learning is not a dangerous thing. We might as well say that a little bread is a dangerous thing, as a little knowledge. Fools may be injured by a little knowledge but in forming conclusions, we do not consider what things affect fools.

Extracts. 1850.

Indian Summer. &c. (N.Y. Evening Post.

M. 2. 285

A writer says the autumn has become more clear & transparent than it was 30 or 40 years ago, or even 20 years ago. "There we had long intervals of smoky weather in autumn, the whole air suffused with soft haze, which took a warm, golden hue in the sunshine. Sometimes too, the atmosphere was filled with an odor as of burnt leaves or herbage." He supposes this smoky appearance must have been caused by fires in the woods, kindled accidentally, or purposely, in the vast tracts of forest west of the old settlements, and in the prairies.

He thinks, however, that some part of the haze in our autumn belongs naturally to the state of our atmosphere. "As fires in the woods & great wildernesses of the west grow more infrequent, we shall soon be able to distinguish how much of the smoky appearance of the quiet & autumnal days, when you can almost bear to look at the sun with the naked eye, is owing to the presence of real smoke, & how much to the condition of the atmosphere."

This writer seems to live in the state of New York. I think much of our New England smoke came from the N. and N.E. as Canada, Maine, &c.

Nov. 14. 1850

[See in Vermont Thompson. Gonsellis. 1. 265 Lyell. Mesa. 7. 48.
See Prof. Jacobs. as to Pennsylvania. Nat. Hist. 2. 73.

p. 244 M. 7. 311

Homoeopathy.

A committee of the Mass. Med. Society — Hayward, Jackson, & Holmes, are entirely opposed to homoeopathy, yet they say — "It may have taught us to place more confidence in the curative powers of nature, and less in medicinal agents, in the management of diseases, than we have hitherto done." 1851.

Food.

Nature is not unreasonably nice about kinds of food, but complains of quantity. The law of the creator as to food cannot be violated without suffering. Many who are sick have wilfully violated this law, having disregarded their own experience.

Chambers Inf.

M. 2. 213 | English Voters. Ed. Miscel. 7. 303. Miscel. 6. 419.
George Thompson, English M.P. says there are 30 millions of inhabitants in Great Britain and Ireland; and of these 6 millions are male adults; and of these 6 millions only 1/8th, or 750,000, have the right of suffrage; and that the votes of a large portion of these 750,000 men are controlled by corrupt & unprincipled men.

p. 390. English Church. Ed. Miscel. 7. 314. M. 8. 361. M. 12. 81
"The church of England embraces learned, pious and charitable divines; but not enough to prevent the prostitution of its influence to sustain unequal laws, the rights & interests of the few against those of the many, and the squandering of church rates upon debauchees in canonicals. I have to learn of the first liberal writer who has, within twenty years, pronounced the established church aught but a clog to progress, a curse to the laborer, and a foul blot on the escutcheon of Christianity." "It is but a tool of the privileged in the kingdom". "Its spiritual pretensions are as monstrous & absurd as those of Rome" - "Church government in England is an affair of State; a government machine to be worked for political ends, rather than a link binding man to his creator".

"I look for true christian liberty & undefiled religion for the most part among dissenters, and only while they are dissenters; for I have yet to find in the history of a dominant church any where, that it was not proud, illiberal, fanatical & oppressive". "No church can be safely trusted with power or wealth."

Letter in National Era

"The Church of England is the product of compromise, and in its schemes of doctrine & usage has been voted into its form of existence by the accidents of party, & the confused action & reaction of opinion"

Westminster Rev. Review.

Chambers estimates that 4 millions of people attend the established churches in England and 4 millions, the dissenting places of worship, or belong to those churches & places of worship; & that 6 millions more (14 in all) do not attend any place of worship, but most of them nominally belong to the established church.

Extracts 1850.

Language – centuries ago. [Old Ballads. [illegible]

The old poets & other writers dared to paint every thing, in their descriptions of life. Their coarse language was sometimes unfit for promiscuous reading, according to our standard of moral speech. "Sins then held to be mortal have become venial, and sins which they looked upon as venial are with us mortal". "It is said it become so refined that we cannot touch our ancestors without gloves". "Already it is dangerous, or so accounted, to venture back into the old world at random, on account of sights & sounds seen or supposed there; we lead back the rising generation a few steps, with their ears stopped with cotton & bandages over their eyes." The old poets are dismembered; we have expurgated editions. A sermon of Hugh Latimer would astonish an audience at this day.

Thus says Mr. Lord in his Lecture on Chaucer. He affects to think that the old writers were not impure in thought & will; but he is greatly mistaken as to some of them; though they may not be so bad as some of the "Satanic school" at this day.

Nobility. Home.

"There is a nobility in all stations. There is a nobility of nature as well as of society".

Home. p. 426 The domestic hearth should be the asylum of piety, intelligence and family affections. The soul of a child is made up of the impressions he receives in the house he was born. Lamartine

M 7 367 French Revolution.

This did not originate amongst the lower orders. Ideas always come from above. The people did not make the revolution, but the nobility clergy and thinking portion of the nation. Ibid

Liberty

Liberty does not fade from our soul until the heart is withered, and the mind debased or discouraged. There is not a soul twenty years old that is not a republican. There is not a decayed heart that is not servile. Ibid

Orchards 1850

Misc. 7. 308. Misc. 2. 294

Labor — by Charles A. Dana.

Slavery is the earliest form of labor — the natural offspring of savagism — next serfdom, in which the peasant is fixed to the soil. Next is the present system, or the wages system, which sprang up in the middle ages though not unknown in old Rome. Labor was first recognized as an element of the state, by the rise of the free cities; the hired labor took the place of feudalism. Mechanical industry did this, and has ever since exercised more influence on the world than agricultural labor.

The system of wages diffuses intelligence, fosters arts, increases wealth, improves government, & gives impetus to progress; but it perpetuates a desire to avoid labor; to make others work for us. The very motive which produced slavery & serfdom is thus perpetuated. The system legitimates the operation & provides the means of making others do our work without rendering an equivalent. Labor is compelled to pay its tribute to idleness, not by the old method of brute force, but by the potency of money, the divinity which has assumed the throne of force, & is the best served God in the popular mythology.

Misc. 8. 302 In Europe feudalism is abolished, but labor is still a prey to the wars of interests and the tyranny of wealth. That laborers in the U. States are not in a like condition is owing to sparseness of population, and not to absence of land monopoly, & high profits to the gamblers in commerce, or the lusts of money lenders. The tendency here as in Europe is towards deplorable results.

The seizure or purchase of the land by the powerful, & its rental at rates dictated by the necessities of the weak is one of the causes of present inequalities.

Rights of Labor p. 420. Labor, & wages in England, &c Nat. Hist. 2. 21 Labor in Scotland N. H. 2. 22. Labor, Blackwood. Misc 7. 325
M. 8. 302 Labor & wheat, Misc 6. 412; N. H. 2. 16. Right of Labor. Misc. 6. 391
Labor N. Hist. 2. 23. Profit of Labor p. 423. Labor despised. N. Hist. 2. 17
Price of manufacturing Labor. Con. 13. 292. 296. Misc. 4. 306
Labor & wages in Vermont, 1794. Misc. 9. 27. In N. H. & Hadley. M. 9. 27

Extracts, 1850.

Apostolical Succession. [see Ministers, Mss. 6. 404.

That the apostles laid hands on their successors, & so on in regular unbroken transmission, & that no one can be a minister of Christ who is not brought within the chain of this transmission, is as pure assertion as the human mind ever produced. This fiction was invented in order to establish an ecclesiastical and priestly supremacy; & men are pretended to be saved through sacraments, & these derive their virtue through priestly hands.

Christ & his apostles generally appointed ministers & elders but they did not forbid those to preach whom they had not appointed; they threw no obstacle in the way of those who were of the right mind, by bringing up questions of formality. Christianity forbids none to serve her who her in spirit and truth; yet it is generally well to follow a settled & decent order in the church.

This question has no connection with the Jewish Priesthood, for that was hereditary.

Offices should be filled by men qualified to discharge their duties. The object is, not to maintain a particular succession but to find the proper individuals. It is so with regard to physicians, lawyers, judges civil officers generally, teachers of every grade — and all appointed to take charge of important interests. The teachers of religion hold a similar office, and men are appointed to it as they are appointed to other offices, or maybe. Human society, wherever existing, has the right & power to appoint men to fill all offices. We may exercise the same rights judgment & discretion in religion as in other important interests.

It may be well to have the ministers of religion appointed or recognized by other ministers, but this is not an inexorable rule; it may be departed from

Extracts 1851.

Errors. [p. 384

Men plead for the most immoral, hurtful and cruel practices, because they have long been upheld by custom, and perhaps by law. They seem to think the endorsement of past generations is enough to justify every evil practice. Error stated in the abstract is easily seen & acknowledged; but error connected with lucrative & luxurious practices and sanctioned by custom, is enveloped in shade, which truth finds hard work to penetrate. The champions of truth have to encounter the clamors of custom and fashion, and self-interest — yet truth must rise on the ruins of sinful custom. It must be not only progressive but subversive. It must "overturn and overturn", &c.

Evangelist. Jan 2. 1851.

M.g.68. Old Times, or old Fires

The old-fashioned dwelling had an ample parlor, made for comfort and not for show, with an ample hearth and wide fire place. The unpoetic, unsocial stove was unknown. The genuine old fashioned fire was regularly built, with a gallant back log & fore stick, supporting & keeping in order a crackling pile of small wood, that was blazing welcome for all, & occasionally bursting forth into most portentous and earnest snaps which rang through the room. Mrs H. B. Stowe in Evan.

p 385 Progress.

The last half century has been a momentous period in the progress of science & useful inventions; of free institutions, of Christianity, of mankind. The great movements which have been begun must be carried forward, & the progress in many things will be in an increasing ratio. Truth, love & duty come from God and must conquer. We are hopeful for our country and for the world. Many adverse influences are at work; there is false philosophy, false religion, pride, ambition, selfishness, rampant passion of every kind, and abundance of ignorance, superstition & degradation. But looking upon the past we see all these giving way before mightier powers; the adverse influences have grown weaker. Truth, rectitude & benevolence have gained up to this point, by means which give them power to gain more. There is more humanity, freedom & Christianity now than the world ever had before. Evan

Extracts 1857

Misc. 9. 362
Misc 7. 309 Education by the Clergy. (from Lamartine.

"I am not a partisan of the education of the age by the clergy. I detest Theocracy — that most odious of all the forms of tyranny — because it claims its form in the name of the God of Liberty. I dread the influence of the priesthood in governments, but I am willing to acknowledge the existence of worth wherever it is found."

Misc. 2. 205. Montaigne (from Lamartine

He is a dallying, doubting genius; his book is an encyclopedia of scepticism. "Montaigne can only produce sterility in the mind that enjoys him. Believing nothing, is doing nothing." Foul words leave stains upon the soul. Montaigne's obscene expressions offended my mind. Montaigne thinks, but comes to no conclusion.

House of Lamartine's father at Milly, about 1795 or 1800

Eng. House. Misc. 7. 180. and p. 356 of this.

Room. At the farther end is a deep alcove with his mother's bed in it. The bed curtains are of white serge checkered with blue. At its foot are two cradles resting on wooden chairs (seats?) for his 2 younger sisters, who are asleep in them (It is evening.) A large fire of vine twigs burns at the back of a chimney of white stones. Iron plate at the back of the fire place. Mantelpiece tattered & injured by the revolution.

The ceiling is formed of thick beams and the boards they support, blackened by the smoke. The floor is of brick, much broken. No hangings on the walls — nothing but plaster broken in several places, & showing the naked stonework.

In one corner a little harpsichord. In the middle of the room a little card table with a green cloth full of holes & spots of ink. Two candlesticks of plated brass on the table, each with a candle burning, the flame of which is moved by the wind, casting light & shadows on the whitewashed walls.

Old Lamartine sits in a chair by the table with a book. His sword, pistols, helmet, &c, are suspended at the back of a little closet that is open in the room. His wife is on a settee of twisted straw, holding a child in her arms; and a little girl sits on a stool near her. Young Lamartine sits by his father, who reads aloud.

Old Lamartine House — continued.

It is square, one story high, (he means two in English,) & has three large windows, each side. It rises like a large pile of blackish stone — is not plastered — and rain & moss give it the hue of old monastery walls. It has a high door of carved wood, above a flight of five wide steps of freestone, which are much worn.

This door opens into a wide passage, in which
p. 265 are large presses of carved oak for the household linen and sacks of grain or flour. On the left is the kitchen with a long oaken table surrounded by benches. Food is always on the table for workmen or chance-guests. In Genevieve, he mentions a long table in kitchen with wooden benches each side.

Farther on is the dining room, with a few chairs, a pine table, and an old sideboard with compartments, drawers & shelves — an heirloom in the family. These are all the furniture. From the dining room you open into the withdrawing room with two windows. (the room first noticed on preceding page.)

The drops of autumnal rain beat against the glass of these two windows; & the wind, blowing in gusts, beats against branches of plane trees, & enters the interstices between the shutters, producing fitful & melancholy wails, such as are heard on the borders of large pine forests.

A stairway leads to the upper floor, where are a dozen rooms, almost devoid of furniture, used by the family, guests & servants.

Outside of the building were wood house, wine presses and stables. — There was one oven across the street for the whole village, always smoking.

He mentions "the murmuring spring", "the well with damp & greenish stones", "twelve sycamore trees", &c.

Farther off are "leaves falling in showers" by gusts of wind, rooks croaking in dry branches of trees; "sparrow hawks high in the air, circle for hours above our heads", &c.

Sheep, goats & lean cows, the common flock of the village, are driven to the mountains & kept by shepherd boys. They start from the village square.

Extracts 1851.

American Aristocrats. [Misc. 2. 230.

The London Daily News says: — "Few Americans, after a somewhat lengthened contact with European society, continue to hold fast their political principles or to retain any affection for the democracy of their country." [This is said of Americans residing in Europe, and is doubtless true. They like the trappings distinctions of monarchy, as well as others; that is, those that associate with the higher classes.

M. 7. 300 2. 210. Rich and Poor. Sympathy

Sympathy is brotherhood, and sympathy is at the command of us all. Almsgiving or charity is not all that is required: kind words and tender thoughts have often lighted hearts more than bread bestowed with a grudge. "Bear ye one another's burdens." The precept, "Do unto others as ye would be done by," is not practised, because we do not cultivate that sympathy which the Savior enjoins.

Blackwood. Dec. 1850

Anglo-Saxons are essentially a practical race. Generally speaking, we are not an imaginative people. The fine arts are the delicate plants of Southern climes.

p. 383. Ibid.

M. 7. 309 Political Economy, &c.

That which is favorable to the production of wealth, is less important than that which conduces to the happiness of the people; and the appeal should be to the universal law of morality. While wealth has increased with unexampled rapidity in England, the laborer by whose toil all these accumulations are created, does not enjoy an equitable share of them, and the rate of his remuneration is diminishing; crime has increased. The road to national wealth does not necessarily conduct to greater happiness and moral well being. "Providence can never have designed that those who labor & make wealth for others, should embitter their own lives by so doing nor endanger their moral well being.

next page] Ibid.

Extracts, 1857.

4414 Political Economy – continued.

M.7.309 Rapid augmentation of wealth has not been attended with a corresponding increase of rational enjoyment or of moral improvement. The Government is not justified in fostering the interests of the capitalist, so as to encroach upon the enjoyments of the common people, or to neglect their moral & religious instruction.

Blackwood Dec. 1850

Small Estates [Miscc 2.262. N.Hist 2.17

Mr. Laing and Blackwood both admit that the small estates, cultivated by their peasant proprietors, in Flanders, Holstein, Palatinate, & other places on the continent, are more productive than the great estates of England, & support many more persons on the same number of acres; and both admit that he who cultivates his own land, developes his moral and intellectual faculties more, and has more comfort & enjoyment than other peasants. Yet they affirm that the proprietors of these little properties, where they compose almost all the population, will remain in a stationary condition, and will not advance in civilization. They attribute the restless condition of the French to the compulsory division of landed property; and say that such a people must be governed by an absolute democracy or a military despotism.

Both writers see, or pretend to see, that a system of small estates, or of peasant proprietors, is incompatible with the institutions & habits of England. They however say that there should not be legal impediments to the natural subdivision of property.

M.2.262 The expense of conveyance in England is
M.9.78. enormous. Until a recent alteration in the stamp duties, the expense of the sale of an estate of 50£ was 30 per cent. or 15£, and a mortgage the same; of the sale of an estate of 100£ 15 per cent, & of a mortgage 20 per cent: of the sale of an estate of 1500£ 5 per cent, & of a mortgage 3 per cent. More than half of this expense was for legal workings, & this remains undiminished. There is no proper registry, & there is scarcely a secure title to be obtained. (See next page 41

416. Extracts 1857.

p.124. Duelling in England. [Musc. 7. 154. 132. Musc. 4. 57. Musc. 2. 260

By the laws of England, to kill a person in a duel is murder and death. There is no dispute about this. Yet Mr Townsend in "Modern State Trials" 1850, states that "the long series of judicial annals has not been darkened by a single conviction for murder in the case of a duel fairly fought". This, says Blackwood, argues a signal deficiency of evidence, or a perverse disregard of duty by either judges or juries, or both." The trial for duelling is regarded as a farce by many.

p.415 Conveyance of land. (see preceding page.
m 9.78.

The writer in Blackwood notices the conveyance of a parcel of land in the duchy of Nassau, the price of which was 181£, and the expense of the conveyance was £4.7.0. This he considers very cheap compared with the expense in England, which would have been until recently, 214£. "Such are the intricacies of the system in England, and such the want of a proper registry that we are told by the highest authorities that there is scarcely a title to be met with, on which a purchaser can be quite secure and which does not afford room for dispute & litigation".
Musc. 2. 262.

M.1. 358 "Hawbuck", is used in Blackwood for a farmer.

M 8.361 The Squire. The peasants took off their hats when he passed: the women looked at him from the casement or the threshold.

M 8.361 Pew. Amold country church had a seignorial pew, where the Lords or Patrons sat in state with family.

M.8.413. A Shawl was in drawers & A Bonnet was on a peg } in an old family, that had been important.

M.8.361. Some Farmers (tenants) now are as well educated or better than squires of a former generation.

The second service on Sunday is more numerously attended in rural districts in England than the first one.
Blackwood.

Extracts. 1857.

Dancing. [Sup. 287

Pagans marked dancing with infamy. "Dancing" says Cicero "is the last of all vices." "One must have run the career of all other vices before he can yield himself to dancing." "No one dances unless he be intoxicated or a fool." Prostitutes danced. Ovid styled dancing houses places of shipwreck for modesty. Petrarch called the Dance "a frivolous spectacle, held in detestation by chaste eyes, a prelude to the exercise of the passions, from which nothing issues but irregularity & impurity." Bayle says "the dance wages a war dangerous to chastity." (Bayle was a skeptic.) St. Gaudentius says "fly from feasts & dances accompanied by music." St. Ambrose says "let mothers who love chastity & modesty, give to their daughters lessons of religion and not lessons of dancing. And let men detest these abominable places of resort. The dance is the ruin of innocence & the grave of modesty." Tertullian calls the places of dancing "sinks of impurity." St. Basil paints them as "places of traffic in shameful obscenities." St. Chrysostom regards them as "the high schools of impure passions." Origen says;—"the devil sometimes wars against men by the sight of woman; sometimes by the open sound of her voice; at other times through the voluptuous touch; but in the dance he employs all these arms combined for there they are seen decked in all their charms, there is heard the sound of sweet singing, loud laughter and of lascivious conversation, and their hands are clasped together, & then the devil wages desperate war & conquers." The Council of Constantinople forbids dances. The Council of Aix la Chapelle calls them "impious things". The Council of Tours denominates them, "artifices & snares of the devil."

This is from a pastoral letter of the Catholic bishop of Detroit. He says "balls & dances are the home of impure love and the school of libertinage, the empire of voluptuousness. What indecency of dress! what immodesty of manner! what voluptuousness of expression!"

He objects strongly "to charity balls"—says what dishonors God cannot be right on account of what it does for the poor. He does not believe that God will accept charity that is done through the instrumentality of balls & dances.

Eschacts 1851.

Reformation [Mosel 7. 360. Guizot. Burnet 7. 348

In every great reformation, some impure elements are sure to mingle. D'Aubigne.

- Enthusiasts in every age are of violent, hasty and haughty temper. Ibid

The monastic orders were among the first to burst their fetters, & propagate the new doctrine. Ibid

A great number of priests proclaimed the true doctrine. Ib

Christian principle manifests itself in the fruits of a christian life, not in the fine arts. Every sect that forgets the bearing of christianity upon morals forfeits its claim to the name of christian. Ibid.

Painting. The influence of this upon religion is open to strong objections. It is connected with grievous immorality, a pernicious error. Those who have studied history or visited Italy will look for no benefit to mankind in this art. Ibid

The true church is the assembly of believers, not the clergy.

Luther was desirous of retaining in the church all that was not expressly contradicted in scripture. Zwingle was intent on abolishing all that could not be proved by scripture, and his reformation was the more complete. Luther reformed the Jewish element in Catholicism; Zwingli's efforts were more directed against the pagan element. Ibid

Pecuniary & political interests opposed the reformation in Switzerland as elsewhere.

Luther had a strong conservative instinct. Zwingle was predisposed to radical reform. Both went against the anabaptists. Luther in his controversy with Zwingle, &c. was obstinate, paid little attention to his opponents reasoning, and with uncharitable haste, attributed their errors to wickedness of heart. (About the Lords supper.) Ibid.

The idea of one universal priesthood was powerful among the first Christians — it was revived by Luther, but was only a theory in the Lutheran church. It was acted out in the Reformed (Calvinistic) churches. Lutherans agreed with the church of England — were half way between the Romish & Reformed churches. Among Lutherans every thing proceeded from the pastor or priest; nothing was accounted valid but what was conveyed through the ministry of the church. The Reformed churches proclaimed that the flock was to search the scriptures, & not to rest satisfied with what the priest gives out, & that each was to employ whatever gift he received for the good of all.

Extract 1857

MSC 7360

France. Reformation. [From D'Aubigne

The Reformation had to encounter in France, not only superstition, but incredulity or unbelief: and also immorality in greater strength than in Germany. The rigid virtues of the reformers provoked the anger of royal & other debauchees.

Morals & belief had been vitiated in France by by the religion which prevailed. "In proportion as a higher value was attached to outward rites, the sanctification of the heart had become less and less an object of concern" "By a natural alliance the most scandalous debauchery had been combined with the most superstitious devotion".

There were numerous exceptions to this state of things in the middle ages. Even a superstitious faith may be a sincere one.

The reformation in France began there - was not imported. It began with Lefevre Farel and others, before Luther or Zwingle began. Yet Luther is the great workman, & properly the first reformer.

Two classes for a time opposed the pope in France, - the reformers and the unbelievers - but they separated. The reformers were enemies to incredulity as well as superstition.

The court of Francis I. was frivolous & profligate, but his sister Margaret was an exception. She sympathized with the reformers. "Neither Germany nor England presents such a picture as Margaret of Valois". Some nobles of France welcomed the gospel. The throne & people adhered to Rome. [see below - does not quite agree

Some sought to cover the infamy of their lives by shedding the blood of heretics.

In other countries, the reformers were almost exclusively among ministers & doctors: in France learned men had for fellow laborers men of the lowest class. Colporteurs sold the writings of the reformers in many provinces of France - employed by Farel & others.

The calamities of France (the defeat & capture of the King, &c.) were charged upon the Christians, and their blood was demanded to avert further misfortunes.

The modern languages of Europe were created - at least, emancipated, by the Reformation. The people were called upon to learn & know for themselves. The language of the priests was laid aside; the language of the people came up.

420

p 409
11.7.1908

Class Legislation. The Rights of Labor.

In Great Britain and in the other governments of Europe, the absolute wants & necessities of men have been comparatively neglected; their absolute rights have not been deemed of the first importance as food, clothing & shelter, & education. The relative, incidental wants of men have received the first care and attention of governments, as wealth, commerce, trade manufactures, luxury, and the people have been crushed. Class-legislation has disregarded the necessities of the people, and encouraged land monopoly and aggregation.

In the United States the incidental wants & desires of wealth and luxury, have been fostered, & others comparatively neglected. Look at the expenses of the navy, army, fortifications, &c. Millions have been expended chiefly for the benefit of capital & corporations; scarcely little to promote the direct interests of agriculture or the mechanic arts. Class legislation and favoritism are of the same tendency and character here as in England & Europe.

St. Pierre says - "Overgrown estates destroy the spirit of patriotism in those who have every thing, and those who have nothing. Enormous property causes poverty all over the kingdom. The wretchedness of the peasantry seems to increase with the riches of the district they inhabit. Unbounded affluence and extreme indigence are often side by side!"

"We are hurrying on to a day of destitution and dependance to the laboring multitude & of danger to the country."

Walker's speech in U.S. Senate, Jan. 15 1851.

Mr Walker says that in England, a bushel of wheat is worth 1.95, while a weeks wages of a laborer are about $1.93. Beef is 13 cents, milk 6, mutton 14¢, butter 20¢ cheese 14¢. Of course the laborer can have no comforts, this is labor's life in Britain.

Misc. 7. 308 Working Classes in England. [p. 409.

A writer in the Westminster Review, Jan. 1848, gives a deplorable account of the laboring classes in England, of their poverty and their morals. He says this alarming state of the masses "is the natural & just result of their abandonment for ages to every influence that could paralyze, obdurate, mislead, & stultify body & soul". He says that middle classes attend church, but not many operatives below them. He thinks people are leaving the congregations of the Dissenters without attaching themselves to Episcopal churches in England or Presbyterian in Scotland; & that "the dissenting tide has reached its highest mark, & is on the ebb."

He affirms that the majority of the working classes are in a more generally ~~[illegible]~~ degraded state than the Hottentots & Bushmen, & New Zealanders. [His working classes seem to be miners, artisans, and laborers in manufactures.] "The age of Drinking gentry has produced one of tippling operatives." A cold & distant aristocracy, has produced a peasantry equally heartless. [These are agricultural laborers] The Church has by its bad doings inspired the operatives with a contempt for all priesthoods.

Misc. 8. 366-7 Another writer in the Review estimates that the
M. 8. 302 Wages of adult men employed in agriculture in England average 10/ per week or £26 a year. (Pay boarding themselves, I conclude.) The wages of female adults connected with agriculture are 5/ per week, or 13£ a year. Gardeners are higher, say 20/ a week.

Wages of male adults in manufacturing & mining are 10/, 15/ and 17/6 per week; of female adults 6/ per week. Wages in Ireland only half as much as in England, as to agricultural laborers.

H. Greeley 1851. says men's wages in Ireland are from 4d to 1/6 day; women's 1d to 6d a day without board. Nothing to do half the year.

Howitt, 1840. Says the "Cottagers' wages may amount to 9/ or at most
M. 8. 366. to 12/ a week." His wife & children may earn enough to make 20/ a week, but these are industrious, healthy families — the best.

Wages of Cornish Miners 10/ week Misc. 8. 344

Labor in England.

For a long time, man has been a drug & population a nuisance in G. Britain and Ireland, much owing to Irish. Cheapness of labor has contributed vastly to the improvement & power of the country, to the success & enjoyment of mercantile & monied men. The same cheapness has placed the laboring classes most effectually under the hand of money and the heel of power. The English laborer is kept at home by his profound ignorance, his want of versatility, & his habits of dependence. They may recover energy enough to emigrate in time (Agricultural laborers especially meant. Tribune

p. 229. p. 391. Witchcraft. (see Chambers' "Information for the
Mis. 6. People".
417. He quotes from the Foreign Quarterly Review
No XL 1830, as to the victims of witchcraft:—

"The number of victims from the date of pope Innocent's Bull to the final extinction of these prosecutions [for witchcraft] must abs-
solerably exceed 100,000 in Germany.

The same Review, in Chambers, quotes Barrington as to England as follows:—

"Barrington does not hesitate to estimate the number of those put to death ~~for witchcraft~~ in England on the charge of witchcraft, at 30,000." — since Henry VI.

In Scotland, the Clergy were zealous prosecutors of witchcraft & many suffered — yet Chambers puts the number no higher than "upwards of four thousand."

Misc. 1. 355. 353. 346.

"Witch of Edmonton" a Tragedy. see Miscel. 7. 377, 8. see p. 391.
"The Witch." a play by Middleton ... " 7. 377
Burton's belief in Witches & devils " 7. 16. 17.
Baxter. Title of his book in proof of Witches, &c Mi. 7. 389.
Geo. Fox. His power of discerning witches — " 7. 389
Bp Hopkins believed in Witches — Misc. 7. 301.
Witchcraft, Exercism, John Dee — Misc 8. 318.

Johnson seems to have been a firm believer in witchcraft.

Witches — Ben Jonson's "Sad Shepherd," 1635. the old witch
Mis. 6. 414 to 417. Maudlin, was thought to make ewes cast their lambs, sows
eat their farrow, housewives' beer not work, & butter not
come. "writhe children's wrists & suck their breath in sleep", and
get vials of their blood. She used to injure or kill or for spells.
"sud mandrake nightshade," "stupefying hemlock," "adder's tongue".
and mortagans. Shrieks of owls, croaking night-crows, blaze
fire drakes in the sky, fairies & elves were about her. "She reads by the
glow-worm's light!" [Jonson quotes the Kings book to prove what witches
do, but not all the preceding, in notes to a Masque. He quotes others, Delrio, &c
They rode on a broom-staff, sometimes a reed, or a dist-staff.
They anoint themselves & their broom staff, &c Paracelsus describes
ointment made of flesh of new-born infants, with sleepy herbs
as poppy, solanum, cicuta, &c. They rode a goat also, which
was the devil himself. It seems, that many of the notions about
witches were derived from Greek & Roman writers — or most of them.
Things brought by the hags — a piece of flesh plucked from a raven's beak,
Mi. 7. 377 wolves hairs, mad dog's foam, adders eyes, sponging of a deadman's eyes,
... drake plucked up (the dragon), human scull, child's breath sucked up,
fat of an infant, sinew & hair of one gibbeted, sweat of owls, blood of the frog,
hemlock, henbane, adder tongue, &c, brain of a black cat, bones of a bitch, toad, eyes of owl,
[illegible] blood, [illegible]

Misc. 2. 298c. Misc. 7. 308, 309 p. 409

Profits of the Laborer. [Chambers Information for the people.

"Simple labor may be exercised by any one who is possessed of life and health; bare existence, therefore, is all that is requisite to maintain a supply of this kind of industry; consequently its wages in any country rarely rise above what is necessary to the operative's subsistence. In the United States, however, it is better paid." "Necessary subsistence may be taken as the standard of the wages of common rural labor, but the standard itself is extremely fluctuating." "What is necessary subsistence depends partly upon the habits of the nation." The employer has the advantage over the employed in fixing the wages of labor.

Household servants in Germany there, require only meat, drink & clothing. [Misc. 9. 33.

Misc. 11. 48. Bare subsistence is the standard of wages in England.

Masters & Servants. [Misc. 7 309. Misc. 2. 294, 6

Chambers thinks there was formerly a bond of sympathy between masters & servants, which no longer exists: masters cultivated the esteem & affection of servants, and servants were civil & obliging, and there was much more kindliness of intercourse than now. It is all mercenary — so much work for so much money, and one party cares nothing for the other. [I imagine it was no better formerly.]

"Servants have the same sort of bones, muscles, heads and hearts, the same self love, & the same sensibilities as their employers. They may not be so refined, still they have rights to be maintained & must not be tyrannized over. They have as good a right to be happy as those above them."

"They are to be treated with uniform civility, but every approach to familiarity with them should be avoided." They should execute all reasonable orders, & be obliging, and willing to assist in any exigency.

Land in England, & Poverty. [Misc. 7. 309.

"Our laws" says an Englishman, "of landed property which owe their origin to the feudal system were intended to perpetuate a territorial aristocracy, and still retain traces of the conquest. They do not breathe a Christian spirit, but the spirit of serfdom."

M.2.244
p 388

Cleanliness.

Eastern nations were ignorant of the modern comfort of wearing a garment next the skin which can be frequently changed. But they cleansed the skin by ablutions, or some did.

There is a connection between cleanliness and moral feeling. There is a close affinity between moral depravity and physical degradation. The vicious poor are always shockingly filthy. The depraved rich may have clean garments, but nothing can wash away their impurities.

"A lovely object to the human eye is a clean, clear faced, healthy, innocent, neatly clad, happy child"
Chambers Information for the people

Increase of Cleanliness — Misc 6. 413.
Physical uncleanliness and moral pollution Misc. 7. 316
Filth & disease. M. 7. 316
uncleanliness of lower classes in Scotland M 4. 341.
do of the Irish Misc. 8. 344. abundance in England.
Cleanliness do - of the Italians. 8. 339.
of the French } Misc. 8. 339. of the Dutch. Misc 8. 339.
Cleanliness Slattiness, Misc. 8. 311. 20 or 300 years ago.
Dirtiness of Indians. Cont. Misc 2. 86 205
Dutch women, Albany scoured floors much. M. 3. 101. 102
[cont. M. 12. 690.

Sluts. Sluttish — formerly applied to both sexes. — women from same verb
M.2 298.299 as slovenly. to be slow, idler, too slow, lazy to do or be cleanly, careful, &c.
M.12.496. Lice connected with Sluttishness. Ray says they seek out foul & nasty clothes to breed in. See Misc 4. 317.

M.2 294. Slovenliness of N.E. Farmers. [Misc. 12. 19.

"Housekeeping can hardly be more neatly conducted in any part of England than in Massachusetts and New York. But all the environments of a country house or farm, all such outside buildings as outhouses, sheds, for cattle or pigs, cattle yards, barns and so on, are in America as the rule, dirty, neglected, slovenly, ruinous, in the comparison, [with England]. The old rubbish that is suffered to accumulate about one half of the New England country dwellings, especially about the barns, the old tumble down sheds, and roofless corn barns; the old carts, wagons, chaises, and other carriages of all sorts & names, the fragments of old sleighs, old wheels with tires off or on, piles of rotten boards, barrels, boxes, wheelbarrows kept in such place, from year to year, is a curious feature in our country society." Some improvement of late. The whitewashing within. Some slovenliness about Dutch farmers in N.York.
Wm Ware. "Sketches of European Capitals" 1851

Extracts, &c.

p 426 **HOME** – a place of coming, assembling, dwelling
M. 2. 281 together. Habitation, residence, abode & your heart & interests, concerns (adverb); close upon the abode of our feelings & affections; ones place of residence. R.
Homely – pertaining to home; domestic, private; plain simple, unadorned.
Homeliness – management or economy of home; plainness, simplicity; familiarity of home.
"Cast out of home & house". R. Gloucester.
"Homeliche and short clothes. do.
To go home, homeward, &c. R. Brunne, Chaucer. &c.
Home much used: also homeward, homely, &c
"Homebred evil" Spenser. "Homefelt delight". Milton.
"Homeless-driven". "Homelings" are native inhabitants.
"It is for homely features to keep home". Milton.
"At home" frequent. "Homely verse".
"Home remonstrances".
"Homestall thatched with leaves". Cowper.

A home necessary to prevent pauperism & crime. Men must have good diet, clothing & shelter, or they cannot be reformed – & good training is necessary for all.
The Homes of the Peasants – Misc. 11. 110

M. 11. 264 Right & Wrong. most men indifferent to: M. 11. 263. wrong often successful, &c.
M. 2. 274 Good & Evil } Good brings good out of evil. M. 5. 141.
M. 2. 213. Vice & Virtue } Evil & good close together – M. 2. 154
See Mrs Child, Misc. 5. 141.
"Novice can continue long without finding advocates". M. 5. 141.
M. 2. 207 – Right & Wrong, & guilt & innocence — M. 5. 141
"goodliness of apparel". "good cheap".
"Great poverty constraineth a man to many evils". Chaucer.
"Vice gets more in this vicious world than piety". B & Fletcher.
"An Orator praised a vicious person deceased, for a fee. Fuller.
Virtue & praise, Vice & blame, go together, everywhere. Locke. [not stated when or where.
Vices. Customary vices are in repute. Mis. 2. 250. — Page 401.
Southey, worse than vicious Byron. Mis. 8. 331.

"In America man enjoys larger opportunities than elsewhere to develop the best & worst aspects of his nature; and good & evil have a freer course, and a wider arena for their inevitable strife, i.e. there is room for hope & confidence as to the issue of the struggle; the running stream tends ever to purification; the stagnant pool becomes daily more loathsome & foul. Greeley.
Chron. 2. 1. Good from Evil, comes often.
Con. Q. [illegible] "There is no unmixed good under Heaven, but at first sight [illegible] evil is [illegible] good.
Vol 29. 61

[Cont. in Misc. 19. p. 31]

 Continued on ll. 14, 376

p. 425
p. 408 The domestic hearth is the seed plot of a noble and flourishing commonwealth. All laws are vicious, all tendencies are to be deprecated, which increase the difficulty of diffusing through every rank the refined and holy influences which are cherished by the domestic affections. Speculation, improvidence, debauchery are the deadliest foes of the household virtues. A small fund gathered & saved by hard work and frugal habits; a comfortable dwelling, clean & bright within, some good books on the shelves, a few blossoming plants in the window, a few engravings on the walls, perhaps a piano, or a flute or violin to accompany the family concert, evenings made happy by cheerful talks, & mutual improvement, and the conversation of friend or neighbor — these are conditions of existence within reach of every one who will seek them, & resources of purest happiness, lost to thousands because they roam abroad for enjoyment which they might create at home. Such a home is realized by not a few working men, who have learned to extract comfort & enjoyment from narrow means, & to maintain respectability in a humble station.

Anonymous.

"We passed the hours contentedly with chat,
Now talked of this, and then discoursed of that."

(Drayton,

The graduates of the college are few, but all are graduates of the hearth; & the lessons of home enameled upon the heart of childhood defy the rust of years — are deep & lasting as life. Men are educated at the fireside. Newspaper.

Morality. "It is the mark of an inferior mind to be constantly repeating the commonplaces of morality." Am. Qu. Review. F. 1856.

Morality. [Misc. 2. 207.

Moral qualities depend much on the general moral standing of the community. Most men are not much worse nor better than their neighbors.

Old Parties in US. Misc. 2. 296.6.

Formerly one party believed the people needed to be governed (Federalists), and another believed they could govern themselves (Democrats). The former was the party of tradition, the other of democracy. They have changed and one is now as democratic as the other.

Tribune

M. 2. 280. High Class.

One long associated with the aristocracy is too sure of his or her social position to feel any nervous anxiety about their standing or reception. [This anxiety belongs to the new comers who are not so sure.

Toleration [Misc. 2. 211. Misc. 9. 400

Tolerate is to bear, suffer, support, permit, &c. R.

"Toleration is the chief characteristical mark of the true church." Locke.

The Toleration given to dissenters is only a partial Toleration, they being excluded from all offices. Adam Smith Nat. History. 2. 78-79. — Miscel. 6. 400

{Miscel 7. 124. 125. Toleration not understood before the Reformation, nor for some time after. Cromwell & Independents tolerated. Presbyterians very intolerant

Marvel ridicules the Dutch for toleration. Misc 7. 385

See Jeremy Taylor. Misc. 7. 384

at time of Reformation, the idea of toleration was unknown. Speculative opinions had for ages been repressed & legislation by force. A right to extirpate error by force was universally allowed to be the prerogative of those who possessed the knowledge of truth, an easy matter to believe they possessed this knowledge. Dr. Robertson.

Jeremy Taylor against Toleration M. 9. 33. Edwards, puritan, do. M. 9. 35

The wine press and the vineyard to [illegible] Misc. 9. 33

Dr. Johnson's notions about Toleration Misc. 3. 238.

M. 2. 296. 2. 296. 6 Persecution.

Religious persecution successful to a great extent. Misc. 7. 315

Christ went against persecution: "My kingdom is not of this world" forbids the use of force } Misc 7. 315

Persecution in Spain, Miscel. 2. 125. (Borrow.

English Clergy tried to blow up the fire of persecution against Dissenters, 1700, &c. Burnet. Misc. 7. 140

Persecution & Toleration } often the work of heartless politicians M. 7. 139

Toleration. Nat. Hist. 2. p. 3

Warburton's Protestant Persecution. Misc. 5. 48

Persecution fomented by Kings & rulers. M. 2. 268.

Catholic rejoicing at St Bartholomew Massacre M. 6. 396

God supposed to bless persecutors. Misc. 9. 37.

Mis. 2. 246. Sharp was for persecuting "the excessiveness of mistaken zeal", i.e. restraining

Mis. 2. 246. Smith was opposed to compulsion, and it only made hypocrites

Christ & Poverty [Misc. 7. 309 Misc. 2. 343.

"Christ was born among the poor, grew up among the poor, toiled with the poor and died for the poor". When he came in contact with rich men, it is noted in Scripture as a remarkable exception.

M. 2. 279. Christ kept aloof from the Court. John the Baptist preached in the Court to his cost. Bp. K.

Christ without Show p. 344

"he unrocked was,
In simple cratch, wrapt in a wad of hay,
Between the toilful ox and humble ass." } Spenser says this cratch was a rack, crestall, or crib

Christ & Riches put together by Sherlock, Misc. 9. 37 } Mis 2. 279

Catholic heaven open to Rich. Misc. 9. 36.

Berish Green in a discourse, said Christ worked at the carpentry trade & wore a carpenter's dress — was looked down upon with contempt by priests, Scribes & pharisees.

Dirty Words - [Misc. 2. 259. 271. 239.

Old words expressing offensive objects — formerly much more used than now.

M. 11. 46 Butt. (Buttocks Misc 11. 44. 350)

Carrion - see Misc. 2. 239. 271 - a dead body, or putrified flesh. "Crows around carrion" used.

Garbage, the contents of the abdomen. M. 2. 271.

p. 327 Guts. used by old writers - "greedy guts."
Misc. 11. 43. 44. Misc. 2. 276. "by Bentley." Was our writer's soul brains or guts?"

Filth, Filthy, Filthiness, &c. "Filthiness of Sin" &c
M. 2. 265. 239 "muddy filth." "Filthy swine." "Loathly filthiness."
Eustor. C. 2. R. 62. 385 "Filth of dunghill."

Dung, Dunghill, Dungy, &c. "our dungie earth" Shak.
M. 2. 260. "Gibbon flungs upon Christianity from the dirty
11. 39. 16. 71 tail of Mahometanism." Whitaker, Review of Gib
Muck M. 11. also

Dirt, Dirty, Dirtiness. "Dirtiness & mud of Paris" formerly
"Dirtiness of Speech". "Dirt & infamy" "muckworms who
deal in dirty acres." [They say every man must eat
his peck of dirt." Putnam's Mag. March 1856. p. 268

To Defile, Defilement, &c. much used.

Foul, Foulness, &c. To dirty to pollute. much used.

Nasty, Nastiness, nastily. much used.
M. 2. 265 "Many embrace dunghills, the filth & offensiveness
(M. 16. 7)
of whose lives does exceed them, and who are sordidly
and grastily habited, whose clothes are but an
emblem of their hearts." "Nastiness of the swine."
South, Sermons]

M. 11. 44. Paunch.

Ordure. "Stinking ordure of sin" Chaucer. used later.

Misc. 11. 33. Stink, Stinkards, stinkingly, stinkpot, stinking &c.

Stench, scent, smell, goddo, evil - now only ill
"Stench & filth", "Stench of Stews", &c.

Besmear, besmirch, bespite, besmut, bestime, bedung,
To Spew, Vomit, Puke. "To take a puke"
See below. Ben Jonson has plenty of fart, piss, stink - & much obscenity.
[Puritans are very ample in their exclamations &c. M. 11. 334
M. 2. 279 Hell & Devil were much more used than now.
M. 11. 33. 11. 39 11. 357 and often with much levity; also hellish, devilish, &c.
Ben. Jonson is full of these things & B. & Fletcher.
Hell was a place of confinement for debtors in the Exchequer Chamber. This hell is by Sh. Hospeare, as well as the common one.

M. 11. 39. Bad women & men. Epithets or appellations given to them
"Scoffs & revilings are of the growth of all nations". Dryden.
Scoffing scurrility & scornful folly roll in hyme of shameful ribaldry. Spenser. Teares of the Muses.

M. 2. 241. "All that disorders the soul is laid upon the devil." South

M. 11. 34. 43. To purge, to have a stool, to piss, to fart, &c are common in B. & F. (& B. Jonson) passim
M. 11. 44 Pisspot

p. 260 Excesses in Eating & drinking.
M. 2. 214, 273.

A Monk great-bellied with a scarlet face, whose paunch is well parapeted, & stuffed up to the throat with delicates. Bale.

Riotous banquetings, bellycheering, pot-companions, well fed.

Bellyfare, belly-pinched, belly gods (gluttons)
M. 2. 234 Bellyslaves, given up to bibbing & banqueting.
This is in Homily against gluttony & drunkenness.
(B timber (food). Bellyful. Belly upblown with luxury. Spenser
"Bellybour" Chaucer. hoffer, or 12 [illegible] at time.
The English spent all night in "glutonye & dronkenesse" R. Gloucester.
Gluttony much used by Piers Ploughman, Chaucer, Gower, &c. and commonly connected with drunkenness, & many sometimes
"Gluttoncheeks" were fat cheeks.
To gormandize - to eat greedily or gluttonously. R.
"Alas! crammed gluttonous gull" (bird?)
"The epicure & glutton are considered by common consent as upon a level with the lowest of the brute creation." Cogan
Gluttony or the bottle - either deprives us of reason and health - both are brutalities he says. Warburton

Epicure - a sensualist, voluptuary.
They contrive new oaths & debaucheries. Stilling fleet
Debaucheries of youth, of the Court, & much said about the debaucheries of men.
(Dissolute, is licentious, riotous, debauched, profligate. R

M. 2. 212 To Cram. We cram in too much and then use purgations & vomits to pull it down & avoid it. T. More.
M. 14 p. 390 "How many have saved their lives by spewing up their debauch?" Vomiting saved them. Grew.
"The pamphoned stomach, more than well supped, Casts up the surfeit lately gormandized" Drayton
(Medicines were often taken to clear off debauches.
Much banquetting, or luxurious feasting, Iago.
Herbert notices a glutton - M. 2. 299
Chamberlayne's gluttony & drunkenness of English. M. 3. 56
Chaucer complains of extravagance in eating & drinking M. 2. 234

p 379 A Masque presented at Court before King James 1619, called "Pleasure reconciled to Vertue", by Ben Jonson.
Comus, the god of cheer, or the Belly, is introduced and a song sung in his praise. He is called "the father of sauce, devised of jelly, master of arts, giver of wit, inventor of the spit, plough, flail, mill & hopper, hutch & boulter, furnace & copper, oven, cavern, mawkin, peel, hearth, range, dog & wheel, hogshead & tun, — "Hail plump paunch! the founder of taste for fresh or powdered meats, pickle or pasty, & lover of broiled, baked, roasted or sod, emptier of cups. Now well in the waist, eating & drinking till thou nod & the girdle breaks.
One said some called the Belly the father of arts; but he said the belly was the inventor of great ordnance & taught us to discharge them on festival days!

430 Sylvester

Misc. 8. 312, 6. Tradition

"Whoever disturbs a tradition, comes with questions of reason & common sense to shock hereditary and undisputed usage, is a benefactor". Tribune 1851.

M. 2. 242 H. 3. 84 Christian community.

"I have some doubts whether there is any such thing as a really Christian community."
N. Hist. 2. p. 1. Misc. 8. 347. — Colman's Letters from England. Referring to the opposition to Peace principles, 1845.

"What passes for christianity in the world is infinitely below its true character." Ibid.

p. 369. English Society. Caste. Ranks.

M. 1. 183 H. 1. 79 "The spirit of caste is deeply rooted in the English mind; the idea of superiority and inferiority as resulting from differences of social position is universal, and reveals itself by an alternate servility and arrogance of manner that reflects clearly and painfully this mischievous unchristian creed. The Quaker looks up to the queen and down upon the banker's lady; the lawyer looks up to some dottish lord and down upon the respectable tradesman; the latter cringes to his customers, but is arrogant towards his clerks, his butcher and baker; the baker looks down upon the chimney-sweep and the chimney-sweep upon the beggar; and so it goes from the highest gilded rounds of the ladder to its lowest muddiest steps. — pride & meanness stand together hand in hand. There are noble exceptions doubtless. As yet Caste holds unshaken sway in this strange dwelling place of power and weakness, of luxury and misery, of proness and prejudice, yclept England." H. Greely, Ed. Tribune, in England. June 1851.

See Miscel. 8. 340-345. The Struggle for Supremacy. Misc. 1. 350

p. 383 Princes. Nobles.

Princes, from their education & the influences surrounding them, must be led to consider the toiling millions as mainly created to pamper their appetites, to gratify their pride, & to pave with their corpses their road to dominion.

The spoils of victory enure to the noble & great, while the calamities of war fall on the head of the peasantry.

Old Square Pews, &c

Misc. 402. President Humphrey (Evangelist, June 26. 1851) says one third of the occupants of the great, high, square wooden pews of former days sat with their backs to the pulpit; and the high square pews next to the wall in the galleries were playhouses for the boys & girls.

" 300 He calls the old sounding board over the high pulpits, "a tub raised to a giddy height, and turned bottom upwards!" Men also had to twist their necks round over the shoulder to see the minister; and the boys in the gallery amused themselves in sermon time, out of sight, in cutting holes through the pews. Now we have pleasant slips, all facing the preacher. He goes against the dark churches of the old age; he would not shut out the light of heaven and make them dim. "This is going back towards the dark ages!" There is sometimes too much light, but that is no reason for going into the contrary extreme. A house of worship should have a cheerful rather than a gloomy aspect. "Twice as much money is expended upon a great many of our city churches as need be!" The "deceitful pers of riches" & "pride of life" are each titled in various ways.

Halls argument p 59 } Norwalk 1670 voted "to hire a man" to make a comely & convenient cover over Mr Hanfords desk!" - Was this a sounding board or something else?

" 2.275 " 4.294 Greek Church in Russia.

The religion of this church is mere formality and has less life and spirit than any other in Christendom. Indeed we should not say it had any, but rites and ceremonies. Accordingly the Russian people have less religion than almost any other in Europe though they have a large stock of superstitions and ritual gesticulations. Schism flourishes. Ed N.Y. Tribune

The superstitions of the Greek Church are nearly the same and about as rational as those of the [illegible] of Rome. They differ in particular points, but agree in [illegible] things.
L. R. Review 1848. p. 161.

Russian Baptism of the Tchutski in the winter.
R. R. R. No. 61. p 225. from Cochrane

Greek Church in Turkey.
see Misc. 12. 403.

Power.

p.383 "Mankind soon learn to make interested uses of every right & power which they possess or may assume." Jefferson's Notes

"Human nature is the same on both sides of the Atlantic & will be influenced by the same causes". Ibid [Misc. 6, 418.

Judges.

Misc. 1.373. "It is better to suspicion & pile in a cause, than to refer to a judge whose mind is warped by any motive whatever." Ibid.

Beggars.

Misc. 2.234. "From Savannah to Portsmouth, you will seldom meet a beggar. I never yet saw a native American begging in the streets or highways". In large towns there are some, who are usually foreigners. Ibid

Slaves

Misc. 9, 391. In endowments of the heart, the blacks are not deficient, though they may be in those of the head. Their disposition to theft must be ascribed to their situation, not to the depravity of the moral sense. "The man in whose favor no laws of property exist, feels himself less bound to respect those made in favor of others". "Were not the religious precepts against the violations of property framed for the master as well as the slave?" Ibid.

M. 2.289. Kings & Princes.

"Their passion is to be admired and feared, and to have subjects awfully obedient, & servants blindly obsequious to their pleasure. Friendship is an offensive word to them; it imports a kind of equality between the parties". Duchess of Marlboro'. quoted by Leigh Hunt

Missionaries. It was usually in former times, quoted by Horne, that "unarmed missionaries make few converts". Horne mentions the Apostles as unarmed, successful missionaries,

Puritan Sabbath.

The pilgrim inherited from the puritan his reverence for the Sabbath. He brought to the western wilds the christian Sabbath. In his dress, his dwelling, he added to the rest of worship of the Old Testament, the remembrances and teachings of the new. The day was not to be less centered by him recreation from labor; nor to be spent in idle inactivity. The pilgrim welcomed the Sabbath at the going down of the sun. The toil of the week was over at sunset on Saturday. The household was prepared and the office and shop were closed. The farmer and laborer gathered their utensils, turned their footsteps to their rural dwellings, before the sun had sunk below the horizon. The family were gathered together, for the day of rest had commenced. The bible was read. The Sabbath was a day of rest but not of sloth. Deep thought stirred the mind and vast questions quickened the intellect. The pilgrim worship was simple, but deep & powerful. There was no appeal to the senses. Only a few singing people, but every one a worshiper. Instead of the bible quickened his intellect and roused his thoughts. The bible made the pilgrim a man of prayer & a man of thought. The pilgrim like the puritan was grave because he was thoughtful & contemplative. (Pay. 1851)

S. Gorton in his Scholiastic Hours, speaking of the Sabbath, asks "Is not the Sabbath of all other days, the most abused?" He says the world of the ruffianly, slayer content the "rude multitude" more than the bread of the word.

See Pres. Dwight. Vol. II. page 23.

Hawthorne's Charlestown. p. 199. gives some account of the puritan Sabbath.

Wooden Villages — "Delhi, N.Y. is quite too closely built for safety. If a fire should break out, it might be burnt to the ground in a few hours, as all our compact wooden villages are destined to be sooner or later." [illegible] N.Y. Evan

M.2.254. Cruelty.

Indian cruelty was caused by anger and revenge, which are implacable passions in an Indian.

Avarice led the Spaniards to perpetrate most enormous crimes & cruelties on the Indians, far exceeding what Indians were capable of — The avarice of a British company has murdered millions in Bengal.

Superstition & bigotry are equally cruel & unrelenting, as the inquisition, St Bartholomew, &c testify. They far exceed the Savages.

Dancelli's Indians into W.I. slavery in Philips war was most cruel — Williams Vermont

Cruelty & Children. Misc. 8.308 Page 290. of this.
Cruelties of Dutch & Sec. Ireland, Misc. 7.138
Cruelties of French & Spaniards in St Domingo. Ed. Inc. VII. 644

The Stages of Cruelty are progressive — those who delight in the torture of animals will soon be indifferent to the sufferings of mankind. Rude sensations enjoy ferocious contests. Ed. Inc. VII. 644

Bull baiting or bulls fighting against dogs has been a cruel sport of England since the days of Claudius — an amusement of the populace & kings & princes. so it now.

p.293. Paul Hentzner describes the cruel diversion of the English to whom the baiting of bulls, bears & badgers was familiar. It is believed, the horse was sometimes worried to death to glut their savage appetite. Ed. Inc. VII. 644.

M.12.59. Cruelty of the 1st century.
M.14.5. Cruelty of the 19th century — burning a negro in Mississippi. 1854.
M.15.310. Burning a negro alive in Alabama May 1855
M.13.179. Burning a negro alive near Boston 1755.